The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 188.

INSURANCE.

THE

TRADERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CHICAGO.

Cash Capital, Half Million Dollars.

Invested in Registered Bonds of the United States.

OFFICE 25 & 27 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT, JAN. 31, 1873.

Cash Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	110,487.43
Total Assets	$610,487.43

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

United States Registered Bonds	$325,525.00
Bonds and Mortgages	30,111.10
Loans, secured by Chicago City Railway Stock	17,500.00
Interest Accrued	940.00
Bills Receivable for Inland Premiums	800.00
Salvage and Reclamations	11,600.00
Cash in Corn Exchange National Bank	2,185.74
Cash in Company's Office	1,764.21
Due from Insurance Companies for Losses Paid	2,335.91
Premiums Due in this city and from Agents	15,862.50
Office Furniture	1,762.97
	$610,487.43

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and Due	None.
Losses Adjusted and not Due	None.
Losses Unadjusted	$ 15,107.00
All other Liabilities, Taxes, Salaries, Advertising, Printing, etc	6,633.55

OFFICERS.

S. A. KENT, Prest. H. C. RANNEY, Vice Prest.
WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

C. J. Blair, J. M. Richmond, Buffalo,
S. A. Kent, N. Y.,
Charles E. Pope, Ebenezer Buckingham,
Asa Dow, Thos. L. Parker,
E. B. Stevens, Charles Comstock,
Julian S. Rumsey, W. D. Houghteling,
Daniel A. Jones, H. C. Ranney,
D. K. Pearsons, George Sturges,
A. S. Burt, John Tyrrell,
J. W. Preston, E. A. Kent, New York,
E. E. McCrea, Marshall Field,
Wm. E. Doggett, H. A. Hurlbut,
R. F. Murphy, Charles P. Kellogg,
William Dickinson, G. W. Champlin,
George Ellison, R. W. Dunham,
Robert Warren, M. N. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.,
Nathan Corwith, Jas. P. Gage, Lyons, Iowa.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES.

We have in stock a very large assortment of Fine Watches, Gold Opera, Guard and Vest Chains, "Gorham" Sterling Silverware in beautiful cases, and elegant Jewelry. One price to all, and as low as any Jewelry House in the United States.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

FINANCIAL.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier. GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The second dividend of 15 per cent against the

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK,

Will be paid upon presentation of Policies to O. W. BARRETT & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

DIG.

Parties holding claims will understand that we adjust the same in all parts of the world, without charges unless we collect. Also, sue without attorneys fees. Come and see us. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, by
MATTOCKS & MASON,
523 Wabash-av.

$10,000

To loan on Chicago real estate, in one sum, for 5 years, at 10 per cent. Apply to ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Republic, Home, Knickerbocker, Great Western, Chicago, Fire, Germania, and Equitable claims cashed by
J. N. WITHERELL,
150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.

Claims against the above Company can be proved in bankruptcy at the United States Commissioner's Office, No. 20 Tribune Building, where information can be obtained in regard to the condition of the Company.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Banker and Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison sts., dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Canada Money, and Local Securities. Buy and sell on commission in New York, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Will also furnish at subscription price any of the new Railroad Bonds, free of commission.

GENERAL NOTICE.

$1.50 Now is Your Time To take advantage of the run of prices in Photographs. For less than half the regular price you can get Pictures at SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st. Carte de Visites, $1.50 per doz.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

151 and 153 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $2
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

DENTISTRY.

THE CAUSE OF McCRESNEY'S SUCCESS IN DENTISTRY is his first-class work at reasonable rates guaranteed; and always having the most skilful operators and assistants to accommodate all his patrons. Rooms in McVicker's Theatre, also 80 West Madison-st. corner Clinton.

HYDROKONIA.

CATARRH IS READILY CURED WHEN PROPERLY TREATED.

From my knowledge of the peculiar treatment for Catarrh and Throat Disease, as practiced by Dr. Clesen Pratt, of 266 West Madison-st., and from what I regard as a radical cure effected at his hands, I urgently tender my testimony in behalf of others afflicted as was
A. T. BATES, 109 East Washington-st., Chicago, Feb. 22.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Cut Stone.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Saturday, March 1, 1873, for the Stone Water Table, Door Sills, and Window Sills for the buildings of the "Edgar Thompson Steel Works." Prices to be per lineal foot, for the stone finished ready for the wall, and delivered on the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at Chicago. Forms and specifications call on E. HARNES, Esq., Engineer at Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet. Proposals should be addressed to
CARNEGIE, McCANDLESS & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOTEL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

479, 481 & 483 State-st.,
COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, $2.50 PER DAY.

Accommodations first-class.

MUSICAL.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.

HAVE REMOVED

To their New and Capacious Warerooms,

80 and 82 Adams-st.

They respectfully invite attention to the extraordinary display of REED ORGANS at their CHICAGO WARE-ROOMS,—the largest and most varied stock of CABINET ORGANS in the country.

35 STYLES—PRICES, $55 TO $1,500.

THE ONLY American Musical Instruments of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums, including the (only) Medal at the Paris Exposition. Of hundreds of Industrial Exhibitions, there have not been six in all where any other Organs have been preferred to these.

UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent musicians as possessing excellencies not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND in Testimonial Circular.

EXCLUSIVELY employing several important inventions and embracing every real improvement.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE and complete factories in the world, producing better work at less cost than otherwise possible.

PRICES FIXED and as low as consistent with scrupulous employment of only best material and workmanship.

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR and TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with important information about Organs, which may save purchasers from disappointment in purchase of inferior or worthless instruments or payment of high prices, sent free.

Organs to rent, and ample time given in which to purchase.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
80 and 82 Adams-st.,
CHICAGO.

THE

KNABE

GOLD MEDAL

PIANO!

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY

PAULINE LUCCA.

SOLD BY

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390, 392, 394, 396

WABASH-AV.

GENERAL AGENTS.

500!

PIANOS & ORGANS.

We would call the attention of any one desiring to purchase an ORGAN, to the fact that the

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.,

Are about changing the style of their Cases, and that the present style of Cases will be

Sold at Cost for the Next Thirty Days!

Also a large assortment of

PIANOS at Reduced Prices.

Address or call at W. W. KIMALL'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

GEO. F. ROOT & SONS

Have removed from 750 to their new and commodious Warerooms, 283 Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st., and offer to the citizens of Chicago and the Musical Public every variety of Musical Merchandise, of the best quality, and at low prices. Having purchased large stocks of

STECK & HARDMAN PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, GUITARS,
BEST GERMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS,
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS, &c., &c.,

They are prepared to supply the trade, Wholesale and Retail.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

An entire Block, with east front, on Michigan-av., and west front on Wabash-av., opposite the Rock Island shops, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., for sale on the most favorable terms. Also, lots on Wabash av. between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. Also, lots on Aberdeen-st. between Jackson and Van Buren. Also, one hundred lots on Second, Erie, and Fourth-sts., between Paulina and Wood. Also, four blocks, of 8¾ acres each, corner of Ashland-av. and Seventy-first-st., in the Jones Tract; to close out Eastern Estates under our control.

MATTOCKS & MASON, Attorneys,
523 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

Very choice property at Kenwood Station, fronting east on Lake-av. Lots very deep. Fine trees and shrubbery. Best residence property south of Chicago.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Rare Chance for Trout Raising.

A choice farm of 350 acres, situated on the Fox River, 34 miles from the flourishing city of Elgin, with any number of cold, living springs; 40 acres timber, balance prairie and bottom land. Two good dwelling houses, 3 large barns, with underground stables; now used as a dairy farm; or will sell 84 acres, including springs and timber. Will sell cheap for cash, or on long time. Address
J. W. RANSTEAD, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

An old-established mercantile house in this city would admit a partner (special preferred) who could within a reasonable time furnish from $30,000 to $50,000. This is an opportunity that very seldom occurs, as the future prospects look very brilliant, and to parties who can furnish good references the strictest investigation is invited. Inquire of
J. N. WITHERRILL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

Wanted, to Rent.

A first-class Tenement for a boarding house, on the West Side, between the river and Halsted, Adams and Lake-sts., from 30 to 40 rooms, all in good order, and willing to pay a reasonable rent, from May 1, 1873. First-class references given if required. Address, at once, B 74, Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.

WANTED—By an A 1 Pressman, well up in Book, Cut, and Color work, a situation with a first-class house. Address P H S, St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st., Chicago.

CARTES DE VISITE.

$1.50 A NIMBLE SHILLING IS BETTER THAN A SLOW SIXPENCE.

$1.50 will pay for one dozen PHOTOGRAPHS at SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st., FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.

JEWELRY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

A very choice and beautiful variety Silver, in Cases, Spoons, Ladles, Vases, Tureens, Baskets, Urns, Casters, Etc., of latest designs, is offered at very low prices by

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

99 STATE-ST., cor. Washington.

OPERA

AND

Cable Chains,

Elegant Gold Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Wedding Presents, Fine Gold Watches and Chains. Rich Goods at Low Prices.

CONE & STRONG,

101 East Madison-st.

$100,000

Worth of Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware of the finest quality at COST, to reduce my immense retail stock. Call and be convinced.

No. 452 Wabash-av.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN.

WANTED—A second-hand Safe suitable for a Country Jeweller.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of John F. Rathbone & Co., is dissolved by limitation.
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
LEWIS RATHBONE,
GEORGE BARD, Jr.

Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Rathbone, Sard & Co.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, Albany, N. Y.
GRANGE SARD, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT S. OLIVER, Albany, N. Y.
EDWARD BOWDITCH, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

(FOUNDRIES, ALBANY, N. Y.),

OFFICES AND SALESROOMS.

CHICAGO.....38 & 40 Lake-st.
DETROIT.....23 Monroe-av.
ALBANY.....9 & 11 Green-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Northwestern Collecting Agency,

151 Monroe-st., Room 15,

WILL DO

ANY Business that Collectors do, on terms that SAFE Collectors do it. Claims in all parts of the Northwest COLLECTED or SECURED. Special terms to REGULAR customers. Inquire about the Agency, its responsibility, etc. For references and further details, send for circular or call at the office.

MERVIN TABOR, Manager.

A. O.

For the cure of cuts, running sores, neuralgia, rheumatism, ulcers, toothache, chilblains, chapped hands, salt-rheum, burns, scalds, corns, and the prevention and cure of BROKEN BREASTS. Ask your druggist for the

AMBER OINTMENT,

or send an order to the manufacturers. It is put up in earthen boxes, at 30 and 50 cents each. Address

PERKINS & CO., P. O. Drawer 527, Chicago.

OPENING.

EDWARD SAUNDERS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has returned to his old quarters,

Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 10,

And that he will be glad to see his old friends on and after MONDAY, Feb. 24. A good glass of ale, and choice assortment of wines and liquors. Cold collation every day.

$1.50 $1.50 Will Pay for One Dozen Carte de Visites, at SHAW'S, 137 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., FOR 20 DAYS ONLY.

CALL

And examine our stock of Soda and Mineral Water Apparatus.

CHICAGO WATER AND GAS PIPE CO.,
50 West Washington-st.

TO RETT.

I want occupants for Nos. 44 and 46 South Water-st., intersection of Wabash-av. Will be finished by April 15.
H. H. HAAF, 115 Cottage Grove-av.

MEETINGS.

P. O. S. of A.

A meeting of Washington Camp No. 1 of Ill., of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, will be held in Bethel Home Hall, cor. Lake and Desplaines-sts., on Friday Evening, Feb. 28. All old and new members of the Order are requested to be present. A good time is expected.
By order of
A. T. FELTY, District Prest.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, at Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st., for work E. A. Members will attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M.
SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Oriental Hall, No. 159 LaSalle-st., Regular Communication Monday evening, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, for business.
By order of the H. P.
E. E. TUCKER, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

HALL. HALL. HALL.
$2.50. $2.50. $2.50.

$2.50 Go to HALL'S, 217 West Madison-st., for fine BERLIN and REMBRANDT PHOTOGRAPHS. The best cards made only $2.50 per dozen.

$2.50 Bring the Babies to HALL'S, 217 West Madison-st. We always get perfect pictures. Berlin Cards only two dollars and fifty cents per dozen.

$2.50 Take your Old Pictures to HALL for fine copies. Art Gallery, 217 West Madison-st. Berlin and Rembrandt Cards only $2.50 per dozen.

$2.50 West Side people will save time and money, besides getting finer Photographs, by patronizing HALL, 217 West Madison-st.

$2.50 Everybody will save money, and get more artistic pictures by patronizing HALL, 217 West Madison-st. Berlin and Rembrandt Cards only $2.50 per doz.

$2.50 PHOTOGRAPHS. HALL, 217 West Madison-st., Is bound to beat the World on good work and cheap prices.

$2.50 NEVER MIND THE WEATHER. Our lightning process overcomes the difficulties of cloudy weather. Proofs shown and satisfaction given in all cases. Remember HALL, 217 West Madison-st.

$2.50. PHOTOGRAPHS. $2.50.

J. H. ABBOTT'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS,

150 State-st.,

The first in New Chicago, are just opened and ready for business. All who wish the best Pictures ever made in Chicago, at the most reasonable prices, will do well by giving him a call. For 30 days he will make the most elegant BERLIN CARDS at

$2.50 Per Doz.

Photographs $2.50 per Doz.,

FOR THE NEXT 20 DAYS.

J. M. GOINS,

170 West Madison-st.

$1.50 A BIRD IN THE BUSH IS WORTH TWO IN THE HAND. SHAW will make, for the next 20 days, Carte de Visites at $1.50 per doz. 137 Twenty-second-st.

$2.00 BEST RETOUCHED CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, At 528 State-st., Opposite Harmon-court. $2.00 A DOZEN. A DOZEN.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

Fine Business Prospect

AT

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The new Town Clock Store (best in the city), with three floors, each 21 by 112 feet in clear, besides grouted cellar now ready to be occupied. Store and location especially adapted for Wholesale and Retail Clothing, Cloths, and Furnishing Goods, or Dry Goods business, both much needed by our increasing trade.

Rent $2,500 per annum, and lease as wanted. Address TOWN CLOCK STORE, Dubuque, Iowa.

First-Class Job Printing Office For Sale.

Doing a good business; centrally located. For parties wishing to start business this is a rare chance. Will be sold cheap. No extra charge for good will. Terms made known on addressing, with name and address, G 40, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TIMBER.

FitzSimons & Connell,

CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER DEALERS,

Office, No. 236 South Water-st.

We have on hand a large stock of BRIDGE and SHIP TIMBER and DIMENSION LUMBER, of every description, which we offer at low prices.

Timber sawed and planed to exact sizes, and up to eighty feet in length, and promptly delivered.

☞ Timber Yard, Sawmill, and Planer, corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts.

$1.50 CARTE DE VISITES $1.50 PER DOZEN, FOR 20 DAYS, AT SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The beautiful Store, No. 35 Adams-st., next west and adjoining the Store to be occupied by Spencer H. Peck for a Wholesale Carpet House, and in same building. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 & 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT.

Stores on West VanBuren-st., between Canal and Clinton. Four stores on North LaSalle-st., between North Water and Kinzie. One store on Twenty-second-st., in Central Hall Building; also offices in Central Hall Building. One store on southwest corner of Harmon-court and Wabash-av., by

MATTOCKS & MASON,
523 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT,

Stores, Banking Rooms, Offices, Sleeping Rooms, in the Burnt District; also, Dwellings now ready to occupy.
J. M. MARSHALL,
House and Store Renting Agency,
124 Clark-st.

TO RENT

From May 1, 1873.

The docks and lots in the rear, near Lake-st. bridge, with or without buildings, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. Also the docks in that vicinity, with lots in rear, occupied by John Granger. Also the "Waldo Dock," with lots in rear. Also the dock now occupied by Mears, Bates & Co. on the North Side, at the forks of the river. Also 200 feet of dock on the North Side, east of Rush-st. bridge.
MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE

For a term of years, lots on Canal and Clinton-sts., between VanBuren and Jackson-sts. Also lots on Canal and Clinton-sts., in the vicinity of Carroll and Fulton, adjoining the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad connections with the tracks on Canal-st.
MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

ART GALLERY.

FOR

$3 BEAUTIFUL **$3**

AND

$3 Artistic **$3**

$3 PHOTOGRAPHS, **$3**

Go to the STUDIO of our POPULAR ARTIST, Mr. E. L. BRAND, whose work is kept up, in every particular, to the very highest standard of Photographic Excellence, and whose Finest BERLIN FINISH of "SHADOW" and "REMBRANDT" Photos, and the peculiar manner in which he brings out the FEATURES of a picture, have won for him a REPUTATION, and for his PHOTOGRAPHS a POPULARITY second to none in the country.

$3 Family Groups **$3**

BRAND has instruments and light especially adapted for Family Groups. BRAND'S POPULAR ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

COPYING.

$3 TAKE YOUR Old Pictures of Deceased Friends **$3**

To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied.

BRAND'S ART GALLERY,
596 Wabash-av.

$3 Children's **$3**

PHOTOGRAPHS.

BRAND makes a specialty of Children's Photographs; so while the little ones are in good health, take them to his studio, where you will get the finest work for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

596 Wabash-av.

$3 CLOUDY WEATHER. **$3**

Don't allow cloudy weather to deter you from going to BRAND'S. It is generally supposed a bright sunshine produces a finer picture, but to the contrary, "CLOUDY WEATHER" gives a more SOFT and DELICATE SHADE.

"SHADOW" & "REMBRANDT" Photos, in the finest Berlin finish, for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN, at BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 PROOFS. **$3**

Mr. Brand shows you PROOFS of every "negative," does NOT restrict you to

ONE SITTING,

And guarantees all Photographs taken in his Studio satisfactory in every particular.

ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

NEW BOOKS.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

469 Wabash-av.

We are disposing of our MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Book-buyers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

We have a very complete stock, embracing Standard Works in History, Fiction, Poetry, and General Miscellany.

The stock is being sold rapidly, and, in order to get the books you want, it will be necessary to call early.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

Goodyear Rubber Co.,

FORMERLY

Rubber Clothing Company,

HAVE REMOVED TO

105 & 107 Madison-st.

Excepting our New York House, we have the Largest Stock of RUBBER GOODS of any house in the United States.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
GEO. CLAPP, Agent.

F. M. SHEPARD, President. J. A. MINOTT, Sec'y.

361 & 363 Broadway.....New York.
Madison-st.....Chicago.
400 North Fourth-st.....St. Louis.
607 Market-st.....San Francisco, Cal.

REMOVAL.

J. P. DALTON

WILL REMOVE TO

80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

About March 1. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

ELEVATORS.

WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR,

UNEQUALLED FOR

SPEED, SAFETY, and ECONOMY.

Parties desiring Elevators, or information thereto, should call and examine, as we can show them that they cannot afford to use any other, EVEN IF ALREADY SUPPLIED.

W. E. HALE & CO.,
S. E. Corner State and Washington-sts.

ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH & AUTOGRAPH

ALBUMS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

The Activity in Real Estate Declines With the Mercury.

A Plan of Selling Property by Selling Paper First.

Montague Tiggs in the Real Estate Businesss.

The Dangers of Buying Lots Without Seeing Them.

Transfers for the Week.

Unfavorable weather affects no other business so much as the sale of real estate. No sensible man will buy ground without going to look at it, walking over it, and around it, and all around the neighborhood of it. There are people who buy lots without these preliminaries, but, in nine cases out of ten, they sometime wish they hadn't. Instance the "Boulevard Addition" of George W. Scott, and several similar "suburban" additions, two of which we call to mind now as "south of and adjoining the town of Hyde Park."

During the few days of pleasant weather in the first half of this week, there was a perceptible increase in the inquiry and negotiation for suburban lands, but the activity has declined with the mercury in the thermometer, and it is not probable there will be much done until the advent of milder weather. Considering the difficulty of negotiating real estate paper during the past month or two, it is a little remarkable that the volume of transactions has kept up so well. Many of those who speculate in land depend on the sale of the paper they take in the sale of one piece of ground for money to buy another, and the difficulty of selling the paper this winter has been the means of greatly diminishing the number of sales. The demand for single lots at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 has not been affected by the stringency of the money market, because the purchasers are nearly all mechanics or salaried men who have had the money lying in savings banks for that purpose. The supply of money offered by brokers and loan agents is, however, increasing, and it is pretty safe to predict that when the grass begins to sprout speculation in suburban property will be as active as in any previous spring.

THE PLAN OF "MAKING REAL ESTATE PAPER" to sell, has been resorted to in a good many instances lately. "A" owns a ten-acre tract in the suburbs, or has built a block of dwellings, or a business block, which he wants to sell for, say, $100,000. Failing to find a bona fide purchaser at once, at that price, he gets some friend, "B," to buy it nominally for $125,000. "B" gets a deed to the property and gives his notes and a mortgage back for $100,000. With the mortgage and the $100,000 of notes representing four-fifths of the nominal purchase money, "A" goes to some other city and sells the notes and security to "C," who thinks that it cannot be a bad investment if "B" was willing to pay $25,000 down and give his notes for the remaining $100,000. When the notes come due, B is, of course, unable to pay, and, having never paid the $25,000 in the beginning, does not care; C either forecloses, or the property is transferred to him by agreement, and the net result is, that C has bought the property for just the price he could have bought it of A for. It should not be understood that this is a common practice, though it is known to have been done in a number of cases. It is to be condemned, because, like all other deceptive transactions, it makes a fictitious standard of prices, and has the effect to throw a general discredit on the whole volume of legitimate transactions, and when found out, as it inevitably will be, is an injury to every man who offers to sell property or real estate paper on an honest basis.

SWINDLES IN "CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS" are getting to be so numerous that unless some stop can be put to it the whole real estate business will be seriously affected by it this spring. There are dozens of plausible Montague Tiggs in this city in the real estate agency business, and nearly all of them make a specialty of "cheap suburban lots" which are utterly worthless, but which they contrive, in a dozen ways, to sell to unsuspecting workmen for prices ranging from $50 to $300 each. Many of these fellows have respectable-looking offices, and make a show of legitimate business, calculated to deceive even some reasonably shrewd purchasers. Many of them get, by some hook or crook, recommendations from respectable and honest people. In short, these real estate swindlers are assuming such an alarming degree of plausibility, and are got up in such elaborate ways, that in many cases it is difficult to prove the swindle legally, and yet it is apparent to common sense. The swindlers are, in many instances, so well posted in the law that they defy it, and if the press makes the charge, it is at the risk of a suit for libel.

A REAL ESTATE SWINDLER COME TO GRIEF. Lot C. Whitford, a well-known dealer in water lots and subdivisions of divers swamps in Hyde Park and Lake Townships, was arraigned on Friday before Justice DeWolf, and held to bail to answer at the Criminal Court to a charge of swindling, preferred by Joseph Platt. Several of Whitford's victims were in Court; others are almost daily turning up, and the prospect is that, for some time to come, he will be sufficiently busied with *past* real estate speculations to have little leisure or inclination for fresh enterprises. His plan of operation was somewhat original. His agent, or "pal," advertised in THE TRIBUNE for furniture, horses, wagons, Western lands, etc., in exchange for suburban lots. Inquirers would be shown some nice-looking vacant land in some attractive locality, as the property of Whitford, and a trade negotiated by the agent. Whitford takes the property offered in exchange and gives a deed of some swamp lots, five or eight miles distant from the spot shown to the unsuspecting victim. These being usually ignorant laborers, farmers, poor widows, strangers new to the city, unaware of the importance of an abstract, and unable to fee a real estate lawyer, thinking of nothing so much as a little cottage on their "suburban lot," take the "prominent real estate dealer at his word, and scores of them are perhaps yet ignorant of the fraud which has been practiced upon them. Whitford's escape dodge was, of course, his ignorance of the fact that the agent had shown the wrong lots; while the agent, in his turn, pleaded that he never saw the deed, and did not know its contents. No other field for the Chicago swindler is at present so fertile as the real estate business, and none is more industriously worked. For the reputation of the city, and the interest of all honorable dealers in real estate, it is to be hoped that the fate which, at least, overtook Fuller & Rainforth, may soon be visited upon some of these miscreants who live by fleecing the honest, unsuspecting seekers of humble homes in Chicago.

STILL ANOTHER CASE. Jacob Cohn and Melvin W. Palmer, of the real estate firm of Cohn & Co., were bound over by Justice Cannon to appear at the March term of the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of swindling Mr. Getz out of $4,500 worth of goods—being part of his stock in trade on State street—which said Cohn & Co. succeeded in getting possession of by the transfer of 30 lots in "Russell's Subdivision," situated in the swamps, 2 miles south of the mouth of Calumet River. It seems Cohn & Co. told Mr. Getz exactly where the lots were really situated, and, therefore, could not be charged with misrepresentation in that particular, but they also persuaded him that they could retail them all out for $135 to $150 each within a month, and to convince him of this they got three "Peter Funk" purchasers to come in and make bargains for three of the lots, which they were to buy of Mr. Getz as soon as he got his title to the whole. The three Peter Funks even paid $20 each to Cohn & Co., to bind the bargain, the money, of course, being handed back to them when Getz was gone. The result of all this trickery was that Cohn & Co. got possession of the $4,500 worth of goods, and Getz got the thirty worthless swamp lots.

DOZENS OF SIMILAR CASES doubtless occur, in which purchasers are swin-

filed out of sums ranging from $100 to $1,000. Many servant-girls and other women have been swindled in the purchase of worthless lots, and, having never seen their property, do not know even yet that they are swindled.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Holt st, bet North av and Keenon st, e f, Lot 25, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $675.

The premises No. 274 Warren av, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $7,250.

Lot 40, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $425.

Hubbard st, w of and near Lincoln st, n f, Lot 3 and and e 18 ft of Lot 4, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $2,000.

Third av, s of and near Twelfth st, w f, Lot 22, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $3,500.

Dickson st, s of and near North av, w f, Lot 13, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $900.

DeKoven st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, s f, 25x103 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 44, in Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 19, 1872; consideration, $325.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 15, of Hundley's Lots 3 to 21, &c., in Pine Grove, dated Aug. 21, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22: City property, number of sales, 174; consideration, $1,053,924. North of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $4,700. South of city limits, number of sales, 19; consideration, $92,342. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $4,000. Total sales, 197; total consideration, $1,154,966.

NEW YORK.

Mutual Life Insurance on the Stock Exchange--Rosenzweig--Steamship Race--The Drug Trade--Arrival of the Crew of the Erie--Father Burke--Railway Suit--Censure--Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Stock Exchange Association, by over a two-thirds vote, have resolved to insure the lives of their members to the amount of $10,000 each, out of their own contributions of $10 each of a membership of 1,000, on the death of any member. Assuming ten deaths per annum, the contribution is $100, or 1 per cent. In consequence of this arrangement, the value of seats have advanced from $6,000 to $8,000 each. The heirs of every holder of such seat, in the event of his death, is assured of at least $18,000.

Rozenzweig, who thought it an outrage that he should be sent to the penitentiary for seven years for killing a young woman, and who managed to get a new trial through legal technicalities, is now almost frantic over the fact that he will be arraigned next Monday for murder in the first degree. The wife and daughter of the prisoner have almost lived around the District Attorney's office since he was brought down from Sing Sing to the Tombs, and they hoped to see him brought to speedy trial and acquitted. Rosenzweig says his constitution is already broken down by prison life, but he looks oily and sleek. There has been blundering in framing the new law punishing abortion, and it is possible that Rosenzweig may escape scot free.

This morning the paddle-wheel steamer Niagara left this port for Bermuda, in the hope of obtaining the British postal subsidy for the out and home trip between this port and Bermuda. Every effort will be made by the Niagara to make a rapid passage. The competitor of the Niagara for postal favor is the screw steamer Florida. The race on time between these two craft down to Bermuda is watched with no little interest by the shipping community, as it is a repetition of the old struggle between side-wheel and screw, and which has almost invariably terminated in favor of the latter. It is reported that the owner of the Florida has backed his steamer heavily to beat the Niagara's time by a dozen hours, at least.

The Board of Pharmacy of the City of New York, created under the act of 1871, intended to elevate the standing of druggists in the city, and prevent accidents from the compounding of medicines by inexperienced parties, have been at work with their examinations since last August. The city contains about 1,200 persons who are subject to this law, yet only about 500 proprietors and 400 employes have registered. About 275 have been examined, many of them having presented European diplomas that render an examination unnecessary. Of the 275 thirty-six have been rejected. About twenty-five or thirty proprietors, sooner than undergo the critical examination, have sold out and retired from the business. Nearly all the rejected were Americans and Irish.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The crew and passengers of the steamer Erie, which burned near Pernambuco on New Year's day, arrived here last evening on the Brazilian mail steamer Ontario. The Captain of the Erie says the origin of the fire is a mystery to him. It is understood that an investigation in the case will soon be made by Government Inspectors.

A number of prominent gentlemen and clubs, last evening, entertained Father Burke, who leaves for Europe to-day. Several temperance and other societies will participate in the procession to escort the reverend gentleman from the city. Father Burke is to return here in the fall.

The Erie Railway has sued the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road to recover interest under the old contract, and under which the Erie Company seeks to have the claim made a lien upon the Company so as to secure its control.

The Coroner's jury censured the New York Central Railroad in the matter of the late accident at Hastings.

Rosezweig's lawyer is to apply to the Supreme Court for a prohibition against the Grand Jury's finding an indictment against him.

Over 5,000 persons assembled at the pier, whence the steamer departed, to bid farewell to Father Burke. Addresses were made on behalf of associations of this city and Brooklyn, and were responded to. Two steam-tugs accompanied the steamer down the bay, on which was a large number of citizens.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications--Reports from Various Points.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The extreme "cold snap" continues in the Northwest—28 degrees below zero at Breckinridge, Minn., this morning. Elsewhere the weather is about the same as yesterday, with snow in some parts of the East.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Probabilities—Northwest winds and cold weather in New England and over the Lower Lake region. Winds backing to the southwest, with milder temperatures, from the Missouri Valley to the Upper Lakes. An area of low pressure will move northwestward over the middle Atlantic coast by Sunday morning, with a slight increase of northerly winds in New Jersey and Connecticut.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Feb. 22.—Twelve degrees below zero was the testimony of the thermometers here this morning. The whole day has been exceedingly cold, with occasional flurries of snow, and the river is again falling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 22.—Extreme cold weather has prevailed for the last two days; the thermometer eighteen degrees below zero in this city. It is reported thirty-seven below at Waterloo.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A driving snow-storm raged throughout New England yesterday—one of the severest of the season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The thermometer has been standing not far from zero all day, it being 6 below in the morning, 5 below at noon, and this evening 7 below. Another terribly cold night is in prospect.

Genuine Sympathy.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—A great deal of sympathy is expressed here for the firm of James Wood's Sons & Co., extensive iron manufacturers of this city, whose failure was announced a few days ago. At a meeting of their employes, held this afternoon at the works in Wheatland, Pa., the following resolutions were passed by acclamation:

WHEREAS, We, the employes of James Woods Sons & Co., at Wheatland, realize the financial difficulty of our employers, for whom we entertain the kindest of feelings, they always having shown themselves to be the laboring men's friends; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender them our sympathy by offering them our services to the number of nearly 1,000 men for two or three months, asking for the same only sufficient out of their store to sustain ourselves and families until such times as they feel able to further compensate us.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—While the steamer Mary Davage was attempting to land at Packenpaugh's, sixty-five miles below this city, on Thursday day night, during the heavy gale, her Captain, John W. Arwalt, fell overboard and was drowned. The efforts of the crew to recover the body were unavailing. The boat was blown under some trees, and it is supposed Capt. Arwalt was knocked off by a limb.

WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of the Senate Called for March 4.

The Pending Pacific Mail Steamship Bribery Investigation.

Foreshadowing of the Disclosures of Commodore Garrison's Pocket-Book.

Congressman Sypher, Wholesale Dealer in Congressmen.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—If the statements now current here are to be believed, the proposed investigation into the circumstances attending the passage of the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy in the House last spring will be the leading sensation even of this eventful session. It is stated that Commodore Garrison, whose Brazilian subsidy scheme failed about the same time that the Pacific Mail passed, proposes to show up the members who made propositions to him for money in consideration of their votes. It is said that the Commodore has a letter from Sypher, of Louisiana, written while the Brazilian scheme was pending, wherein that Congressman offered his own vote, together with those of about twenty other "carpet-bag" Congressmen, to the Commodore for the gross sum of $30,000. Fernando Wood's name is also badly mixed up with Pacific Mail. A list of about fifty witnesses has been furnished by the Committee to be summoned next week. The limited time now remaining before the adjournment will prevent the investigation from being as thorough as it otherwise might.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The opinion is gaining ground that the abandonment by the President of his proposed Southern trip means that he is now in favor of an extra session of Congress. The President, however, denies that he has undergone any change on this subject, and still asserts that he can see no reason for calling Congress together until next June. At least, Edmonds Conkling, and Frelinghuysen, of the Republican Senators, are in favor of an extra session immediately after the 4th of March, providing that the Mormon bill and the Alabama bill remain unacted upon.

LOUISIANA.

It is asserted in certain quarters here that, unless some action is taken upon the Louisiana case before the adjournment, there will be a revolution in that State, growing out of the present complicated situation of political affairs there.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

A motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the 2 per cent claim of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois was prevented from passing to a third reading, was made, to-day, by Senator West, inasmuch as this action was only successful by a majority of 2. The Senators from these States have yet hopes of passing the bill.

COLFAX.

The House Judiciary Committee are holding a meeting this evening for the purpose of examining the testimony taken before the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee in the case of Vice President Colfax. Inasmuch as the Chairman of this committee, Judge Bingham, is himself heavily involved in these transactions, no report is expected with regard to Colfax, even if the latter did not go out of office with the expiration of the present Congress. Ben Butler, however, who stands second on the committee, will insist that articles of impeachment be immediately reported against the Vice President.

JUDGE SHERMAN'S

case will also be discussed this evening.

STEWART,

the recalcitrant witness, has improved his time since being confined in the "Bastile" at the Capitol to write a seventy-page pamphlet, wherein he arraigns Congress for its violation of law, in imprisoning him for contempt. On Monday he will cause a copy of this pamphlet to be placed on the desks of the various members. This is precisely what he calls revenge.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The bill providing for a reduction of tolls on the Louisville & Portland Canal, and the assumption of the debt of the Company by the United States, was added to the River and Harbor bill as an amendment, introduced by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The matter elicited considerable discussion, Conger, of Michigan, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Sargent, of California, opposing, and Holman, Dodd, Shelabarger, and Stevenson favoring it. The amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the debt of the Company, and that the tolls shall be reduced to 25 cents per ton. It was at first proposed that the tolls should be reduced to 12 cents per ton, but the figure adopted was agreed to as a compromise. The friends of the measure worked very hard, and feel very much gratified at their success. Col. Dodd made a long and very interesting speech in behalf of the measure, which contained a more detailed history of the canal than any document hitherto given to the public.

[To the Associated Press.]

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President to-day signed the act relieving from disabilities Wm. Bogy, of Missouri.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Treasury Department directs that all the clerks in the customs-office at New York may compete for the vacant Surveyorship.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Committee on Public Buildings will probably award the contract for the Farragut statue, and decide as to the model, on Tuesday next.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The Committe of Ways and Means commence the investigation concerning the Pacific Mail Steamship Company using money to procure legislation on Monday.

NOMINATED.

Samuel Bickerstaff was nominated Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District.

INTEREST PAYMENT.

The March interest on the ten-forty bonds will be paid on the 24th inst. without rebate.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Casserly reported from the Committee on Public Lands, without amendment, the House bill granting 200 feet right of way through the public lands to the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railroad Company. The bill also grants all lands that may be necessary for depot and construction purposes.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the House bill granting the right of way for the Utah Northern Railroad Company to extend its line *via* Bear River Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley, and through Montana, to connect at the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific.

SENATE EXTRA SESSION.

By the President of the United States of America. Proclamation:

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communication as may be made to it on the part of the Executive;

Now, therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, consider it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 21st day February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POMEROY.

Mr. Guerin, Chairman of the Topeka Legislature Investigating Committee, reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms with Senator York's alleged bribe money. There are at present four other witnesses for the prosecution, and eight for the defense.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on Judiciary met to-night to consider the various questions of impeachment referred to it. The intention at first was to take testimony in the matter of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, but in view of the near termination of Congress, and the impossibility of having all the testimony before it, the Committee postponed the subject in order to have a general consultation on the course to be pursued with reference to all the cases.

THEATRICAL.

The theatrical season was reinaugurated tonight by the opening of Wall's new Opera House, which is the finest ever known in this city. The seating capacity of the house is for 1,300 persons.

A SUGGESTION.

The Inauguration Committee received a committee from Ithaca, N. Y., recommending that, instead of a grand ball on inauguration evening, they hold a grand prayer-meeting.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, to-day,

SENATOR PATTERSON

testified that he had no recollection of seeing the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., to him of May 12, 1871, or the receipt of Ames to the firm. The stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago.

After a secret session of half an hour,

JOHN B. ALLEY

was sworn, and asked if he had any knowledge that money given to Harlan by Durant was paid by the Union Pacific Company. The witness replied that he had not. He became a Director of the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865. The witness heard from either Oakes Ames or Oliver Ames that Durant claimed the money from the road, and replied it was an outrage for the Company to be called upon to pay any such bills; had a conversation with Harlan about the money. Harlan said, "If that is the Company affair, I want to pay it back; don't want to receive any money from the Committee for any such purpose." Harlan said "I will return it at once." The witness had never seen anything on the books of the Company to lead him to think that the money had been received from the Company. Heard nothing about the matter since. In conversation with Harlan, the witness told him that he had heard that he (Harlan) had received the checks from Durant; that Durant was now expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the Company; that Harlan admitted he had received the money, but said he had no idea it was to be charged to the Company. If so, he would return it. Cannot remember the date of the conversation with Harlan, but thought it was in the spring of 1867; did not remember having any conversation with Dawes on the subject. To present knowledge of witness Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned.

Recess until half-past 1.

When the Committee reassembled, the examination of Alley was resumed. He had no means of fixing the date of consideration between Harlan and himself. Witness was examined at some length as to the operations of Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

SENATOR HARLAN

was recalled, and testified that he never was a formal candidate for the Senate. Dr. Durant, in his conversation with the witness, said he wanted to contribute towards the Iowa election. It was understood among the friends of witness that his name was to be used for the Senate.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Mr. SCOTT presented the report of the Centennial Commission. The subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone, would amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the exposition, and would justify an appeal to other portions of the country.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

DAILY SESSIONS.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to meet daily, on and after Monday, at 11 o'clock, and take a recess from 5 to 7 p. m. There were matters pending which it was necessary to dispose of before adjourning. Several Senators objected to the recess, and advocated a continuance session.

Mr. MACHEN thought that the bodies and minds of the Senators became very much effeminates by their labors daily about 4 or 5 o'clock. He advocated a recess long enough to give an opportunity for a little recreation. Several Senators having spoken,

Mr. LOGAN said that after this debate the question was important. He therefore moved to postpone, that it might not be decided without due deliberation. [Laughter.]

After furrher debate, the Senate finally agreed to meet daily as specified.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Caldwell case next week, Monday.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that immediately after Caldwell's case, he would call up the report on the Louisiana case.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill for the payment for Corliss steam-engine.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION

came up in regular order.

Mr. ANTHONY asked the members of the Committee on Appropriations to consent to an arrangement by which the bill for the publication of the debates could be taken up.

Messrs. COLE and WEST, having charge of the appropriation bills, objected.

Mr. ANTHONR then moved to lay the pending bill on the table. Lost—ayes, 19; noes, 34.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause providing for the increased compensation for railroad service.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment.

An amendment for the issue of two cent stamped letter sheet envelopes was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment, authorizing the Postmaster-General to appoint a Superintendent of Free Delivery, at a salary of $2,500. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.), from the Committee on Post-Offices, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the mail steamship service with Brazil, which, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment to he Webb "Subsidy bill."

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point that the amendment was out of order under the rule recently adopted.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order.

Mr. EDMUNDS appealed,

The appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 27; nays, 26.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment requiring that all mail matter of the first-class, letters, shall be prepaid.

Mr. CONKLING made the point that the amendment was not in order under the rule.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses was laid on the table.

The amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in; so were other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole. The bill then passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. MYERS presented a resolution from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, declaring that the underwriters should be indemnified under the Geneva award.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SHERMAN.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken in the matters pending before it in reference to Judge Sherman. He stated that the evidence implicated no member of either House, but exonerated individual members of both Houses. The Committee offered a resolution, referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instructions to examine to see how much there is that relates to Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Ohio, to determine whether further investigation should not be had with a view of presenting articles of impeachment, if such investigation shall justify such action. The resolution was adopted.

The House then, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, took up the Sundry

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL,

the pending amendment being that of Mr. Banks, prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the Government for gratuitous distribution; and an amendment by Mr. Butler (Mass.) forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of the officers of the so-called Civil Service examination.

Mr. HOAR opposed Banks' amendment, and said the abolition of the franking privilege was part of the system which sought to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in great cities. Instead of annual meetings of Congress in Washington, Senators and Representatives might as well stay at home; read in their libraries the dispatches of the Associated Press or the leading articles of editors for the register of their decrees. His colleague was seeking in thus amendment to break down one of the great educational influences of the country.

Mr. McKEE advocated Mr. Butler's amendment, and denounced the Civil Service reform as a fraud and humbug. He related an instance of a most intelligent young man, who is now cashier in one of the great banks of the Pacific slope, who had been rejected in the competitive examination, because he failed to answer some few questions, while the place was given to a Yankee from Maine, who was not fit to be bookkeeper to a bootblack. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONGER opposed Mr. Bank's amendment, and charged that the object of it was to prevent the circulation among the people of a knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress, and all matters of discovery in agriculture, geology, patents, etc. The author of such a proposition, whether he came from Massachusetts or the West, was a monarchist aristocrat,—[laughter]—one who would have the Government conducted in a star-chamber.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) also opposed Mr. Banks' amendment. After some remarks on the subject, he said he would pass on to another new fangled notion of men, whom the people had left out of Congress. (Laughter). That was civil seevice reform. He ridiculed the questions put in competitive examination. One was to correct the grammar in the sentence "He is a gentleman and a scholar." He did not profess to be much of a grammarian, but he did not know how to correct that sentence, unless he made it read: "He are a gentleman and a scholar." (Laughter).

Mr. BLANCHARD also opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and agreed that it did not follow that the franking privilege was abolished, documents and books would not be circulated by the members, who would pay postage on them. He did not believe that such postage would average more than $100 or $200 a year.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Burchard if he did not think it better to make this reform, than to add $3,000 a year to the salary of members on the pretense, that they would henceforth have to pay postage.

Mr. BURCHARD replied that he was not afraid that the salaries of the members would be raised on that account.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that that was one of the grounds on which the plea for an increase of salaries was put.

Mr. BANKS' amendment was further opposed by Messrs. COBURN, DUNNELL, and TOWNSEND, (Penn.)

Mr. DUNNELL regarded the proposition as mere demagoguism.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS directed his attention to the vote in Committee of the Whole yesterday, increasing the appropriation for a naval station at New London, Conn., from $5,000 to $50,000, which he denounced as a scheme for plundering the Government and removing the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The property there could not be replaced elsewhere at a cost of $50,000,000. The scheme was in the interest of a lot of real estate speculators in Brooklyn, who had been for years casting their longing eyes at the land occupied by the navy-yards, waiting to get it for docks and railroad purposes. He protested against it, and cautioned the gentlemen as to what the result of the vote on the New London item was to be.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS ridiculed the fears and apprehensions of those members who saw in Mr. Banks' amendment an attempt to replace Republican institutions by despotic ones. The House was to be congratulated, he said, that the great use of miscellaneous public documents had been discovered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had assured the House that was the barrier to save the country from government by the newspapers. He had never known of so complete a barrier against danger, except Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the tide with a broom. The newspapers circulated millions of copies among the people. Now it was proposed to preserve the Republic from the power of the newspapers, by putting the Agricultural report into every corner grocery, to be used for packages or go to trunk manufacturers. He moved to add to Mr. Banks' amendment, a proviso that the Secretary of the Interior shall place a copy of every public document, deemed by him useful for that purpose, in two libraries in each Congressional District to be accessible to any citizen on application.

Mr. GARFIELD thought Mr. Banks' amendment too important to be decided hastily. He was himself in favor of it, but thought it wise to let it go for the present. He opposed Mr. Butler's amendment.

Mr. COX advocated Mr. Banks' amendment.

The House then proceeded to vote on E. H. Roberts' amendment—rejected. Then the amendment offered by Mr. Banks was also rejected without a division, the yeas and nays being called for, but refused.

The amendment by Mr. Butler that none of the money should be used in the expenses of the competitive Civil Service examination was rejected—yeas, 85; nays, 103.

The amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on. The first vote by yeas and nays was on the amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses the Secret Service fund appropriation for preventing and detection of counterfeiting—an amendment which was opposed by Garfield and sustained by Beck—rejected, yeas, 74; nays, 102. The amendment appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Raleigh, N. C., was adopted. The amendment appropriating $500,000 for an addition to the site of the Boston Post-Office, on condition of the streets being widened, was adopted. An amendment requiring contracts on public buildings to be made with lowest responsible bidders, after advertisement, was rejected without yeas or nays. An amendment increasing the item for a naval station at New London, Conn., from $5,000 to $50,000 was rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 99.

The bill was then passed.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. CHIPMAN called for the report of the Committee of twelve appointed to confer with the officers of the Washington National Monument Society on the practicability of the completion of the Washington monument by the approaching centennial anniversary.

Mr. SAWYER, who wanted to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, moved to postpone the Washington monument matter till Wednesday next. The motion was agreed to.

SYPHER.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Elections, to the effect that J. H. Sypher, member from Louisiana, before the general election last year, while he was a candidate for election to Congress, had unlawfully and corruptly procured to be made a false and fraudulent registration, and false and fraudulent votes to be cast for himself, and other gross frauds to be committed in connection with such election, referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony.

Mr. SYPHER said that Theodore Jacques, the witness who testified against him, had come to the Capital, hired by the Democrats of Louisiana to testify falsely. He (Sypher) went before the Senate Committee and asked the privilege of rebutting that testimony, but the Committee denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the Committee. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. He would prove that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel, and that he had been sent to Washington with Democratic money, after having forged certificates in the interest of the Democratic party. He called for an investigation. He thanked Mr. Kerr for the resolution.

A Democratic member—Then you ought to have offered it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the

RIVER AND HARBOR

Appropriation bill, which appropriates $5,507,-400, including the following items: For dredging out the Bay of Superior to the docks of Superior and Duluth, $100,000; for the Marquette and Menominee harbors, Michigan, $40,000; for other harbors in Michigan, $197,000; harbors in Wisconsin, $120,000; Chicago harbor, $90,000; Calumet Harbor, Ill., $40,000; Michigan City harbors, Ind., $50,000; Fox & Wisconsin Rivers, $300,000; St. Mary's Falls Canal, $200,000; St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Black River, $15,000; Harbor Refuge on Lake Huron, $75,000; St. Clair Flats Canal, $100,000; Toledo Harbor, Ohio, 5100,000; other harbors of Ohio, $78,000; Oswego Harbor, N. Y., $100,000; Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., $40,000; Buffalo Harbor, New York, $75,000; other lake harbors in New York, $71,000; Burlington Harbor, Vt., $15,000; St. Anthony's Falls and Upper Mississippi, $25,000; Minnesota River, $10,000; Illinois River, $50,000; Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, $400,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $50,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay Canal, $40,000; Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, $100,000; Osage River, Mo., $25,000; Ouachita River, La., $60,000; Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio, $100,000; Ohio River, $200,000; Falls of the Ohio River, $100,000; Upper Monongahela River, W. Va., $66,000; Cumberland River, below Nashville, Tenn., $25,000; Wabash River, in Indiana and Illinois, $50,000; Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, $100,000; Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, $25,000; mouth of the Mississippi, $125,000; removing raft in Red River, La., $80,000; also, various sums for rivers in the Southern States; and also in Maryland, Pennsylvana, and Virginia; removing obstructions in the East River, New York, including Hell Gate, $225,000; various sums for the rivers and harbors in the Eastern States; Boston Harbor, $75,000; Lower Willamette River, Oregon, $20,000; Upper Willamette River, Oregon, $3,000; breakwater at Wilmington, $150,-000; surveys, examinations, and contingencies, $100,000. The second section directs the examination and survey of numerous lakes, rivers and harbors.

Mr. HERFORD moved to insert $50,000 for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia. Rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 85.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert an item appropriating $100,000 for the Louisville & Portland Canal, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume control of the management of the canal, the tolls on steam vessels to be hereafter reduced to 25 cents per ton, and all other vessels in proportion. After a long discussion, Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted, and the item of $100,000 for the falls of the Ohio River was struck out.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. WILSON (Indiana), from the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier Committee, gave notice that he would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by that Committee.

As the House was not making much progress on the River and Harbor bill, and was impatient to adjourn, Mr. SAWYER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the following amendments: Inserting an item of $50,000 for the channel of the Delaware River at Fort Mifflin Bar; reducing the item for the channel of the Delaware River at Horse Shoe Shoals from $100,000 to $50,000; increasing the appropriations for surveys, examinations, and contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000.

The motion was rejected—yeas, 101; nays, 64, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) desired consent to have the House bill to distribute the Geneva awards substituted for the Senate bill, but Mr. POTTER objected. At 5:10 o'clock

Adjourned.

FIRES.

Further Details of the Burning of St. Petersburgh, Pa.--Other Conflagrations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Owing to the prostration of the telegraph wires, it was impossible to send an account of the great conflagration that visited this place last night. The fire broke out in Fred Hepp's Saloon, at 6 o'clock. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and, with the heroic efforts of citizens, the town was saved from absolute destruction. The fire spread rapidly to Aiken's Opera House, next door. The Chief Engineer directed the buildings to be torn down, thus arresting the further spread of the fire. The following is a list, as nearly as we can procure it, of the sufferers and amount of loss: Fred Hepp, $3,000; Aiken's Opera House and billiard room, $20,000; insured for about $4,000; W. Meyers' restaurant, about $3,000; Goldsmith's building, $2,-000; Adams House, $10,000; Kibb's clothing house, $10,000; Seymour, Taylor & Co., hardware, $10,000; insured for $5,000; R. W. De Havens' clothing store, $7,000; insurance, $2,-500; St. Petersburg Savings Bank, $1,000 on building; deposits all secured; Mike McKolosky's dry goods store, $7,000; insured for $4,000; Wilson Brothers' dry goods store, $1,000; J. H. Welch & Co.'s liquor store, $3,000; J. B. Donaldson & Co., drugs, $5,000; Wilcox & Butt's furniture store, $1,500; Eli Ritz's building, $2,500; J. M. Place's newsroom and post-office, $1,000; Frankinstein's clothing store, $4,000; billiard saloon, loss $2,000; Dr. Darn's office and library, $500; Falkerson's restaurant, $3,000; Smith Cook's office and residence, $3,000; St. Petersburg Hotel, $8,000, insurance $5,000; Callner's residence, loss $2,000; Dr. Johnson's drug store, loss $3,000; the *Progress* office, $1,000; Smith & Hemler's Hotel, loss $5,000; Herren's office, loss $1,000: Bennett, hardware, loss $2,000.

The origin of the devastating conflagration was the explosion of a lamp in Fred. Hepp's saloon. The business part of the town is in ashes. A loafer, during the fire, gave a black eye to one of the fire police. The citizens, with praiseworthy generosity, threw open their houses to the sufferers by the fire.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The loss by the burning of President Grant's residence, near this city,—the old Dent mansion,—yesterday, is about $5,000. Most of the furniture was saved.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—A fire, to-night, in Daniels & Collier's three-story brick building, on the public landing, burned out entire the interior of half the building, occupied as an eating and lodging-house. Damage to the building estimated at $8,000. A portion of the same building, No 11 Public Landing, occupied by Parker, Wise & Co., boat stores, was not injured by the fire, but damaged by water to the extent of $5,000; fully insured in the Home Company. The loss on the building is supposed to be covered by insurance.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Modoc War--Wreck of a Steamship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Captain Jack's camp, on Thursday, but had not returned on Friday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When she left she gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety, as she was to have returned before.

The Peace Commissioners were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided in their councils. Case insists on unconditional surrender. Meacham and Applegate think the Modoes have been badly treated. O'Donnel, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Meacham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there have no hope of peace on terms likely to be offered, and doubt whether Meacham and Applegate can get a talk with Capt. Jack, notwithstanding their friendly disposition.

William McEcham, supposed to be fatally stabbed by Percy last week, will recover.

The steamer Enterprise, from Gardner to Portland, Oregon, was wrecked, Feb. 20, on a bar at the mouth of the Umpqua River. No lives were lost. The steamer went ashore. It is expected to save a portion of the cargo and machinery.

Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The day is generally being observed here as a holiday. Business everywhere is suspended. The United Order of American Mechanics paraded the principal streets today in honor of Washington's birthday. There were nearly 5,000 in the procession, which was witnessed by a vast throng who had gathered in the streets for the purpose. The Mayor reviewed them at the City Hall. Flags are flying from the principal buildings the whole length of Broadway.

The American Protestant Association, to the number of about 1,500, united in procession today. Everything passed off very orderly. Large deputations were present from suburban places, and the crowds of spectators who filled the streets added to the display. Services were held in many of the churches. In the evening a number of societies and clubs held military receptions and reunions.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Nearly all the principal business houses are closed, the day being observed as a holiday.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—The day is observed here generally as a holiday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed here by a parade of the police force and the militia. The banks were closed, but business otherwise was not generally suspended. Very few flags were displayed. A salute was fired in the morning in honor of the day, but farther than that no change was observable from the general routine of daily city life.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated here.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—To-day is observed generally as a holiday. The stores are closed, and no newspapers issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was very quietly observed. The departments closed at noon. Flags were displayed on many buildings.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Flags were displayed throughout the city. The military branch of the Italian Benevolent Association celebrated the day by a parade etc.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed very quietly in this city. A few places of business were closed. The various military and civic organizations paraded.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday being a legal holiday, public business is suspended, and several military companies are parading.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—There was a general observance of Washington's birthday in this city, but no regular celebration, beyond a parade of a portion of the militia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The mass meeting at the Academy of Music to-night was a great success. Simon Cameron presided. It was announced that the total subscription for this city was $1,717,000. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Murderer Sentenced.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 22.—James Brady, for the murder of J. Dixon, in a saloon in this city in December last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

FOREIGN.

Bombastes Furioso Heard From in San Domingo.

Ministerial Crisis Imminent in the Spanish Republic.

Increased Activity Among the Carlists in Madrid.

Yellow-Fever Epidemic in Brazil.

SAN DOMINGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The report that the various revolutionary chiefs in San Domingo have made an alliance to conquer Baez is confirmed. The pronunciamento against Baez is signed by Luperon, Cabral, and twelve other leaders, and it was issued a few days after the sale of the Samana Peninsula. It says:

In this classic land of liberty, we view with abhorrence the ring which would vend our country to the various European and American markets. Perfidy and the love of gain have brought about the sale of Samana Isthmus to an American share company, who will soon transfer its powers and possessions to the United States Government. Thousands of patriots protested, in 1870, against the same machinations, which then went by the name of voluntary annexation, and they now again lift up their voices in solemn protest. No Senate of this country is endowed with the powers to vest in a foreign nation such a commission. Sons of Washington! Give heed to our friendly remonstrance, and forget not the timely and prophetic warning of one of your illustrious republicans, Mr. Schurz, to steer clear of annexing tropical possessions to the United States, and we now solemnly repeat his words, for God in His infinite mercy has placed the sea as a barrier between us, to show that we should remain separated to the end of all eternity. Rest assured that your aspirations are in vain. Further, remember that Great Britain had to retire wounded from the contest in the Western World; also, the Imperial eagle of France, and the representatives of Spain. Therefore, Sons of the North, respect the integrity of our land, and let not your footprints be seen on your shores. Up to the present time we have been invincible, therefore do not tempt destiny."

The address concludes with an invocation to all Dominicans to rally, and wage a vigorous war against Baez.

What the Samana Bay Company will do in case of the decisive defeat of Baez is of course not determined, but they will not lack for adventurous volunteers in this city, if they should call for them.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The *Times* has advices from Spain that partisan agitation is beginning to make itself felt.

The Spanish mails are several days overdue.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will shortly present a bill for the abolition of capital punishment.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Castelar and Echegaray, Minister of Finance, made reassuring statements as to the peaceful condition of the Republic.

The Ministry propose to apply 10,000,000 reals from the war fund for the purchase of improved small arms.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was discussed yesterday. No progress is reported.

The Government will deal summarily with the revolutionists.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Carlist movement is represented as increasing at Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—It is officially announced that there has been serious agitation at Barcelona, growing out of the withdrawal from the garrison there of the favorite troops. No violence was resorted to, however. Quiet was peaceably restored. It was erroneously reported that the red flag was displayed at Barcelona.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The *Imparcial* to-day announces that the Ministry have before them questions which will involve a ministerial crisis. The crisis may be averted with the loss to the Government of Cardova, Minister of War, but it is thought possible that all the Ministers adhering to the Radical party will resign.

President Figueras is indisposed.

Thirty-two Colonels and forty Lieutenant-Colonels of the artillery, regular army, have resigned. Their resignations were accepted.

A dispatch from Bilboa, capital of Biscay, states that the Carlists cut the railroad at Vittoria, twenty-nine miles south of that city, and destroyed the railroad station at Oreto Sladio.

The trouble at Barcelona arose in consequence of the commander of the garrison, who suspected the officers of the municipal government to be Alphonzists, establishing a substantial condition of martial law there. The troops were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority sympathized with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the military. Under orders from Madrid, the officer abandoned his interference, and quiet was restored.

The authorities throughout Catalonia and other sections have reiterated their adhesion to the Republic.

The idea of a Federal Republic is said to be gaining ground.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris has tendered his hospitalities to the Rev. Mennillod, recently expelled from Switzerland because he exercised his functions in despite of the Government.

Thiers is slightly indisposed. He was compelled to be absent from the dinner given by Washburne to-day to the Diplomatic Corps.

The *Corsaire* newspaper resumed publication to-day.

At the Washburne diplomatic dinner to-day, the representatives of the principal European Governments were among the guests.

The American flag was hoisted over all the foreign Legations to-day.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly refused to report the item for defraying the expense of sending French artisans and skilled workmen to the Vienna Exposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Disraeli, Lord Cairns, Gothorne and Hardy, members for Oxford University, will meet the members of the House for Dublin, to-day, to discuss the course to be pursued in the University Test bill.

Robert Vane Agnew, Conservative, elected to Parliament from Wigton, succeeds Young, Liberal.

The Telegraph Dispatch Company has enjoined one James McLean, until recently their manager, from engaging in the like business of sending telegraphic news, as the Company feared McLean would use the information he obtained while in their employ, in connection with his business, to their detriment. McLean sent news to the American Press Association at New York.

BRAZIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Rio Janeiro mail advices say the ravages of the yellow fever are carrying off a hundred persons daily. Very few Americans are taken with the disease, it being confined mostly to the Portuguese and Italians.

GERMANY.

STUTTGART, Feb. 22.—The bakers' workmen here propose a strike unless an increase of pay or a reduction of hours are conceded.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Portugal is arming in anticipation of civil commotion. The Federalists are everywhere in the ascendant.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. W. S. Brooks, of Joliet, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Sherman.

Col. George R. Dennis, of Baltimore, is at the Gardner House.

John G. Saxe, the poet, was in the city yesterday.

Judge H. A. Towne, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is at the Matteson House.

The Hon. M. D. Haws, of Massachusetts, is at the Briggs.

Dr. Edward P. Vellum, U. S. A., is stopping at the Tremont House.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: T. F. Kenyon, New York; C. W. Upton, Waukegan; John C. Hollis, Boston; Charles A. Siecke, New York; H. A. Stone, Marquette; O. A. Pray, Minneapolis; W. O. Dodge, Red Wing; A. Jones, Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: J. W. J. Safely, Iowa; J. W. Treat, Hannibal; Joseph McDougal, Cincinnati; H. W. Spears, Titusville, Pa.; Z. S. Swan and wife, Vandalia; N. Pope, New Mexico; J. N. Lord, Detroit; John Wright, B. F. Dunham, San Francisco.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday, were the following: J. J. Hogan, of Boston; Theo. H. Clark, Montreal; George A. Ellis, Boston; W. R. Dowling, New York; J. L. Randolph, Baltimore; J. C. Grant, St. Louis; F. J. Alison, Philadelphia; W. D. McLain, Indianapolis; H. H. Hawkins and wife, Detroit; H. Mayo and wife, Burlington, Vt.

When you are not yourself classical, there is nothing like having classical information imparted by an accomplished scholar. The musical critic of a morning paper in a recent operatic notice stated that Miss Kellogg was *primus inter pares*. From which we are led to infer that that distinguished singer is properly called a *primus donna*.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: John S. Proctor, Stillwater; W. R. Vaughan, Council Bluffs; C. L. Dahler and wife, Salt Lake City; Billings Smith, Monticello; William Butterfield, Boston; Tom W. Bradley, New York; H. D. Shriver, Baltimore; H. A. Royce, Boston; Birks Cornforth, Denver; V. Palmer, Coshocton, O.

The Rev. Robert Irwin, who not long since commanded a large excursion party of clergymen and others, from this place, and lead them triumphantly to the dizzy summit of Gray's Peak, Colorado, is in the city. He has resigned his charge in Kansas City, and goes to St. Louis, where he will remain in charge of the Presbyterian Board of Publication Work.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Maj. Charles Green, St. Louis; Dr. George Wood, Quebec; W. J. F. Lidell, Madison; J. B. Warring, New York; J. W. Ross, Pittsburgh; S. R. Richardson, Quebec; Mrs. V. Hunt, Labrador; M. T. Lynde, Brooklyn; J. W. Bennett, Lowell, Mass., E. J. Hulbert, Portland, Me.; T. N. Newman, Detroit; W. Meyers, Cheyenne.

J. Ward Dunham, the son of Mr. J. P. Dunham, the respected Bailiff of Judge Farwell's Court, was, on Friday evening, the recipient of a surprise party at his father's residence, No. 1413 Prairie avenue. Accompanying the young folks was an assembly of the elders, and young and old had a merry time of it till the clock gave notice that it was time for sensible people to be thinking of bed.

The names of the Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children were omitted in our article on that institution, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. They are as follows: Mrs. Dr. Dyas, Mrs. E. G. Hall, Mrs. D. A. Gage, Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. F. B. Gardner, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Joseph Medill, Dr. M. M. Thompson, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. E. J. Colby, Mrs. C. F. Corbin, Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. T. D. Fitch, Mrs. Robert Hill, and Mrs. E. S. Pike.

Those who have pleasant recollections of the Wyndham Comedy Company know very well how largely Miss Sidney Cowell contributed to its success. They will be gratified to learn that she has been engaged by Mr. Hooley, and will soon be added to the regular comedy company at his theatre. Various other changes are contemplated, and several additions are to be made. Miss Phillis Glover, who played a successful engagement at the Academy last summer, has been secured, and will assist in doing the leading business. The company, as strengthened, will be one of the best in the country.

Friday evening Mr. William Carpenter, one of the old residents of this city, died at his home on Ashland avenue from pleurisy, following a severe attack of rheumatism. Mr. Carpenter and his brother Job came here from Buffalo more than thirty years ago, and bought for $600, from the Hon. William B. Ogden, the twelve acres between St. John's place, Ashland avenue, and Lake and Kinzie streets, where he started the Chicago Horticultural Gardens. Mr. Carpenter served the city as Alderman from the old Seventh Ward, as Road Commissioner, and other positions. He was one of those who took a leading part in securing for the city that tract of land now known as Union Park.

UTAH.

The Mormons Happy Over the Idea of a Congressional Commission.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22.—The Mormon leaders were greatly elated to-day by the reception of dispatches from Chicago stating that Washington specials to the press of that city intimate that it has been suggested to provide for the appointment by the President of a Commission to come to Utah, and make a thorough investigation during the recess of Congress of the whole Mormon question.

The *Herald* immediately placarded the news with a sensation display, and the head-line, "Confusion to the Ring," and while the saints grew joyous in new-found hope, the sinners became correspondingly depressed. The priesthood suddenly inspired new confidence in their ability yet to circumvent the Government and maintain the Mormon power. At any rate they are now certain of preventing legislation this session, and thereby gain time to pave the way to a further and more effectual triumph. A commission or other substitution for decisive Congressional action is acceptable to the Mormons at this juncture. The *Journal* denounces the Commission scheme as fraught with danger to good government and fatal to the best interests of Utah.

It is said that prominent mercantile firms of New York and Chicago hold more than $1,000,000 of the paper of "Zion's Co-operative Institution," and through that interest have become lobbyists on behalf of the polygamous Church. It is reported on reliable authority that nearly $400,000 of the tithing fund has been remitted to Mormon agents in Washington during the last ten days.

The Union Pacific was blocked a few hours yesterday by snow. The trains to-night are again on time.

DES MOINES.

Nominated for Mayor--Religious Revival.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 22.—At the Republican primary election, held in this city to-day, Giles H. Turner was nominated for Mayor.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist, commenced a series of meetings in this city tonight. Churches or all denominations are in active sympathy, and have been working up a feeling among members for some weeks, preparatory for union meetings at the coming of Hammond. The meeting this evening augurs well for those to follow.

Fatal Runaway.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—A fatal accident occurred last evening near Idaho. A buggy containing John Conlan and Miss Ida Dean, coming down a steep mountain road from the Seaton Mine, overturned, throwing both persons over the dashboard, and under the horses' heels. Miss Dean was trampled to death and badly disfigured. Mr. Conlan was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

Expiation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Robert Champion, colored, was hanged at Fayette, Mo., yesterday afternoon, for the murder of his wife in July last. The execution took place in an open field a short distance from town, and was witnessed by from 3,000 to 4,000 people. Champion was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and stoutly and persistently protested his innocence to the last.

Shooting Affray.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—Capt. Tom Ryman, of the steamer Eddyville, and C. H. Arthur, steamboat agent, had an altercation to-day. Arthur was badly cut and hurt in the head. Ryman was shot in the arm, causing a flesh wound. The difficulty grew out of a certain newspaper paragraph for which Arthur was responsible.

Mysterious Murder.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 22.—Monroe Snyder was murdered last night. His body was thrown into the river, whence it was recovered to-day. He is thought to have been followed from New York, where he had been collecting money.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Linford Finlinson was thrown from the platform of the 6:30 New York and Trenton train to-night, in consequence of the breaking of the coupling. The rear portion of the train passed over him, causing instant death.

Shipwreck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A Boston dispatch says an unknown vessel went ashore off Plymouth, and is dismantled. It is supposed that all on board were lost.

Attempted Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—William Semmes undertook to shoot himself last night because he was apprehended for robbing a friend of $750.

Cattle Disease.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At Newark, N. Y., it is reported that a pleuro-pneumonia epidemic prevails among the cattle.

An Embezzling Postmaster.

HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. C., Feb. 22.—Charles Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro, was arrested to-day for embezzling.

PITTSBURGH.

A Temperance Meeting Broken Up by Roughs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—Two or three days ago, a number of our prominent citizens issued a memorial, asking the Mayor to call a meeting at the City Hall to consider the "Local Option bill" now before the Legislature. Agreeable to this, he issued a call for a meeting this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. At fifteen minutes past 7 the meeting was organized by the Temperance Alliance, who had charge of the affair, by selecting Mr. J. Parke, Jr., to the chair. They had engaged a band, which was playing in the gallery at and before the opening. Immediately after Mr. Parke was appointed, yelling and hooting was commenced in the hall. Shouts and threats were uttered against the Temperance Alliance, which was ordered to leave. A mob had got possession of the hall. They elected a Chairman and speakers of their own. A party of roughs went up to the gallery, and ordered the band to quit, and commenced to put them out by force. There were only five policemen in the hall at the time, and a terrible riot was imminent, as the roughs had come there for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The Mayor soon came upon the scene and, with some seventy-odd policemen, succeeded in quelling the riot. There were only two arrests made. The parties that had come there to discuss the question got no show at all, but the mob ruled, and their speakers argued for free whiskey, without let or license. The Alliance left the hall shortly after, and, with some 300 others, proceeded to their own rooms, but no discussion was had. They merely adopted resolutions against mob-rule, and proposed to discuss the matter next week at the City Hall. Fully 1,500 persons were present, many of whom could be recognized as the very dregs of our lowest population.

THE FARMERS.

Conventions at Ottawa, Earlville, and Geneva.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Farmer's Convention here to-day was well attended, considering the excessively cold weather. The farmers adopted resolutions, strongly denunciatory of rings, railroads, and all monopolies, and instructing their representatives in the Legislature to oppose all laws attempting to legalize the bonds issued by cities and towns to railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 22.—At the farmers' meeting, to-day, there was a small attendance. Thomas Judd was elected Chairman. A letter was read from the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The Chairman stated that he had requested the attendance of the Presidents of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. A permanent organization was effected. William Conant was elected President, and S. C. Evarts Treasurer; F. A. Hall was elected Secretary, and a Vice President from each town in the county. A committee on by-laws was appointed. Adjourned to meet at Geneva two weeks from to-day.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 22.—A large meeting of the farmers, notwithstanding the severe cold, was held here to-day. Resolutions indorsing Hildrup's bill and declaring that the law must and shall be enforced against the railroads were adopted. A committee was chosen to draft rules for a permanent organization and report next Saturday. Speeches were made by A. J. Grover, E. R. Wicks, and Samuel Wiley, insisting that the railroads should obey the law of the State. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, Feb. 29, inst.

SPRINGFIELD.

The "Mayor's Bill" Under Discussion in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs considered Kehoe's proposition to repeal the Mayor's bill. Almost the entire day was spent in discussion. In the forenoon, it was recommended to be passed on motion of Burns; but in the afternoon, on motion of McGrath, the vote was reconsidered for the purpose of modifying the present law, so as to perpetuate it. The proposition is to have the Mayor prefer charges to the Council against any officer he may desire to remove, the Council to be the judge of the evidence. This is the sentiment of the Committee, but the bill might as well be repealed.

The McGrath bill, authorizing the Council to fix the salaries of city officers, will be reported with a recommendation that it pass.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Apollo Hall party last evening elected delegates from the different wards for a General Committee for 1873.

The politicians have the most concern about that section of the new city charter relating to the appointing power. As now amended, the Mayor is divested of this power, but it is thought that, on its final passage, an amendment will be made giving the confirmatory appointing power to the Mayor, leaving the original appointing power to the Aldermen. Peter Cooper publishes a letter against the charter.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Mail advices report the death of Joseph Sheridan Lefann, the eminent Irish writer, at Dublin, Feb. 7.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 22.—John W. Harris, an old and wealthy citizen, died at 1 o'clock to-day. He was the manufacturer of the well-known Dayton ale.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Hon. R. H. Lee, Representative to the General Assembly from this county, died at the residence of his brother in this city, to-day, of consumption.

The National Centenary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—The Board of Centennial Commissioners and Corporators have just closed a two days' session. Much business of importance was transacted. The Hon. Baylie Peyton delivered an able address before the Legislature on the subject of the Centennial celebration of 1870. Interest in the subject is increasing. Tennessee will do her whole duty.

MARRIED.

RYAN—SULLIVAN—In this city, on Thursday evening, Feb. 20, 1873, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Father Waldron, Mr. Patrick Ryan and Miss Annie M. Sullivan, both of Chicago.

FORTIN—BIGONNAISSE—On Thursday, Feb. 20, at St. James Church, by the Rev. D. J. Riordan, Mr. Eugene Fortin and Miss Albine Bigonnaisse, both of Chicago.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON—FULLER—In this city, on 22d inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. George B. Hutchinson and Miss Jessie Fuller.

DIED.

MORAN—Mary Ida, beloved daughter of Patrick and Barbara Moran, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral from their residence, 604 West Jackson-st., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 11 a. m., by cars to Calvary.

STRINGER—At his residence, Harry Wilson Stringer, only child of Addison and Emma Stringer, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place this day, at 2 p. m.

SLEEPER—Suddenly, at Chicot, Ark., Jan. 10, William A. Sleeper, formerly of this city, aged 46 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

WILLARD—Feb. 22, of disease of the heart, Mrs. E. D. G. Willard, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of P. H. Willard, Esq., No. 107 Throop-st., Monday, the 24th inst. at 10:30 a. m.

☞ Papers generally are requested to copy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE LUNCH-COUNTER AND 14 STOOLS FOR sale at a bargain. Call at 89 Dearborn-st., to purchase.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN DESIRING A profitable and easy business, call at No. 205 South Desplaines-st.

A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR FIRST-CLASS billiard hall and sample room for sale; fine location and excellent business; seven tables. Terms cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C 65, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE, FOR cash or real estate. Apply at 116 South Halsted-st.

A N A NO. 1 STOCK OF GOODS, WITH FIXTURES and five years' lease of store, in one of the best locations in the city; stock about $35,000. Will take a part in city real estate if desired. A rare chance for a man to step into a first-class business of twenty years' standing. No need apply but those meaning business. Address W, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET AND PACKING HOUSE, DOing a good retail trade, for sale, with ice-house, large lard-kettle and press, cutting blocks, knives and choppers, horse and wagon, platform and counter scales, in fact, everything complete, will be sold at one-third their value, on account of dissolution of partnership; or one of the present proprietors would take a partner with some capital. Address, for five days, D 88, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT FITTED-UP REAL ESTATE OFfice of two rooms, complete and well furnished, for sale at $250; is worth $500. Apply at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXtures in good location, for sale at a bargain, for German or Swede. Inquire at 85 North LaSalle-st.

A RETIRING PARTNER'S HALF INTEREST IN A well-paying oyster and coffee-house, for sale, at a bargain. Address or call on F. BROWN, 132 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

A CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE AND NEWS depot for sale. Trade established. Apply at 151½ West Madison-st.

A MEAT MARKET IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCATION for sale. Address O 25, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange at Peru, Ill.; 4 run of stone, 80 horse power engine, warehouse, &c.; a good established business; this property will be disposed of at a great sacrifice; cost $40,000; will be sold for $10,000, or will take unimproved real estate. Apply to J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

AN A 1 RESTAURANT AND SALOON IN THE very best part of the South Side for sale at a great bargain. NORKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

AN A 1 CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT in very good location of the South Side, at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A MEAT MARKET AND PACKING HOUSE DOing a good retail trade for sale, with ice-house, large lard-kettle and press, cutting-blocks, knives and choppers, horse and wagon, platform and counter scales, in fact, everything complete, will be sold at one-third their value, on account of dissolution of partnership; one of the present proprietors will take a partner with some capital. Address, for five days, D 88, Tribune office.

A FURNISHED BARBER SHOP IN A GOOD LOCAtion for sale or rent; a good chance for a steady man. Inquire of SLYDEN, 78 Madison-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS—A barber shop with five bath-rooms, doing a large business, for sale; also a tobacco and notion store, both situated on Halsted-st., near Harrison, cheap, as I want to leave the city. M. BELANGER, 254 South Halsted-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness; will pay a salary if preferred; none but F and A Masons need apply. Call on or address C. H. CARSON, 181 West Madison-st.

A DRUG STORE ON THE WEST SIDE FOR SALE; stock, fixtures, and location good, worth $2,000. Address H 60, Tribune office.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE; GOOD trade established; first-class location; cheap. Also, an eighth Liberty press separate; job founts sold separate. Address H 75, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WITH A small capital—The stock and fixtures of good paying fancy and furnishing goods business, in good locality, for sale; rent very cheap; good reasons given for selling. Apply at once, at 125 Blue Island-av.

A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE DRUG STORE FOR sale on very easy terms. Address X 65, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A CIGAR and news store, doing a good business, for sale; best of reasons given for selling, at 30 North Halsted-st.

A GOOD-PAYING AND WELL ESTABLISHED laundry, in the best locality in this city, for sale cheap for cash. Address X 46, Tribune office.

ANY RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITH FROM $8,000 to $10,000 capital, desiring to engage in a good business already established, can learn of such an opportunity by calling on the undersigned. Full particulars given and references exchanged. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 La Salle-st.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES for sale; location good; trade good; at a bargain if taken soon. Address C 32, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY WITH small capital to buy a cigar and toy store cheap for cash. Good reason given for selling. Apply at 90 and 92 South Water-st., up stairs.

BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS DOING GOOD business to rent; furniture for sale. ALBRECHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 171 East Madison-st.

BILLIARD HALL, WITH THREE NEW J. M. Brunswick tables and saloon, with fixtures, for sale at a bargain, situated at the U. S. Hotel, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

BABCOCK SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS for sale at a bargain, corner Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, with side track for accommodation of works, including the ground, 4 brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Babcock system; the buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Republic Life Block, Room 4.

CORNER GROCERY, WITH COMPLETE FIXtures; can be rented very cheap by a good party. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE WITH COAL YARD and scales attached for sale; also double team and wagon; will sell together or separately; a first-rate business place. 631 and 633 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT 73 NORTH MAY-ST., PATENTS and patterns of the best portable grist mill in use. Also, shop, lease, engine, tools, shafting, &c., all in good running order.

FOR SALE—GRAIN MEN, ATTENTION—OUR steam elevator and warehouse, with corn cribs attached, all in good repair; elevating and shelling all done by steam power; situated in one of the best corn sections of the State, with facilities for shipping to Chicago or any Eastern market. Will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of DAVIS & McCLARY, 146 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE MERchant tailoring establishment, all in good running order; best stand in the city; large circle of customers; will be sold on account of change in business; also, lease of store. Address H 71, Tribune office.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
For sale—Terms, cash.
Schweizer's Coffee House,
corner Canal and Washington,
on account of
removal to South Side.
Apply at the place.

GOOD DRUG STORE, DOING FIRST-RATE, FOR sale. Address C 25, Tribune office.

GOOD MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP—satisfactory reason for leaving. Inquire in store this morning before 12 at 47 Kansas-st.

HALF INTEREST IN RESTAURANT NO. 472 Wabash-av. for sale to a well-recommended gentleman, and no others need apply; able to take charge of counter.

HALF INTEREST IN CONCERT HALL AND saloon known as Pacific Varieties, No. 49 West Madison-st., for sale. Must sell before March 1. Apply on the premises.

H. DUPONT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ENGIneer and Mechanical Draughtsman, 659 State-st., second floor. Drawings neatly and expeditiously executed, from survey notes, models, rough sketches, or written instructions. Plans and sectional drawings made with care, and inventions perfected for inventors and prepared as per rules of Patent Office. Wanted—A civil engineer partner.

LIME KILNS FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR KILNS, the most centrally located of any in the city, for sale at a sacrifice; we warrant them as good as any in the State, and are determined to sell them; any person wishing to engage in the lime business will find them all we describe. Address W. P. HARRIS & CO., Room 6, 84 LaSalle-st.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF CORNER grocery. Price $300. Good stand for saloon to be added. Address O 10, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR sale; best location on West Side; business cash; good chance for live man. WHITE & HEAD, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

MEAT MARKET, STOCK AND FIXTURES, IN A good locality, for sale, cheap. No. 1417 State-st.

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL, 3 RUN STONE, for sale; engine, 60-horse power; good custom trade. Would sell half, or entire interest. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CIGAR STANDS for sale; good trade established; reason given for selling out. Inquire 508 State-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A NEAT DRUG store for sale; good location; business established; good reason for selling; cash required. Address O 83, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED SALOONS ON North Side for sale, 65 North Clark-st.; or would take a partner, German.

PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, at great sacrifice and liberal terms, on account of sickness. For a man of moderate means, it presents unusual inducements. For particulars address H. NILES, Manager, Northwestern Inventors' Exchange, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 43 and 44.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—A LEGITIMATE MANUfacturing enterprise, seldom if ever before presented,—insuring so rich a return for amount of capital required. The product enters largely into the economy and supply of all railways and steam machinery. It commends itself to all our best railway managers. For particulars, address B 60, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY FOR sale cheap for cash. Apply at 491 South Canal-st.

RARE CHANCE—GROCERY FOR SALE—GOOD stand, South Halsted-st.; good trade worked up. Will sell stock and fixtures low. Rent low. Address B 48, Tribune office.

STOCK OF GOODS, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a store in one of the best localities and thoroughfares in the City of Chicago, for sale. Stock consists of boots and shoes, furnishing goods, and notions; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Address H 72, Tribune office.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE—ONEhalf interest in the factory, with a large trade already established, that can be bought at a low price if taken soon. This is an opportunity rarely met with to step into a profitable and well-established business. For further particulars, address H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

SAW-MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE ENgine, 18x36; 3 boilers, 18 feet long, 42-inch shell; breeching and smoke stack; main shaft, fly-wheel, and pump; one large circular machine and carriage; all in good order and can be bought cheap, or will trade for lumber. This is just the thing for a circular-mill. For particulars, apply to H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

STAGE LINE FOR SALE—TO ANY PERSON WISHing to engage in the stage business a rare opportunity is now offered by the West Side Stage Company, now running on Madison-st. We will sell the entire equipments, or any portion of it, at a low price. The line has always been a paying one; the owners being engaged in other business is the only reason for selling. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, Superintendent, 94 Market-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE BEST PAYING lumber yard in city for sale; good trade established; dock rent reasonable. Call at No. 169 Kingsbury-st., head of Ontario.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL HAT store doing a first-class and good business. Stock new and in good condition. Good chance for a man with a small capital; expenses light. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Location one of the best. GENIN, 175 West Madison-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF SALOON No. 58 West Randolph-st.; also for rent, 5 rooms on fourth floor, with beds, bedding, and carpet for sale. Inquire 71 South Canal-st., at store.

SALOON AND FIXTURES IN A GOOD LOCALITY adjoining a prominent theatre for sale; good reason given for selling. Address J. P., 138 West Jackson-st., stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A MECHANIC TO TAKE HALF INterest in a good-paying business; carpenter preferred. Address MECHANIC, care Carrier 55.

WILL SELL AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS THAT has done in the past six months $60,000; profits not less than 25 per cent; capital required, $10,000; other interests compel us to sell. Address H 80, Tribune office.

$200 BUYS LARGE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a dry goods and confectionery store; no rent to pay, and must sell; location, 379 Milwaukee-av.

$350 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 347 West Randolph-st.

$2,000—FOR SALE, A DRUG STORE NOT LONG established, having a pretty fair business with good prospects; will exchange for real estate. Address C 33, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, in connection with construction of houses in a thriving suburban town near Chicago; a party having the money or lumber can join a party with building lots; 50 small cottages will be demanded the present season. Address C 90, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF NELLIE LEDERLE who, in November last, lived on the North Side. Any one knowing of her whereabouts will please send her address to her brother, JOHN E. LEDERLE, Leland, Mich.

INFORMATION WANTED—CONCERNING THE heirs or legal representatives of the late Rev. Epaphras Goodman, deceased. Address O 27, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with first-class board, suitable for man and wife or single gentlemen.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find a pleasant boarding place in a small private family; day boarders.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT ROOM WITH board suitable for two gentlemen.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING only $5 per week, day board $4; good board and comforts of home.

15 NORTH CURTIS-ST.— FURNISHED FRONT room, good board, and a pleasant home, for two gentlemen.

20 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, and single gentlemen. House thoroughly repaired.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND HOUSE FROM Madison-st.—Large rooms, with first-class board; three-story brick house, just taken, and newly furnished; neatness, superior table; gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; modern improvements; one large unfurnished room; prices reasonable.

26 BISHOP COURT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suits, with board.

42 LAFLIN-ST., NEW MARBLE FRONT—A GENtleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms, with first-class board. All modern improvements.

44 WEST LAKE, 49 AND 102 WEST MADISON, 61 South Canal, 26 and 28 North Canal-st.—Westbrook House; lodgings and board; live and let live.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHout board, a pleasant suite of rooms.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—A FRONT ROOM TO RENT, with board, gas, bath; also, a single room.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—To rent, with board, one front parlor suitable for four gentlemen.

66 PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for three or four gentlemen at $7 per week each.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. — ONE FURNISHED room, with board; also, a few day-boarders wanted.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms and board.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with first-class board, for a single gentleman; house has all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely-furnished front room and parlor, with board.

97 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH FIRST-class board.

119 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. — FURNISHED front chamber, large closet off; first-class board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—FOR four young gents, two delightful rooms (en suite). Fine light and view, heat, and all moderate conveniences. Table board superior. No pleasanter home on West Side. Terms very moderate.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM $6 per week; day board $4.

186 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gents; also day boarders. Terms reasonable.

196 WEST LAKE-ST., UP-STAIRS.—THREE OR four young men will find good board, with or without sleeping rooms.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board, close to VanBuren-st. cars; house with all modern improvements. Also, a young man to room with another.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, a lower room, suitable for gentleman and wife or a party of two or three gentlemen; terms reasonable.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LADIES AND gentlemen accommodated with first-class table board at reasonable prices.

247 WEST MONROE-ST. — VERY PLEASANT front suite, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms for gents.

251 PARK-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, WITH fire and gas, and good board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

263 WARREN-AV.—SUITE OF PLEASANT rooms and board. Modern improvements.

269 FULTON-ST., CORNER CARPENTER—ONE large and one single well-furnished front room, and board; all first-class.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board and rooms.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished; also single room, with board.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST. — A HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class table board; references given and required.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with board, suitable for a gentleman.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY DESIRable furnished room on second floor, with first-class board. References required.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GOOD ROOM for gentleman and wife, with board.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, UNFURnished front room to let, with first-class board.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WITH BOARD, a large furnished rear room, in second story, with closet, and hot and cold water; eligible for two gentlemen.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FINE SOUTH front unfurnished suite of rooms and good board; modern conveniences.

371 WEST MONROE-ST.—3 OR 4 SINGLE GENtlemen, with references, will find pleasant rooms and board, with gas and fire, in a private family. Terms reasonable.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE WARM room, hot and cold water, and bath; best of board.

376 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT—A NICELY furnished front parlor, and an unfurnished second-story front room, with board; modern conveniences in house. Call on Monday.

393 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS by the week, and a number of day-boarders can be accommodated.

395 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen, or gent and wife; gas and bath.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front and back rooms to rent, with board.

441 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR to rent, with board.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — TWO FURnished rooms, one large and one small, to rent, with board.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FURnished room and one unfurnished suite of rooms, with first-class board.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; best of references given and required; also, single rooms for young gentlemen.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

736 WEST LAKE-ST.—A PLEASANT, UNFURnished front room, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife; also a furnished front room for single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

South Side.

5 PARK-ROW—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS; ONE large, and one single.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to rent, with first-class board; also, room for single gentlemen; references required.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST. — A FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with alcove, with board; terms reasonable; also 1 small back room.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—TO RENT—TO A gentleman, a nice single room, with or without board; gas, bath, and use of piano. No other boarders.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALUmet.—A handsomely furnished front room, with board, heated, and gas. Also a single front room, with use of warm sitting-room.

122 TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs.—To rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a furnished front room and alcove.

204 VANBUREN-ST., CORNER FRANKLIN, new brick block—Lodging—50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. Beds and furniture entirely new.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.— NEATLY FURNISHED suite of rooms to rent, with board; also, one single room.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. Also table board.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed room, with or without board.

431 BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR TWENTY-SEVenth-st.—3 or 4 gentlemen can be accommodated with nice rooms and board. Terms reasonable; no other boarders.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS, one unfurnished, with first-class board. Reference required.

461 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT — ALCOVE rooms en suite or single; splendidly furnished, with strictly first-class board.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 SINGLE ROOMS WITH board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth-sts.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low prices; single rooms $6; a suite of front rooms to two, $13.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, with hot and cold water, closets, etc.; also a well furnished room suitable for two gentlemen. References.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, HEATED, single or en suite; also single rooms, with first-class board. No moving list of May.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY LARGE AND elegant front room, partly furnished; hot and cold water, large closet room, with board. Very reasonable terms, if taken at once. Inquire at 161 East Madison-st.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A pleasant front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

615 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD accommodations at reduced prices by calling.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms for gentlemen and wives, with first-class table. Also, nice rooms for single gentlemen.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, suitable for one or two persons, 2 doors south of Twenty-second-st.; Cro.

796 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also other rooms, with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

799 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM, nicely furnished, to rent, with board, suitable for lady and gent or two gentlemen; also, vacancy for one gentleman.

804 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, and furnished rooms for single gentlemen, to rent, with or without board; references.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT, WELL FURnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young men, at $16 per week; also, large front room at $14, with good board.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two handsomely-furnished front rooms; also, a side room for two gentlemen.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT, UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

890 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO RENT, with best of board.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board. Also, one single room.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms to rent, to gentleman and wife; reference required.

959 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, with board.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—A pleasant front room, with hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with boprd.

1030 WABASH-AV. — FLORENCE PLACE—pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

1071 WABASH-AV. — ROOM, UNFURNISHED, with board, for two; hot and cold water in room.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-st.—Large front room, with closets, heated by register; for two, with board.

1113 PRAIRIE-AV.—A SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also, one small room; reference exchanged.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—SOME PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Reference required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV. — A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM, with board. A few table boarders accommodated.

1322 WABASH-AV.—TWO PERSONS CAN HAVE a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at $15 per week.

1373 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with a nice suite of rooms, with board, all modern conveniences, in a private family.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and first-class board, $5 per week; single rooms, $5; families accommodated.

VINCENNES-AV., NEAR OAK-AV.—HANDSOME rooms, unfurnished except carpet, with board; modern house; permanent parties desired. Address D 92, Tribune office.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished sleeping-rooms, with first-class table board; can accommodate ladies and gentlemen with nice rooms, single or en suite; this is one of the most desirable locations for boarding in the city, being within easy walking distance from the business portion of the South Side; have one nicely furnished front parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady; can also accommodate a few day-boarders; references exchanged.

Country.

EVANSTON—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board, on reasonable terms. Address Box 1727, Evanston.

Miscellaneous.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, suitable for two young gentlemen; bath-room on same floor, east of Union Park. References exchanged. Address H 43, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN ON THE NORTH Side, in private family, with few or no other boarders; east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. Address R 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHILdren, and nurse, either in Hinsdale or Englewood, for the season. Address No. 1442 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD and furnished room; in a private family preferred; state if other boarders, and lowest terms, to M 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIVATE family, or family of few boarders; South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of State; comfortable room; breakfast at 6:30 a. m., dinner 6:30 p. m.; unquestionable references given; location and terms. Address, for two days, H 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WANTS BOARD IN EXchange for fine rosewood piano; references exchanged. Address A, 64 Union Park-place.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TO OBTAIN pleasant rooms, with board; on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., preferred. Address T 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate family; West Division, Monroe-st. preferred; expense no object. Address, with particulars, H 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR SELF, WIFE, AND child, and nurse on West Side, east of Hoyne and south of Lake, or South Side, south of Sixteenth-st. and east of State. Best of references given and required. Address H 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A pleasant room, with good board, on the South Side, convenient to cars; will be permanent if suited. Private family preferred. Will pay $14. Address X 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A MARRIED LADY; RATE NOT TO exceed $5 or $6 a week. WOOD & CO., 145 East Madison-st.

BOARD—LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A gentleman and wife; wish to dispose of some good furniture as part payment. Address L, 806 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN; WITH A PRIvate family preferred, or where there are few boarders; must be within 20 minutes' ride of State and Madison-sts. Address B 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WILL PAY $30 PER WEEK FOR A suite of furnished rooms, with board, in a private family on West Side, for myself, wife, and child, 5 years old. Accommodations must be good. First-class references furnished. Address C 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENT, WIFE, and child, 5 years old, in good locality on West Side. State price, which must be moderate. Address H 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY BOARD BY A DENTAL STUDENT, where payment will be taken in dentistry done by his preceptor. Address X 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Unfurnished room preferred. Highest references furnished. Address, with terms, &c., H 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS DEsires permanent board with a private family. Address O 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, and the comforts of a home, by a gentleman of social habits; South Side preferred. Address X 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—FINE ROOMS, ONE FURNISHED, ANother partly, with board; family without small children preferred. 938 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

BOARD—FOR MARRIED COUPLE, WITH TWO unfurnished rooms; private family; few or no other boarders; east of State-st., and south of Twenty-second. Address D 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A RESPECTAble family, by a young man. Address O M L, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, each with 1 child aged respectively 4 and 5 years, desire board in a private family, with two large rooms or two medium sized rooms with small rooms adjoining. One party will furnish their rooms, and would prefer them on first floor. No boarding-houses need reply. Address H 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT MARCH 20, FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter (4 years), furnished second-story front room, with board, on West Side. Private family preferred. References exchanged. Address H 82, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, BLACKSMITHS! — TWO ANVILS, one vice, one bellows, all new, and cheap for cash, at MAURICE LACY'S Paint Store, 286 State-st.

ANY ONE WISHING TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR the summer, or on an extended tour of travel, and having a nice home they would like to leave in care of some responsible person, would do well to address T 44, Tribune office. Best of references can be furnished.

A MARRIED LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS traveling, having a nicely-furnished room, desires a lady room-mate. Address O 82, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR NEWS DEALER FOR THE "MATRImonial News." No. 5 will be out Wednesday, Feb. 26. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507.

COLORADO—BEST MARKET IN THE WORLD. Free homes near depot, river, canal, and coal-mines. Call or send for our circulars. PLATTE RIVER LAND COMPANY, 137 Fifth-av., Corner Madison-st.

DUE, $200 IN GOLD TO CALIFORNIA SOLDIERS; State, County, and U. S. Bounties, Pension, pay, (three months' extra to officers), Prize money to Sailors. 160 acres, the best land in Kansas. A new discharge for the one lost or burnt. Apply to Pension Pay and Bounty Office, 71 South Canal-st. AMZI B. CONDIT.

FOR ADOPTION—A MALE BABE, 2 MONTHS old, in excellent health and fine condition. Can be seen at 321 Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

FEMALE DISEASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS warranted cured, by a regular physician. Consultation free. 347 South Clark-st., Room No. 2.

GO WEST WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY COLONY and secure a good homestead. Fine, healthy climate. Soldiers' claims located free. Office, 157 Fifth-av.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

OLD BOO[illegible]—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, magazines, law, medical, and private libraries. Call or address the Old Book Store, CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison, or 2[illegible] East Madison-st., near Franklin.

WANTED—[illegible] PRINTERS—A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer w[illegible] give part of his services in payment for house and lot. [illegible] Direct to JOHN COLE, 84 Miller-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD LUMBER VESSEL, WITH capacity from 200 m to 250 m feet, class not lower than B 1. Address X 91, Tribune office, stating name of vessel and term[illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A STEAM canal boat or sand boat. Address by letter 536 Archer-av., stating price and where it can be seen.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW SASH lock. [illegible] FINLAY & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—PARLOR WRITING-DESK; ANY ONE havi[illegible] second-hand parlor desk can find a purchaser by [illegible] addressing O 34, Tribune office. Must state price.

WANTED—TWO LARGE IRON STOVES FOR [illegible] Will hire or buy. B. S. DOWNER, at A. L. Hale [illegible] 10 to 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A VALUABLE PA[illegible] United States; will pay part cash, balance in [illegible] Call on, or address S. G. WILLARD, Room 1[illegible] Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO REAL ESTATE MAPS, CITY [illegible] Van Vechten's, 1872. Please state price. [illegible] B 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—[illegible] MEN WITH $250, $500, $750, $1,000, $1,500, in the grocery, billiard, manufacturing business [illegible] E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE BUILDER CAN [illegible] profitable contract to erect cottages, &c., [illegible] and share in the profits of lot sales in a [illegible] locality. Address O 71, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUGGIST—WHO CAN speak English, and put up any English or German prescriptions, to go to city on the Mississippi River; none need apply except qualified, and presenting best references. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, 155, 157 and 159 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN hosiery and linen department. Also, a good penman for entry clerk and bookkeeper. Address SMITH & PERKINS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS HAD several years' experience in the retail drug business. Apply at 351 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the hardware business, and who has some city trade and can give city reference. Call at 60 West Madison-st., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. A lumberman preferred. Address B 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WELL RECOMmended. Address, stating salary expected, O 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIPPING CLERK. Address, in handwriting, stating age, salary wanted, and what experience had, C 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A DRY goods; references wanted. No. 128 Archer-av. C. KANN.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE GERMAN OR AMERICAN boy, about 16 years of age, to attend in office; must live with his parents; on South Side preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, H. S. M., care Carrier No. 31.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THIS CITY'S trade. Call at No. 177 West Randolph-st., Room 11, 9 to 12 m.

Trades.

WANTED—40 FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FINishers, 8 upholsterers, and 6 cabinet makers and trimmers, with benches, for Monday and Tuesday next. Apply to B. S. DOWNER, at A. L. Hale & BROS., 12 to 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 COMPETENT GERMANS OR Swedes, for working in passenger cars for a car manufacturing establishment out of the city; steady work given to good men. Apply at 541 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR CABINET FACTORY, one who understands office work, as well as furniture, and competent to make his own drawings; a first-class man wanted; German preferred. Address H 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER, A GOOD WORKman. Apply at 202 West Randolph-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN. BENGLEY & ROY, 50 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE JAPANNERS; TWO MUST BE stripers. DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 228 Lake-st.

WANTED—40 FURNITURE FINISHERS, 20 UPholsterers, and 6 cabinet furniture trimmers. Apply to B. S. DOWNER, at A. L. Hale & Bro's., 10 to 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS CARriage trimmer; constant employment. J. K. KIMBALL, 190 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A WOOD-TURNER. APPLY AT 103 South Canal-st., first floor, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. W. A. FURBER, Exchange Building.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHER. APPLY TO DOBSON & RHOADES, Rooms 51 and 52 (4th floor) Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, SIX OF THE best cabinet-makers in the city; also, two boys on circular saws. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—THREE A NO. 1 CARRIAGE-TRIMmers. Apply, early Monday morning, at corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts., North Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, one that thoroughly understands plate work; none other need apply. NASON & WARNE, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS. None others need apply. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., on Mather-st., corner Polk.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO WORK on farm in Illinois. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOTH MALES AND FEMALES TO SELL one of the great labor-saving inventions. Call at 140 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TENOR SINGER FOR A church quartette; references desired. Call or address, for one week, WM. A. BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MAN OR BOY TO work in a private boarding-house. Apply 748 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PUBLIC SPEAKER; A REvival clergyman, used to pioneer life preferred. Address E. MILLS, Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Iowa.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, TEMperate, persevering, and acquainted in the city, to solicit advertising and printing; favorable arrangements will be made. Address, for three days, O 70, Tribune office.

WANTED — SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, of good appearance, to make fires, sweep out store, and do errands. Application made by parents. 101 East Madison-st.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS, STEADY BOY FOR light work around a factory; must be active and apply Monday morning. 90 South Peoria-st., in basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A DENTAL OFfice. A good chance to one wishing to learn. SWASEY, 944 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK FOR HIS BOARD until 1st of April; after that for wages; colored boy preferred. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, WHO is a good penman and willing to make himself useful; one living at home near State and Twentieth-sts. preferred; wages small. Address in own handwriting, G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPER, SALESman, porters, and other situations furnished; also, partner with $250. Apply Monday, 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY, ONE THAT can write a good hand, and make himself generally useful. References required. Call Monday, between 8 and 12 o'clock, at 25 West Lake-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A GREEK TEACHER (ONE WHO thoroughly understands the language), to give instruction one or two evenings a week, at the house of the advertiser. Address C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS AND LADY CANvassers for the city, and all parts of the United States, at 207 West Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER; TO THE right man will offer liberal inducements. Address O 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS HAMS. TO A man who thoroughly understands the business, and is willing to go into the country, good wages will be paid. Must bring references. Apply to F. B. WEARE & CO., 175 South Water-st.

WANTED—20 OR 30 MEN WITH $1 TO $5 CAPItal; good chance offered. Call Monday at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE BOY FROM 15 TO 18 years old, to do collecting and general work around an office; one who lives with his parents, and is well acquainted with the city preferred; must be well recommended. Address, on Monday, Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WEIGH COAL IN a coal office. Address G 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR LIGHT WORK AT 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD. ONE who writes a good hand preferred. Inquire at 36 and 37 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIES NOT EMPLOYing a book-keeper, and wishing the services of an experienced accountant during the day or evening, can find a competent man by addressing Y 95, Tribune office. First-class references given.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery or commission house by a good business man of many years experience as salesman in store and travelling agent in country; can influence a good trade; best of references. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, copying, or other writing, to do evenings. Address D. M. ALLEN, American Express Co., corner Green and Randolph-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, of ten years' experience; best of city references. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who is well recommended. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE, IRON or carriage goods, by competent man, as salesman, shipping clerk, or porter; best references. Address X 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS PRESCRIPTION clerk in a drug store. Address, OPII, care J. P. LEE, 260 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDING clerk and collecting, etc.; long experience in English and American houses; best references. Address F., Room 48 Bryan Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has been 6½ years in the drug business. Recommendations furnished. Address CHAS., Box 961, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a wholesale grocery establishment; has had 3 years' experience. Would like to have an interview with any one in want of help; spring or immediate engagement; references from present employer. Address X 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can give good references, in a store; has been used to the hardware and stove trade; is worthy of trust, and not afraid of work. Address C 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN WHO has had five years' experience in wholesale dry goods in the Old Country, and who understands laces, hosiery, and gloves thoroughly, is anxious to procure a good situation, and will pay $50 to any person procuring him the same. Reference given. Address, in confidence, B 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE youth 8 years of age; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Would refer, by permission, to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, or C. W. PARTRIDGE, of this city. Address EDDY G. JOHNSON, St. Julien Hotel, Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCH, OR to run a stationary engine; best of references given. Address G 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A POSITION AS salesman in a leather and finding store; have had ten years' experience. Address T 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—H. I. DIXON, EXPERT Accountant, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st. Books opened and closed; complicated accounts examined and adjusted. Posting by the day, week, or month, on reasonable terms. Office work in general promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SITUATION WANTED—ON OR ABOUT APRIL or May 1, by an experienced man, to travel, or as house salesman in wholesale jewelry trade. Address, with full name, O 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 8 years' experience in the grocery business; speaks German and English. Has some knowledge in bookkeeping, and has had some experience as shipping clerk, is also a good salesman. Address Q 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 years of age, as bookkeeper, or cashier, has had considerable experience, having acted in both capacities with several large firms, and can give good and satisfactory references. Address R 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; can give best city references. Address JAS. T. WILSON, care Tyng & Co., 61 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS been in the lumber business in this city a number of years wishes a position in a lumber firm in the capacity of salesman or general business man; has an extensive acquaintance in the trade and can give good references as to ability and character. Address LUMBER, care of Chapin & Foss, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter from New York; best of reference given. Address LOUIS VIERBOOM, Rock Island, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN JEWELER'S SHOP by a steady, competent man; has been foreman of the same; is first-class at repairing. Address N 78, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRAINER AND letterer. Address, stating wages, A. EDGE, 146 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER, an engraver; good city reference. Address B 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTCHERS, ATTENTION! Do you want a business man as stallsman in a meat market. Address T 82, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits, that understands the care of horses and gardening; out of the city preferred. Address E. V., 435 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman; understands all about horses; careful driver; can bring the best of references; no stranger to the city. J. L., 679 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; sober and industrious; can milk, is not afraid to work, and will come well recommended. Please address O 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has had six years' experience in best of trade west from city. Address COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Box 2, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED and able bodied young man as porter in a wholesale house. Address D 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house as travelling salesman on lines Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, by an A No. 1 man of experience who can influence a good trade. Good city references. Address B 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS porter or to drive a delivery wagon; good reference, etc., from last employer. Address B 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe dealers can engage a traveling salesman who is well acquainted in Utah, Oregon, Nevada, and California, by addressing X 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, as steward of a hotel or large restaurant. Address B 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN AGED 28, WITH energy, industry, ability, integrity, good references, and two years' experience in a succesful wholesale grocery house as assistant or partner in some good business in Chicago; groceries or hardware preferred; can furnish some capital. Address, for one week, C 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALESman of experience to travel West; grocery house preferred; will travel on commission or salary; good references furnished. Address W F S, 343 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS OLD willing to do any kind of work; can give best of city references. Address W. J. COE, 139 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM WISconsin, to do second work. Apply 364 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a first-class private family; North Side preferred. Call, for two days, 230 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SEVERAL FIRST-class cooks and laundresses; best city references; at Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD AND CAPAble girls, of every nationality, for all kinds of housework. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PERSONS IN WANT OF first-class female help to call at 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help, of every nationality, can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE colored girls, thoroughly competent as cook and second girl. Call on, or address, for two days, E. GRAVES, 1184 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ONE FIRST-CLASS laundry girl, and several good German and Scandinavian girls for general housework; also by two nurse girls, at the Employment Room, 160 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL IN A first-class family; can sew and assist in housework; best of references. Can be seen at 899 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as dining-room girl or minding children, the other as second girl. Call at 2 Park-row, between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES WANTING domestics, will apply at the Excelsior Employment Office, 97 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for kitchen work, the other to do general housework, in a private family; good reference, if required. Please call at 1160 State-st., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY OR MEAT cook, or both, in some large boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant. Address G 62, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 6 BOARDING HOUSE cooks; also, 200 girls of every nationality, for hotels, laundries, restaurants, and private houses, with references. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as seamstress. Is a good tailoress. Call at 28 Oak-av., or address H 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, a few more families, by the day or week. Call, or address, 1000 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN would do sewing or light work of any description in some respectable family for her board; best of reference given. Address M 12, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN city or country, by a widow lady of experience who has kept house many years and reared a family; wages reasonable, and references unquestionable. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS HOUSEkeeper; competent to take entire charge of a house; terms can be made easy for the sake of having a comfortable house. Address B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, REliable, and competent person wants a situation in a private family, as housekeeper, or sew, take care of children, assist in light work, and make herself generally useful. Address, for three days, H 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS SHORThand writer in a law or other business office. For particulars or reference, address or call on A. H. WELLS, 64 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EUROPEAN LADY, speaking French, German, and English, with a family or party going to Europe this summer. Address French and German Teacher, Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF energy and ability as copyist, cashier, or clerk in store; best of references given. Address, for three days, E. E. M., 323 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WILL be open for an engagement in spring to take full charge of a millinery department in all its branches; has good experience, and can give first-class reference from some of the largest and best stores in the United Kingdom. Address X. Y., Ottawa, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged person (Scotch), to wait on an invalid or nurse a baby from the birth. Apply to M M, 101 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CASHIER or copyist; good writer, and willing to work for small salary; can furnish best of references. Address R 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORT-HAND WRITER—By a lady, to take letters from dictation in a business or law office. Address C 62, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY — THE WORLD-RENOWNED BOhemian Astrologist and Prophetess, Doctress Jeanette de Benoit, has arrived in this city, and can be consulted at 188 South Halsted-st., over the drug store. Consultations in all languages.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st., MRS. E. M. TEED, Clairvoyant, Business, Physical, Healing, and Developing Medium, will give positive information on all subjects, however difficult, that may be presented to her for examination. Doctors having serious and mysterious cases; lawyers having difficult and knotty suits; business men of every grade who are perplexed, who are losing, or have lost money by whatever means, will do well to call upon Mrs. Teed for advice. Thousands of dollars have been saved through her superior clairvoyant powers. Mrs. Teed will give circles and cabinet seance every evening for the materialization and the showing of hands and faces of our spirit friends. Circle this evening.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

DR. W. D. ROBERTSON, THE MOST WONDERful clairvoyant and test medium of the age, reveals past, present, and future at 436 West Madison-st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 6 p. m. Charges, $2.

MRS. A. CROOKER, 258 WEST LAKE-ST., CORner Sangamon, Business and Medical Clairvoyant. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. DUPONT, CLAIRVOYANT AND LADIES' physician, 659 State-st., second floor, front. Female diseases of a delicate nature treated. Consultations daily to ladies only.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium, 220 West Madison-st. No failures.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also, physical examinations; price, $1. Dr. Butt, Magnetic and Eclectic Physician, 21 South Desplaines-st. Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine and never-failing Pills. Sold by all Druggists.

MADAME RANDALL, CLAIRVOYANT AND BUSIness medium, also female doctress, treats diseases in all their stages. Parlors, 150 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSIE, late of New York. Consultations, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee, 50c. Positively no gentlemen admitted. 209 West Madison-st., Room 40, upper floor.

MADAM MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 929 South State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A HOUSE of 12 rooms and large basement, a barn for 6 horses, with a lot 25x125; splendid accommodation for the milk business. JAMES T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, SIX LOTS 25X140 each, on Fulton-st., between Oakley and Western-avs., south front; also 50x125 on Oakley-av., near Fulton-st. Apply to ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 64 North Ada-st., corner Fulton.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 OR 20 YEARS, 40 FEET ON Market-st., near Randolph, at a low rental. C. McDONNELL, 151 East Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, Monday forenoon, to 254 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Apply at 170 Warren-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child. Call at 137 Wabansch-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl in a small private family; good pay for good work. Reference required. Call at 739 Tyler, corner of Hoyne-st., from 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD GIRLS TO DO chamber and dining-room work, at the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND housework; German or Scandinavian preferred; good wages. Call at MADAME G. SAURRET'S Millinery Store, No. 947 State-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF THE age of from 21 to 28 years, to take care of young children, and do family sewing. Apply at 37 Lake-av.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN FOR general housework in a family of two at Cottage Grove. Apply at 1030 Wabash-av. to-day or Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE OR GERMAN nurse girl at 783 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 509 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. APply at 77 South Green-st. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 109 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply, for three days, at 1863 South State-st.

WANTED—AT AT 1123 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL to do dining-room and chamber work in private boarding-house. Swede or German preferred.

WANTED—AT 372 MICHIGAN AV., A FIRST-class cook.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO DININGroom and chamber work. Apply at 1121 State-st., South Side House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Norwegian or Swede preferred. Call Monday at 335 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 15 Hermitage-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—AT 302 WEST HARRISON-ST., A GOOD girl to do kitchen work.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. Apply at 482 North LaSalle-st., fifth house north of Goethe.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT CAN COME well recommended. Apply at 339 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Good references required. 1113 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a private family. Apply at 139 Twenty-first-st., with reference, Sunday afternoon and Monday morning.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl in a small family of three. Will have good pay and good home. Apply 1569 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work at 86 Ashland-av., corner West Monroe.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must understand the work thoroughly, and give city references. Call Monday, at 910 Michigan-av., upper floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer; the right person can have a steady place and good wages. Apply at 985 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 109 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., A GOOD girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily at 359 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AT 357 WEST JACKSON-st. for general work.

WANTED—AT 53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A young girl to do second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 1196 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages; a stranger in the city preferred. Inquire at 971 South Park-av., corner of Thirtieth-st., or 360 State-st. GEORGE A. HARTMAN.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Norwegian; at 10 Winchester-av., between Lincoln-st. and Robey and Madison-st. and Monroe. Call for three days; private family.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT BOARDING HOUSE 311 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT GIRL to do second-work at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Call on Monday, at 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYment; also those in need of help are requested to call at 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 65 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply cottage house No. 9 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AS second work, and care of children. Must be German, Scandinavian, or Swede. Apply immediately at 239½ Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 1131 WABASH-AV., A GOOD REliable girl to do the cooking, washing, and ironing for a small family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO UNDERSTANDS washing and ironing, at 293 Twenty-third-st. Wages, $4 to $5 per week.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for housework in the city, and two girls to go a short way out of town. Call at 160 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT NO. 74 Smith-st., near corner Paulina and Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who understands cooking and is willing to work. Call at 396 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (WHITE OR COLORED) to do chamberwork. References required. No. 280 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, in a family of two persons; references required. Apply at 131 Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AND WASHerwoman to take charge of a laundry; chamber and scrub girl; none but first-class, with recommends, need apply; Monday morning. No. 465 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework. Good wages to a competent and steady girl. Apply at 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE, A girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Come immediately, and well recommended, 109 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. APply at 344 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of two; Swede, German, or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately at 142 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR TAble waiters. Inquire at the Adams House, corner of Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred; good wages. Apply at 480 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 52 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR OAK PARK, EVANSTON, and city; situations wanted by 4 Norwegian girls. MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family, to go to Hinsdale. Call at 503 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; can find a place immediately at 1253 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL FOR A YOUNG CHILD and light chamber work. Apply at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—THE DIRECTION OF THE NURSE Lucy, who called at 37 Lake-av., and afterwards at No. 150 Dearborn-st. She will be engaged if found.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL OR English parlor maid for a first-class private family, and young nurse girls. New Intelligence Office, 889 State-st.; entrance, Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—MILLINER, FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER, at 268 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. D. C. COLEMAN.

WANTED—BONNET FRAMES—A FOREWOMAN who has had experience in mechlin and illusion frames, and who can turn out first-class work, at TURKINGTON'S, 286 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY IMMEDIATEly at 1065 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO OUT OF CITY TO assist in photograph and tin-type gallery; one that has had experience preferred. Address Box 373, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY CANvasser to solicit advertisements; extra inducements. E. M. TURNER & CO., Publishers, 686 Lake-st.

WANTED—IRONER AND STARCHER AT EXcelsior Laundry, 467 West Madison-st.; none but first-class hands need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO working in a gummed label printing office or bindery preferred. Apply, early Monday morning, to J. F. LAWRENCE, 269 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY, A FEW LADIES TO canvass for the Singer Sewing Machine; good wages. Apply Monday morning at 397 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE; MIDDLE-AGED person preferred. Apply at 59 Union Park Place, formerly Peck-st.

WANTED—A LADY ARTIST TO TAKE CHARGE of a suite of photograph-rooms; one who can come well recommended; in a thriving little town in Iowa. Address C. E. BODFISH, 196 West Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A RAPID writer, to direct circulars. Inquire at 36 and 37, Indiana-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF BUSINESS TALENT, IN GOOD standing, and of good principles, under middle age, with a moderate income, wishes to correspond with a suitable young lady of some refinement. Object, company, assistance, and, if satisfactory, matrimony. State age and particulars. Address Glass Box 78, city.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, WELL fixed, desires to form the acquaintance of a respectable young lady, 17 to 20 years of age. Object, matrimony. Address X 57, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 30 YEARS OF AGE, OF GOOD family, in easy circumstances, wishes to correspond with some lady of refinement; widow not objected to. Object, matrimony. Lady must be accomplished; photo must be enclosed as a token of sincerity. Address N. R. G., Beaver Falls, Pa.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF GOOD REPutation wishes correspondence with a widow or young lady of musical talent, refinement, and industrious habits. Address E. MILLS, Burlington, Iowa.

TWO YOUNG MEN, OF MODERATE MEANS, wish to form the acquaintance of two young ladies of lovely disposition and good temper, with view to marriage; no objection to young widows. Address B 21, Tribune office.

THE CHURCHES.

The Pulpit and Religious Press on the Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Accomplishments of the Union Bible Meetings---The Sunday-School Teachers' Meeting.

Remarkable Instance of Prayer Answered---Grant Place M. E. Church.

Depot Work---Revival Notes---Church Services To-Day---Calendar for the Week.

The pulpit and religious press are just now prolific in themes taken directly and inferentially from the ubiquitous "Credit Mobilier." Prof. Swing, on last Sunday, preached a most telling sermon in McVicker's Theatre on the subject of "Salvation by Works," in which he said thousands, in this age, were getting their salvation by faith and making their fortunes by rascality. It is high time that something was said about good works. He would by no means ignore the essential value of faith in salvation, but he could not overlook the great fact that the Sermon on the Mount tingled with the praise of good works, all of which had their place in the saving of the soul. The discourse commanded the most profound attention from a vast concourse of people, many of whom, accustomed as they had been to hearing so much about "grace," must have regarded it as a sort of "new departure," which, however, was well-timed and true.

In a line with this general theme comes the last *Advance*, and, as suggested by the Credit Mobilier scandal, fulminates a long editorial on "Exposure One of God's Methods," taking the ground that such exposures play a terrible part in God's government of the world. It is not unlike the part which the storm plays in Nature. It is fearful to behold, it is sometimes fatal to endure, and it is heart-sickening to relate, even in subsequent history. Yet everybody knows that a storm is a needed crisis in Nature when unbalanced physical forces resume their proper relations, and that after the thunder the music of birds is again heard, after the temporary destruction spring up enriching growths, and after the wrathful clouds and the drenching rain come bright skies and pure, life-giving air; after which the editor moralizes as follows:

> Notwithstanding the first shock of such exposures, men do not lose their faith in virtue and religion. Benedict Arnold's treason, in the dark hour of the Revolution, did not destroy confidence in George Washington, or in the Continental Congress. The temporary fall of Peter and the apostacy of Judas were followed in a few weeks by the glorious scenes of Pentecost. Let us not, then, weakly fear the results that may come from any of the sad exposures of wrong-doing which God is now making. Amid all such trials the motto of the Church is still drawn from the symbol of the burning bush: "*Nec consumebatur.*"

The *Interior*, which it must be confessed has, from the beginning, borne pretty hard on the political conduct of Schuyler Colfax (and the *Interior* is not much of a political paper, either) in the last number strikes him another blow in these words:

> The most terrible disaster that can fall upon a sensitive and honorable man is to have his good name blasted by calumny. He is dead while living,—stricken with paralysis, which renders him powerless for the accomplishment of good. And yet such fearful trials do sometimes fall upon the pure and upright. Oakes Ames had a personal interest in attacking Schuyler Colfax, and yet such is the marvelous combination of circumstances, both in the attack and the defense, that the latter, deemed a just and God-fearing man, will, innocent or guilty, go through the remainder of his days a scathed and maimed man.

THE UNION BIBLE MEETINGS.

Two of these have been held at 4 p.m. every day of the past week, excepting Saturday; one on the South Side, in the Rev. Dr. Patterson's Church, which has been largely attended, and very interesting; and the other on the West Side, in the Third Presbyterian Church, where the interest has been greater than that of the previous week. Nowhere in the world, said Mr. Morehouse yesterday, could two such Bible meetings have been carried on, during business hours, with any better attendance and more interest than these two last week. On Friday, in the Third Church, Mr. Morehouse led the meeting. As it was thought to be his last before sailing for Europe, the chapel proved far too small for the attendance. He spoke on the necessity of Christian separation from the world—sanctification, illustrating his theme with touching incidents and throwing about it a whole volume of Scripture quotations. His simplicity and earnestness were never more prominent, and we doubt if ever he was listened to with greater attention. At the close, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, in view of Mr. Morehouse's coming departure for Europe, invoked the Divine blessing for his safe journey across the sea to the presence of his family.

These meetings will not be continued on the West Side this week, nor will they be held, as last, in the Second Presbyterian Church, but in the Plymouth Church, on the South Side, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, where the following programme is announced: On Monday, subject, "The Previous Blood of Christ," lead by Henry Morehouse; Tuesday, "What Christ is to Us," lead by D. L. Moody; Wednesday, the Rev. J. Gordon, "Cities of Refuge;" Thursday, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell; and on Friday, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett will lead. The hour of meeting is 4 p. m.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING,

now a regular institution of the city, and which is held every Saturday at noon in the Methodist Block, yesterday was more largely attended than ever, there being scarcely less than a hundred persons standing about the doors and around the walls unable to find seats. The meeting was led by the Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor of the West Side Tabernacle Church, who ably and very clearly presented the main points in the Sunday School lesson for to-day. The Scriptures connected with the lesson are found in Genesis 15; 1-7, and Rom. 4; 20. The topic for consideration drawn therefrom is "God's covenant with Abraham," all of which, said Mr. Williams, in substance, includes, first a promise on the part of God; second, faith on the part of Abraham, and third the sign, first of the stars and then the sacrifice, when God walked between the pieces offered.

Mr. Moody made his usual characteristic earnest remarks on the occasion, contending that Abraham did not fully obey the Lord, for which he proportionately suffered. Not until Abraham got clear of Lot, Sodom, Egypt, &c., was he fully happy. Lot, said he, got into Sodom and was in trouble. Every man who gets into Sodom gets into trouble. The trouble just now with the Church was this "getting into Sodom." Maj. Whittle, the Rev. R. G. Loughridge, Prof. Bliss, Mr. Walker, and others, addressed the meeting, which finally closed with the hymn,

The Lord will provide,

sung by Prof. Sankey.

HENRY MOREHOUSE.

Mr. Morehouse's stay in our city has been one of pleasure to all parties, and of great benefit to the Christian community. Many were the congratulations he received along with not a few presents, on last Friday, at the close of the meeting in the Third Church.

"You have been of great benefit to us," said Dr. Goodwin, as he bid him good-bye; "Take this," said a lady, handing him a present, "and give it to your wife." Mr. Morehouse resides in Manchester, England, where he has a happy home, the sunshine of which are a wife and child. His impressions of America are of the good kind, and respecting Chicago, it is enough to quote his repeated assertion to us yesterday: "I am very sorry to leave your city." He will leave on Monday (to-morrow) evening, not, however, before leading one more Bible meeting, which will be held in the Rev. Mr. Bartlett's Church on the South Side, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 4 p. m. to-morrow. Let the house be well filled on this occasion.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER-MEETINGS

in the Methodist Block, for the week, have been well attended, with an increasing interest. Noticeable among the changes for the better is the growing attendance of young men and prominent business men. A large number of strangers from the country have been present, many of whom are interesting participants in the meetings. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday, theme, "One with Christ," leader, Rev. D. J. Burrell; Tuesday, "Day of Pentecost," Rev. E. R. Davis; Wednesday, "The Two Masters," Rev. U. D. Gulick; Thursday, "It is Finished," Rev. T. R. Strobridge; Friday, "First Corinthians, 10-4," Rev. Moses Smith; Saturday, the Sunday-school lesson, "Escape from Sodom," led by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge. These meetings are held every week-day, at 12 m., in the lecture-room of the Clark Street Methodist Church, in the Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets.

PRAYER ANSWERED.

A most remarkable instance of prayer answered has just occurred in the Grant Place Methodist Church, North Side. During the revival now pervading that society, a day was set apart and special prayer made by a family for the conviction and conversion of a son, then far away, engaged in business connected with a railroad. It now appears, from authentic reports, that on the same day the son was, from no tangible cause whatever, led to think of the great interests of his eternal soul, which so absorbed his attention as to necessitate on his part a confession of the same to his companions. Of them he inquired for Jesus, but, finding no relief, he told them he must go home, and started for Chicago that evening. On his arrival he at once sought the revival meetings, where he was hopefully, and, as all believe, really converted on the subsequent evening.

The more intelligent part of the congregation, who are conversant with the facts, regard this as a very remarkable instance of direct answer to earnest and faithful prayer.

GRANT PLACE CHURCH.

The Grant Place Methodist Church, corner of Grant place and Larrabee street, is in the midst of a precious revival. Meetings of great interest have been held every evening, excepting Saturdays, since the beginning of the year. The pastor, Rev. T.C. Clendening—an arduous worker—has been assisted by various ministers of the city, among them were Revs. Hobbs, Powers, Bell, &c., and by Messrs. Moss and McDowell, prominent laymen of his congregation. During the conference year fifty additions were made to the membership, and perhaps as many more will be received as the result of the revival.

This church was organized several years since in what was then a sparsely-settled region on the North Side. It enjoyed first the labors of the Rev. E. M. Boring, now Secretary of the Society called the Home of the Friendless, who was succeeded by the Rev. C. G. Truesdale, since connected with the Chicago Relief Society.

The present pastor took charge of the church last October, coming from Ottawa, since which time his labors have been greatly blessed.

A frame building, spacious and elegant, unharmed by the great fire, is occupied by the congregation, which is now large and influential.

DEPOT WORK.

The steam railways of the city have agreed to place in the coaches Bible racks, and the Y. M. C. Association are now making successful efforts in securing contributions to procure Bibles for the same. A large collection was taken up for this purpose, at the suggestion of Dr. Goodwin, last Friday, at the meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church. A rack was exhibited on the occasion, made of cast iron, and contains in gilt letters "Bible, read and return," and is large enough to hold one book. It is proposed to place four of these racks in each passenger coach. The cost is only $2.50 per coach. A circular is to be issued by the Association that will set forth the facts and call for contributions. In this work the Y. M. C. A. will co-operate with the Bible Society, and no doubt much good will be done. Bibles have already been placed in the coaches of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Atlantic & Great Western Railways, where they have proved a successful experiment. Parties desiring to contribute, if sent by letter, should address care of Committee on Depot Work, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, No. 97 West Randolph street, Chicago.

REVIVAL NOTES.

One evening recently, on the North Side, a man left his home in anger and with oaths, his wife remarking that she wished he would attend some good place and become better. On his way down street he met a person who invited him to attend a revival meeting that night, which he accepted. At the meeting he became deeply interested for his soul's salvation, and sought the Savior. When he returned that evening his wife was surprised to hear him ask for the Bible, which, on receiving he read and engaged in family worship. The next evening he took his wife to the same meeting. Both now rejoice in Christ, and the man says "his home is a happy one."

Judge Williams held Bible reading, last week at Waukegan during the evenings. This speaks volumes for the interest taken in such exercises, especially when it is remembered that it was court week. Similar meetings are being introduced in Evanston, Hyde Park, Oak Park, and many other places, with much success.

A good missionary lady, last week, in front of a prison-door in the Court-house, held a conversation with a prisoner, and there for him offered a fervent prayer. The prisoner now says it was the first conversation upon the subject of religion that ever interested him. He is now a changed man.

The religious interest still continues in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, North Side, where meetings during the past week have been held, and where they will continue the present week. Thirty-five additions are announced, and many more are expected ere the meetings close.

A number of prominent evangelists from the city will visit the Dupage Church this week, near Napierville, where there is at present a revival progressing. Major Cole, Major Whittle, Prof. Sankey, and others expect to go down.

There is considerable religious interest in the Englewood Presbyterian Church, where a series of meetings have been held. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Forsythe, notes a special interest among the young people.

Meetings will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings in the Thirty-first Street Church, where there is now considerable of religious interest.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A member of the above church (which stands on corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets) writes to the *Drych* (Mirror) newspaper, and, after referring to the late burning of the First Congregational Church, says: "We have thought more than once that it would be a good thing if our church went on fire, for then there would be some hope for us to have a new edifice, which is very necessary. It is, for one thing, too small; it is, on Sunday nights, full and uncomfortable. It is not worthy of us neither, nor our city." Yours truly,

OBSERVER.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held to-day in the following churches:

BAPTIST.

The Rev. A. C. Frost will preach at the University Place Church, this morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. There will be a Gospel meeting in the evening led by B. F. Jacobs.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Church. There will be a prayer meeting there every Wednesday evening.

—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach this morning at the Second Church. In the evening the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will lecture to young men.

—The Rev. R. J. Langridge will preach this morning at the Locke Street Church, near Archer Avenue, on "Abram's Vision," and in the evening on "Escape from Sodom."

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. F. G. Thearle will preach this morning, and the Rev. William Johnson this evening, at the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Edward Ellis will preach this morning at the Englewood Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach this morning, at the Michigan Avenue Church, on "Christ the Bond of Humanity," and this evening on "Close Communion."

—The Rev. N. F. Rawlin will preach twice at the Sangamon Street Church. The evening subject is "National Corruption."

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., will preach this morning at Grace Church. In the evening, the fifth lecture of the course will be delivered by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, on "The Church and Education." The Rev. J. C. Abbott will preach on the same subject at the Cathedral in the afternoon.

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will preach this morning and evening at St. Mark's.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will preach this morning at the Church of the Atonement on "The Church and Modern Society," and this evening on "Christian Charity."

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach this morning and evening at Christ Church.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson will officiate as usual at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall. There will be no evening service.

—The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt will preach this morning at Unity Church, Oak Park, on "Self-consciousness of Right and Wrong," or "The Fall of Man."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at Bournique's Hall, on Twenty-fourth street, on "Our Dangerous Classes."

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church on "Prayer." In the evening he will preach in the Third Church, where there will be no morning service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach at Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, this morning and evening.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely will preach this morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will lecture to young men this evening, at the Thirty-first Street Church. The subject is, "The Young Man's Inheritance."

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach this morning and evening in the Seminary Chapel on Ashland avenue.

—The Rev. A. L. Brooks, of Danville, Ill., will preach this morning and evening, at the Englewood Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach, this morning, in the First Church. There will be a Bible reading in the evening, conducted by Miss Dryer.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart will preach, this morning, at the Reuben Street Church, on "Joy Over the Recovery of the Lost."

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler preaches, this morning and evening, at the Centenary Church.

—The revival meetings at the Western Avenue Methodist Church still continue. There will be preaching this morning and evening, and every evening during the week, by the Rev. A. Yonkers and others.

—There will be preaching at the Stock Yards this evening, and a prayer meeting at half-past 2.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this afternoon to his congregation, in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer preaches this morning at the Union Park Church. In the evening, he will deliver the second lecture on "Genesis."

—The Rev. J. Bradshaw will preach, morning and evening, at the Clinton Street Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

Mrs. M. A. Livermore will preach, this morning, at St. Paul's Church.

—The Rev. H. F. Campbell preaches this morning and evening, at Murray Chapel.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon to the Second Society on "The True Atonement."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Winslow will speak, this morning and evening, to the First Society of Spiritualists, at No. 99 West Randolph street.

—Frank Burr will preach, this morning and evening, at Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach as usual at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach, this morning, at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield will preach, this morning and evening, at No. 619 West Lake street.

—The Rev. Dr. Stowell will preach, this morning, in Dr. Cooper's church.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Feb. 23—Quinquagesima.
Feb. 24—St. Matthias.
Feb. 26—Ash Wednesday.
Feb. 27—Second day of Lent.
Feb. 28—Third day of Lent.
Feb. 29—Fourth day of Lent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Feb. 23—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 24—St. Matthias, Ap.
Feb. 25—St. Peter Damian, B. C. D.
Feb. 26—Ash-Wednesday (beginning of Lent).
Feb. 28—Most Holy Passion of Our Lord.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since 1841 the children of the Wesleyan Churches in England have raised for missionary purposes more than a million of dollars.

The members of Christ Church, St. Louis, two Sundays ago, paid off, at a dash, a debt of $60,000, which had been hanging over the church for some time.

A thriving Baptist church at Philadelphia worships in a tent church, consisting of a wall tent, fenced around, floored inside, with 500 sittings, and well-furnished pews. Total cost $1,500.

Among the victims of the storm in Minnesota was the Rev. Mr. Evans, a Welsh minister. His whole family, consisting of himself, his wife and two children, were frozen to death.

It is decided to hold the eighteenth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the British Provinces in Poughkeepsie, the coming summer.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in a recent speech in New York, said that there are now eight Episcopal Churches in his diocese, composed of Indians, and four of the clergymen are Indians.

It is said that during the last ten years 385,000 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated in Turkey, for which nearly £18,000 had been paid—the principle being that gratuitous distribution was to be avoided.

Fifty clergymen of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts recently signed a memorial requesting the Standing Committee to call a special Convention for the election of a Bishop. The petition was not granted.

In Keokuk, Iowa, upward of 500 have signed a pledge covenanting to devote their lives to the service of Christ. None were permitted to sign the pledge who were not examined as to the soundness of their faith and Christian experience.

The endowment fund of $200,000 for the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City has been nearly completed. Mr. Lenox proposes to add $25,000, and it is hoped that, with this example as a stimulant, the fund may be raised to $250,000.

The reading of an entire course of sermons, selected from the work of a deceased preacher, is not a common affair, yet in this way the late Starr King is still speaking to a Boston audience through the lips of his successor, Rev. George L. Chaney.

Bishop Gilbert Haven finds three large Protestant congregations in the City of Mexico, and wants a dozen ministers there right off. He is much delighted to find "a company of singers gathered up in the amen corner, going as loud as they could, in real Methodist airs."

The English Congregational ministers are discussing in the English *Independent* the question of a liturgical service. The majority seem to think that some modification of the old meagre ritual, which shall allow some place for the congregation to participate audibly, would be an improvement.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of St. Mary Magdalene's (Anglican) Church, Paddington, London, on the death of Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, "asked the prayers of the faithful for the repose of his soul." A correspondent of the *Church Journal* appears to doubt the Anglicanism of this Catholicity.

The Ritualistic movement goes on in England. In Southampton a ruri-decanal meeting of the clergy was lately held, when the subject of "confession" was discussed, and it was agreed by a majority of 30 to 5 to promote it in a modified form. The attention of Bishop Wilberforce has been called to the matter, and he has promised to make inquiry.

Mr. Hepworth is ill, and has been ordered off by his physician for a short rest. In his paper, the *Working Church*, he rises to explain that he does not wish to occupy "any unique place outside the whole group of Evangelical churches;" that "he has been officially accepted as a member of the Congregational body."

According to the *Independent*, the Rev. Dr. Goble, the Baptist missionary who has recently translated the Gospel into Japanese, has rendered the word "baptize" by a word which, while it means in one sense "immerse," means almost always to "soak." John the Baptist, therefore, appears to the Japanese as John the Soaker, and the last verse in Matthew reads: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, *soaking* them in the name," &c.

The long-pending difficulty between Rome and Switzerland seems at last to have come to an end. The Federal Council has decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva. The Swiss authorities deny the right of the Pope to dismember the Bishopric of Switzerland. One chance only is left to the new Bishop. He must obey the Swiss authorities if he wishes to remain in Switzerland. If he chooses to obey the Pope he must leave.

Christ Church, Boston, boasts the oldest Sunday school in New England. The church itself is the oldest now used for worship in that city. George II. presented it with a communion service and books, which are now in use. It has a marble bust of Washington. Its chandeliers were taken by a British cruiser from a French vessel, and presented to the church. This year it celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

The Rev. Mr. Dumoulin has accepted the Episcopal Bishopric of Algoma, Canada. This district lies north of the great Lakes Huron and Superior, and the cathedral city is Sault Ste. Marie, more generally known as Bruce Mines. It is not yet decided when the consecration of the new Bishop will take place. The opening up of this missionary bishopric at the present moment is coincidental with that of the Bishopric of Niobrara.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, an English clergyman, has treated the public to a miraculous mare's nest. He has emitted a pamphlet entitled, "Of What Religion is Mr. Gladstone?" the object of which is to prove that the Premier is a Jesuit in disguise—a kind of political Father Rodin, we presume. A clever man, doubtless, might write an equally convincing pamphlet to prove Mr. Gladstone to be a polytheist of the antique Grecian type, or to show that he has leanings towards South Seal idolatry.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 13th says: "Yesterday afternoon an interesting ceremony was performed at Meyers' Music Hall, in the presence of a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. It was the uniting in marriage of a former Christian lady to a gentleman of the Jewish faith. The name of the gentleman is Mr. S. Reichzensten, and that of the lady was Miss Emma Braps, both of Council Bluffs, and the officiating priest was the Rev. E. Hertzman, of the same place. After a prayer, the priest asked the bride if she renounced the Christian religion, and professed a belief in the Jewish faith. Upon replying that she did, the marriage was then performed according to the custom of the Jews, and the new name of Sarah was given to the bride. After the marriage the newly united couple and their friends adjourned to one of our first-class restaurants and enjoyed an elegant and luxurious wedding repast."

Rev. Mr. Van Meter writes from Rome to the *Baptist Weekly* to say that every one of his schools has been reopened and all are now running on more successfully than before. His Bible school for men and youth is largely attended every night. He was about to open a similar night school for women. He declares that the cause of the trouble which closed his schools for a while was his distribution of Bibles and Testaments, and tracts, and the domiciliary visits of his teachers. He was requested to withdraw from the Vatican mission and to teach ordinary things in his other schools and he should have no further annoyance. He declined.

While the minds of all good Baptists in this country are agitated about the baptismal pants question, the Ritualists of England, who do not take to the water, are also disturbed by a question of apparel. "An Inquiring Catholic" writes to the *Church Times*, organ of the Advanced Anglicans, desiring to be told where he can get a hair-shirt. We learn of this anxious query through another newspaper, which, unhappily, fails to give us the editor's answer. It is evident that the garment in question is not as yet an article of commerce in Great Britain.

The Wesleyans report a membership of 689 in Italy, and 586 scholars in schools. The number of communicants in the Italian free churches is not far from 1,000; in the Waldensian churches a little less than 2,000. The Baptists number less than the Wesleyans; hence the entire number of communicants in evangelical churches falls short of 4,000. The hearers of the Gospels are twice as many. These figures represent the entire Protestant population outside of the Waldensian Valleys. They differ materially from the statements of Father Gavazzi, but are believed to be correct.

The well-known Elder Jacob Knapp writes just now from near Rockford, Ill., to Rev. E. C. Romine, as follows: "I now despair of being able to preach this winter. I take cold very easily, and the slightest cold affects my whole system, especially my throat, lungs, and head. I am not able to go anywhere until the weather becomes warmer. There is much to be done for Jesus in this sin-stricken world, and the work is so glorious that I can hardly endure the thought of being idle a moment. But the Lord managed this world very well before I came into it, and I expect he will when I leave it. He can do better without me than I can without Him. I long to be in the field amid the groans of the wounded and the songs of the redeemed. Still I sometimes exclaim, 'Come, angel bands, and bear me away to my immortal home.'"

The *Church Sunday School Magazine* (London pictorial), for January, has a portrait of the present Lord Chancellor of England, who, it states, has been a Sunday-school teacher for twenty-two years. In the accompanying remarks we read that "the arduous duties which have now fallen upon him have not been admitted as a reason why his Sunday work should be given up. From twenty to twenty-five young men and lads of 16 years and upwards still find the Lord Chancellor regularly at the schools of All Souls' Church, Langham place, Sunday, with his Bible lesson ready for them." Our readers will recollect that the present Chancellor is Sir Roundell Palmer that was.

The Pope, in replying to a recent address from a Committee of Roman cures, spoke of the three temptations of Christ, and added: "We, too, continue to be the object of temptations. The worst of these temptations is held out by those who offer us money, and say: 'Holy Father, let us come to the best terms we can. We will give you peace and tranquillity and from three to six millions. All these things will I give unto thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me.'" His Holiness said that the Almighty would give him strength to resist these temptations, and added: "You may repeat my words to your parishioners, and thus I shall have spoken to the people of Rome. Let us be humble and resist the lust for money. After the temptations, an angel came and ministered to Christ; and thus the angels will come and comfort us."

Protestant schools have so rapidly increased in Rome that the Xavier Society, established for the very purpose, has hit upon a novel way to head them off by establishing a Catholic as near as possible to every Protestant school. One benefit will arise from this: the instruction of the Roman youth who were too generally permitted to grow up in ignorance under the papal regime. The Marchioness Patuzi has been chosen President of the organization, and is going to give her personal attention to heading off the enterprise of that excellent American lady, Mrs. J. B. Gould. The Chaplain of St. Peter will allow the Marchioness 300 lire a month for the maintenance of her free schools, and she will give the children a dinner every day, as an inducement to keep them away from Mrs. Gould.

The growing intensity of the anti-Protestant feeling in the Ritualistic party receives a fresh illustration in a proposal made by the *Church Times* with respect to the Martyrs' Memorial, at Oxford. The statues in the arches of the memorial are those of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. "When the monument was erected," says that journal, "the true character of these men was unknown to all save a few erudite scholars. They passed for saints who had died for the truth. Now that the real facts are known, it is an insult to the scholarship and piety still to be found in Oxford to leave the three impostors in a place of dignity. Let their images be pulled down, and the vacant spaces be filled with the statues of three real English martyrs: Becket, who died for the Church at the hands of the State; Laud, who died for Catholicism at the hands of Protestants, and Patteson, who died for Christianity at the hands of idolators. Then the memorial will really merit the name it bears."

The *Catholic Telegraph* (Cincinnati) says: "In this country, mixed marriages between Protestant and Catholic are very frequent, owing to the mixture of Catholic and Protestant society. Frequently, also, the subject of religion is the cause of constant troubles and disputes. Sometimes the disagreement becomes so violent and fierce as to amount to a bitter and endless persecution of one of the married parties by the other. Invariably, in all such unfortunate marriages, it is the Protestant party that persecutes the Catholic, be the Protestant husband or wife. It is the Protestant party that interferes with the religious belief and practice of the Catholic, and deprives the Catholic of the right of instructing the issue of the marriage in the Catholic faith, after making a solemn promise always exacted and given when a Catholic priest unites persons of a different faith in wedlock."

Though the Jesuit order has very explicitly acknowledged its own expulsion from Germany as a grievance and a good reason for political agitation, it does not yet appear to have recognized it as a fact. The latest Jesuit "Catalogue" goes on to enumerate the German province as usual among the twenty-two branches of the Society of Jesus. It even gives prominence to it as the largest, comprising 750 Jesuit brothers, which is more than either of the great French provinces, which contain 729 and 694 members respectively. As a whole, however, France far surpasses ever-faithful Germany, for it musters a contingent of 2,665, considerably more than a fourth of the entire Jesuit host. The total strength of the Society is stated to be 8,951. The several provinces are: Rome, Naples, Sicily, Venice, Turin, Austria, Hungary, Calicia, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Champagne, Francia, Lyons, Toulouse, Aragon, Castilia, England, Ireland, Mexico, New York, Maryland, and Missouri.

A few weeks ago, the *Swiss Times* tells us, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Switzerland issued a solemn circular to their flocks, warning them against the pernicious habit of subscribing to non-clerical newspapers, which the Right Reverend Monitors admitted [illegible] implication were generally found to be more interesting to their readers, and more profitable to their proprietors, than those which support the supremacy of the Church. Apparently, the circular has not produced the desired effect, in [illegible]—or by reason—of the thoroughness with which the Ultramontane clergy have maintained its doctrine by every means in their power. Accordingly, pains and penalties have been devised to add to the impressiveness of the caution against the Liberal press, and among them, we are told that the invention of the Cure of Mat[illegible] Canton Fribourg, is entitled to a high place. He has informed his parishioners that he will [illegible] the future refuse to catechise all [illegible] whose parents subscribe to the *Journal* [illegible]*burg*.

An edifying instance [illegible] exercising of evil spirits took place, not [illegible] in one of the Catholic villages of [illegible] pious persons, through an agent [illegible] an estate with a dilapidated castle [illegible] the purpose of establishing there [illegible] Jesuits. The recent action of the [illegible] to those confessors having [illegible] deferred the accomplishment [illegible] design, worldly speculators [illegible] the property. They were [illegible] from proceeding with their [illegible]; and alarmed rumors that the old build[illegible]; rent The Devil himself and his [illegible] there in person, frightful[illegible] sum terrified passers-by out of [illegible] so bold as to invest in so doubtful a property. The butcher of the town, however, being a proper man of his hands, offered to try the adventure if two volunteers would accompany him. Two offered, and the three ensconced themselves in the chief room of the castle and waited the event. Just as the clock struck 12, a door slowly opened, and a black figure supported by two in white glided into the room, with inarticulate but awful murmurings. The two aids of the butcher incontinently turned tail and fled amain; but he valiantly stood his ground and demanded their errand. The apparitions making no answer, but moving down upon him, he raised his oaken staff and bestowed it with such emphasis on the devil's head that the fiend lay prostrate and bleeding at his feet. Unmasking was then inevitable, when the devil was found to be the priest of the village, and his attendant ghosts his assistant and the sexton. The exorcism was complete. Bell, book, and candle could not have done the business better, and the castle was no longer an enchanted one.

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British Ports..........$30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports.......... 35 "
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports... 38 "

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CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
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CITY OF WASHINGTON. Thursday, March 6, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, March 8, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

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Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Nickell & Hill is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. Hill is to settle all debts of said firm, and J. M. Nickell is to collect all accounts due said firm.

Chicago, Feb. 17, 1873.
J. M. NICKELL,
F. C. HILL.

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It will be for the interest of those about purchasing, either at Wholesale or Retail, to compare our stock and prices with those of other manufacturers and importers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TWO ADDITIONAL CONCETS.

GRAND WAGNER FEST NIGHT.

U. P. Congregational Church,

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 27.

Grand Memorial Matinee,

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Thursday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

We take great pleasure in announcing the completion of arrangements for a GRAND WAGNER FESTIVAL NIGHT for the first time in the West and the second time in America. Theo. Thomas' Orchestra will on this occasion perform the most important orchestral works of RICHARD WAGNER, the reformer and most prominent musician of the day. The Orchestra will be assisted by both Miss ANNA MEHLIG and GEO. L. OSGOOD, and the evening will undoubtedly prove the rarest musical event of this or any previous season.

For the convenience of residents of the South Side, we will issue omnibus tickets with all reserve seats sold at our store, No. 958 Wabash-av., for this Concert, entitling the holder to a FREE RIDE to and from the Union Park Church, 'buses chartered for the purpose, thus avoiding all uncertainty of transit.

In accordance with the generally expressed wish, we have also arranged for a repetition of the popular programme of the grand GALA NIGHT, which so crowded the Union Park Church last Wednesday night, and which, it will be remembered, was the FIRST PROGRAMME EVER PLAYED by Mr. Thomas in this city, in a

Grand Memorial Matinee,

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock sharp. The music will commence exactly at TWO, in order to allow time to remove the instruments to the West Side Church for the Wagner Night performance.

Tickets for sale to-morrow, FOR MATINEE, at 958 Wabash-av. and at Buck & Rayner's drug store, corner of Madison and State-sts.

Tickets for sale to-morrow, for WAGNER NIGHT, at Bell's drug store, 495 West Madison-st., and Dyche's drug store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and for South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's book store, 958 Wabash-av. Programmes at Star Depot and music stores.

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STAR COURSE.

HENRY WARD

BEECHER

Speaks only twice in Chicago. First lecture, U. P. Congregational Church, Friday, Feb. 28. Second lecture, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, Monday, March 3.

Sale of tickets begins Wednesday morning.

ROBERT COLLYER West Side Course, Tuesday, March 4. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

To-morrow night, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, second lecture of the Course, "STREET LIFE IN EUROPE," by

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Tuesday night, U. P. Congregational Church. Phillips' great lecture, which has provoked so much criticism, on "FROUDE AND IRISH HISTORY." Admission, 75c; reserved seats, $1.00. For sale at Star Course depots.

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MATILDA FLETCHER,

The Distinguished Lady Orator of Council Bluffs, Iowa, will deliver, extemporaneously, her new Lecture, entitled,

"Love and Its Evil Genius,"

On the Evening of Thursday, Feb. 27.

LECTURE AND CONCERT.

R. E. HOYT, the Chicago Humorist,

will give his popular explanation of the mysterious subject,

"Floating Islands,"

combined with a MUSICAL Programme of Rare Gems, rendered by well-known Professionals and Amateurs, on the Evening of Tuesday, March 4.

GEO. P. UPTON, Peregrine Pickle,

Associate Editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, will deliver a Characteristic LECTURE, on the Evening of Thursday, March 13.

Tickets for the Course, $1 each, or for Single Admission, 50 cents each, may be obtained at T. N. Jamieson's Drug Store, 612 Cottage Grove-av.; J. J. Shibley's Grocery Store, corner Egan and Cottage Grove-avs.; and J. H. Mandeville & Co., Confectioners, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., and at the door.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH,

West Monroe-st., near Morgan.

JOHN B. GOUGH

BEFORE THE

Y. M. C. A.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27,

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, West Monroe-st., near Morgan,

"TEMPERANCE."

Tickets for sale at F. H. Revell's Publishing Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.; and Dyche's Drug Store, corner West Madison and Halsted-sts., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 9 to 6.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's

MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, FEB. 24,

BENEFIT OF BEN COTTON.

A NEW & SPARKLING PROGRAMME.

MACKIN & WILSON

In their inimitable Songs and Dances.

REAPPEARANCE OF WM. ARLINGTON.

VOCAL QUINTETTE—Kemble, Kayne, Tyrrell, Surridge, and Long. THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF, TOMMY. THE ARRIVAL OF BOLIVAR. The whole to conclude with the laughable burlesque

Robert Make-Airs!

With new and beautiful scenery.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AMERICA'S GREAT SENSATION, pronounced by the press and public to be the greatest Sensational Drama of the day, introducing the favorite Ethiopian Comedian, Mr. HARRY AMLAR. Monday evening, during the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, will be produced, with new scenery, properties, and intricate mechanical effects, Mr. Spencer Pritchard's great Play, entitled COUNTERFEIT. Peter G. Washington Greene, Mr. Harry Amlar, a culled pusson, who "don't want to be inquisitive," introducing his celebrated Songs and Dances, and his wonderful performance on the new musical instrument, entitled the PHILHARMONIC ASSOCIATION.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 24, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragedian,

E. T. STETSON,

IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF

NECK AND NECK.

The California sensation artists,

COURTRIGHT AND GILBERT.

STANDARD HALL.

I. O. B. B.

Grand Ball & Banquet

OF

MAURICE MAYER LODGE, NO. 105,

Monday Evening, Feb. 24,

At STANDARD HALL, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. Tickets, Two Dollars, admitting gentleman and ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, FEB. 24,

The latest success, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, with splendid mounting, gorgeous scenery, and a mammoth cast, Frank Marshall's exquisite drama of society,

FALSE SHAME,

Or New Year's Eve.

This drama is still running at the Globe Theatre, London, where it has reached its

200TH PERFORMANCE!

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

"Here is something quite new and original."—London Times.
"Fresh, healthy, and original."—London Athenæum.
"A hurricane of applause."—London Era.
"A drama of real merit."—New York Tribune.
"The best play since 'Caste.'"—New York Herald.
"A dramatic tit-bit."—Boston Post.

Due notice of the first appearance of the charming soubrette and Chicago favorite,

Miss Sidney Cowell.

In preparation, "THE GENTLE SAVAGE," "PERIL," and "ALIXE."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Bulwer's

LADY OF LYONS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE..........EDWIN BOOTH.

Wednesday, production of Tom Taylor's great Drama—founded on the Opera of "Rigoletto"—entitled "THE FOOL'S REVENGE," Edwin Booth appearing as "Bertuccio, the Duke's Jester," his rendition of which ranks among the grandest of his dramatic triumphs.

Next week Edwin Booth will appear as "Richelieu," "Sir Edward Mortimer," and "Benedick." Seats can be secured six days in advance. "Hamlet" will be presented as soon as fully prepared.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

RUBINSTEIN.

POSITIVELY LAST AND FAREWELL CONCERT.
LAST RUBINSTEIN CONCERT IN CHICAGO.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING AT 7:30 PRECISELY.

Last appearance of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART,
Mlle. LOUISE ORMENY.
Mons. L. REMBIELINSKI, Accompanist.

The prices to-night will be: Admission, $1; all reserved seats only 50 cents extra. Second Balcony, 50 cents. Steinway's Pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts. Doors open at 6:45; commences at 7:30 precisely.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AT 7:30,

RUBINSTEIN.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT 7:30. The prices for this evening are: Admission, $1; all reserved seats only 50 cents extra. Second Balcony, 50 cents.

NOTICE—Doors opened at 6:30. Concert commences at 7:30 precisely.

DANIAS'

Great Annual Masquerade

Will be held Monday, Feb. 24, 1873, at WEST SIDE TURNER HALL, corner Milwaukee-av. and Second-st.

Admittance, $2 for gentleman and lady. Ladies' tickets, $1; gallery, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. No person admitted to the floor without mask.

EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN CH'CH,

Corner Washington and Robey-sts.

Lecture by Rev. W. H. Milburn,

THE BLIND PREACHER.

Subject—"The Roast Beef and Plum Pudding of Merrie Old England, or What a Blind Man Saw in England." Tickets, 50 cents.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Educational shares and half shares at $150 and $75 each, for ten and five terms of Musical Instruction, may yet be obtained for a few days. The sale of shares will finally and definitely close on the 1st day of March, 1873.

R. GOLDBECK,
958 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

GRAND MILITARY BALL,

To be given by the State Militia POLISH BATALLION, to take place at Aurora Turner Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, 1873. All military gentlemen (in uniform) are complimentarily invited. Staff Officers—A. B. Zaremba, Major; Johan Niemczewski, Captain; B. Briard, Sergeant-Major; Adolph Bakanowski, Chaplain; Adolph Porper, Adjutant. Admittance to those in civic dress, $1.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

At V. Frey's Dancing Academy, Klare's Hall, 70 North Clark-st.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, $1 each. Pupils meet every Wednesday and Saturday night, from 8 till 10½.

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Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

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Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

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500 FAMILIES WANTED.

To join the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad Colony, located in the Arkansas Valley, Kansas, on the line of the above named Railroad. Good climate, pure water, rich soil, good building stone, and brick-clay and good coal in abundance. Great inducements offered to capitalists and workingmen. Full particulars given at the office, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

F. W. NYE,
President.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LOUIS HUMMEL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

To be found in his Old Place,

128 NORTH CLARK-ST.,

With a splendid assortment of Broadcloths, Meltons, Cassimeres, and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING.

O! NELLIE!

These handsome Boys' and Children's Suits of Clothes at $5 to $8 the entire suit, at 135 West Madison-st., upstairs, over the coffin store. They are lovely. [illegible] See Mrs. Gen. Grant's letter of praise to the [illegible] Clothing Company in to-day's Times. The [illegible] column long. Get the Times and see.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Atlantic, Scribner's, and the Galaxy, for March.

The Quarrel of Jefferson and Hamilton---Life Under Glass.

Robert Dale Owen's Autobiography---Lucca, Nilsson, and Kellogg.

Professional and Literary Incomes---Professor Morse---A Napoleonic Pretender.

Thurlow Weed's Recollections of Horace Greeley---Cardinal Antonelli---Among the Indians.

THE ATLANTIC.

In these days of disheartening disclosures of official dishonesty, it is delightful to read the account which Parton gives (in the *Atlantic* for March) of Hamilton's inflexible integrity, although pressed by actual want, while administering the Treasury Department. At that time,—1791 to 1794,—while he was handling millions upon millions of the public money, he was pinched severely in the effort to live upon his little salary. "If you can conveniently lend me twenty dollars for a few days," he wrote to a friend, in September, 1791, "be so good as to send it by the bearer." The friend sent a check for fifty dollars. And Talleyrand said, in 1794, after coming from Hamilton's house, "I have beheld one of the wonders of the world,—a man who has made the fortune of a nation laboring all night to support a family."

The present chapter is entitled

"THE QUARREL OF JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON,"

and relates the successive steps of the divergence which, in the end, carried them so far apart. Much of their estrangement was due, of course, to the infirmities of their temper and the collision of their ambitions; but, had there been none of these, their radical difference of opinions and habits of thought would have prevented any permanent union.

The mere difference of opinion between them was extreme. One day in April, 1791, when the Vice President and the Cabinet dined together at Jefferson's house to talk over some public question, the conversation turned, as it often did in those days, upon forms of government. "Purge the British Constitution of its corruption," said Mr. Adams, "and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect constitution ever devised by the wit of man." Hamilton waited a moment, and then said: "Purge it of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would become an impracticable Government. As it stands at present, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect Government that ever existed." What intelligent American citizen, whose memory of public events ran back to 1765, and who had access to the pigeon-holes of the State Department, could be expected to listen to such an opinion without something like indignation?

But, in truth, when Hamilton pronounced the word *government*, he meant something radically different from Jefferson's idea of government. What is government? Jefferson's answer would have been: An agency for the execution of the people's will. Hamilton must have answered: A means of curbing and frustrating the people's will. The British Government had proved itself *practicable*, by being able, in the teeth of the people's will, to alienate and repel the American Colonies; and it had accomplished this by buying voters at the polls and voters in the House of Commons. Hence, in a Hamiltonian sense, it was a "practicable" Government. There were members of Congress who had a pecuniary interest in supporting Hamilton's financial system. This *he* regarded as legitimate and desirable; while good republicans could only think of it with horror, as if jurymen should sit in judgment on a cause in which their fortune was embarked.

Mr. Parton takes great pains to show that Hamilton was a Monarchist. Jefferson asserted that he was such:

On his way to Philadelphia, Jefferson stopped, as usual, at Mount Vernon, when the President renewed the subject in conversation, and urged him to reconsider his intention to resign; for he "thought it important to preserve the check of his opinions in the Administration to keep things in the proper channel and prevent them from going too far." The check! The check to what? The President said he did not believe there were ten men, worth consideration, in the country, who had so much as thought of transforming the Republic into a monarchy. Mr. Jefferson replied that there was "a numerous sect who had monarchy in contemplation, of whom the Secretary of the Treasury was one." The most intimate friend Hamilton ever had was Gouverneur Morris, who pronounced his funeral oration. This exquisite writer stated Hamilton's opinions, at much length, in 1811, in a letter to Robert Walsh, of Philadelphia. The following are some of Morris' expressions: "General Hamilton disliked the Constitution, believing all republican government radically defective. . . . He hated the republican government. . . . He trusted that, in the changes and chances of time, we should be involved in some war, which might strengthen our Union and nerve the Executive. . . . He never failed, on every occasion, to advocate the excellence of, and avow his attachment to, monarchical government."

"It would almost seem," says Mr. George A. Shove," in his entertaining article,

"LIFE UNDER GLASS,"

"as if the old geographers were using language in a Pickwickian sense when they marked this region of the globe as being in a temperate zone. Probably many a youth has wondered, as he has sat shivering on the back seat of an old-fashioned New England school-house, during a wintry northwester, what sort of a zone an *intemperate* one must be, if the one in which his lot was cast could be called temperate. A climate can hardly be considered remarkable for temperateness which swings round the circle, from ultra-tropical heat in July almost to the intense cold of the planetary spaces in January,—a range, in some years, of more than 120 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. Nearly sixty people have been sun-struck in New York City during a single midsummer's day, while, a few months later, the daily journals would, perhaps, contain accounts of deaths by freezing, either in the city or on board of vessels off the coast. Except during a part of the autumn, and a few days or weeks at other seasons, extremes would seem to be the normal condition of our capricious climate,—extremes, not only of temperature, but of the hygrometric state of the atmosphere. As a general rule, the crops of the much-enduring farmer or gardener are either drowned in Alaskan floods of rain, or withered under a Coloradan drouth."

Mr. Shove proposes a most unexpected, but delightful, escape from these vicissitudes of the seasons. His plan is simply that people live the year round under glass; that they drive, walk, shop, do business, promenade, live, move, and have their being, in vast glass arcades. He believes that what is now done, on a small scale, by individuals, to foster a few tender plants from the tropics, or a few vines of the luscious grapes of Southern Europe, may be done on a large scale by corporations or by the State, to shield from the rigors of a Northern winter thousands of tender human plants, whose organizations are too weak to bear exposure to cold and storm. Mr. Shove develops his plan for a portable tropic with great fulness of detail:

What the Adirondacks and other high regions are to the pulmonary invalid in summer, the proposed winter gardens would be during the cold season, though with much greater advantages for the restoration of health. Those great agents in the *materia medica* of nature—pure air, sunshine, and exercise—could there work out, without hindrance, their beneficent effects. The influence of mental conditions upon bodily health is well known. As the depressed invalids entered the magic realm of glass, their almost extinguished hope would rise with the temperature. With the shutting of a door they would leave behind the cold, cheerless world outside, and find themselves in a paradise of warmth, verdure, and bloom. They would almost forget their disease amid the inexhaustible attractions surrounding them. Cheerfulness would take the place of despondency, and thus the medicament of the great mother would have a fair field for its health-giving effects.

The reader is, no doubt, curious to know how it is proposed to board and lodge the crowd of several thousand people which would be collected at one of these establishments:

Not in the main edifice, certainly. The plan embraces a broad street, or boulevard, extending entirely around the outside of the central building, at a distance of three or four hundred feet from its wall. This boulevard would be at least one hundred feet wide, and would have walls and roof of iron and glass, like the garden, except that its walls would not be more than one third as high. It would have a wide carriage-drive in the middle, paved with wood or asphalt, and on either side smooth, level walks for promenading, separated from the carriage-way by ornamental iron railings, covered with flowering vines. The boulevard would be warmed and ventilated like the garden, with which it would be connected by glass-inclosed passage-ways. Here would be the finest of imaginable street-arcades, more than a mile in circuit, adapted for drives, for horse-back riding, or for promenading, and available for use by the most delicate invalid in all weathers. Let the wintry storms rage never so fiercely out of doors, here would be found perpetual calm and warmth.

On the outside circumference of this crystal arcade would be situated the spacious hotels and boarding-houses for the accommodation of the patients. They would be connected with the arcade by short glass-inclosed passage-ways.

The large, open spaces between the garden-walls and the surrounding arcade would be handsomely laid out and ornamented with evergreen trees, clumps of shrubbery, statues, fountains, gravelled walks, grass-plots, etc., and would be used as resorts on mild, sunny days. Surrounded on all sides by high walls, these open-air gardens would be sheltered from rude winds, and would furnish fine opportunities for exercise. Between the hotels, and, like them, connected with the arcade, would be numerous shops of various kinds, to supply the wants of the visitors, who would thus be enabled to do their shopping without having to wait for fair weather.

Mr. Shove thinks the ingenuity and skill that builds Crystal Palaces, and magnificent conservatories like that of the Duke of Devonshire, can protect its own kind in the same way. The Crystal Palace of 1851 was built almost wholly of iron and glass. It covered eighteen acres of ground, and cost less, in proportion to its size, than an ordinary barn.

Lest any who have read thus far should deem the idea of erecting structures of such immense size entirely impracticable, it is perhaps well enough to remind them that the only limitation in this direction is the amount of capital at command. A forty-acre building is only a little more than twice as large in area as the Crystal Palace of 1851, and is quite within the limits of the practicable. The London Exhibition building of 1862, though only partly of iron and glass, covered an area, with the picture-gallery and annexes, of twenty-four and a-half acres. A generation which has witnessed such wonders in architecture and mechanism; which has seen cables stretched across the ocean by an iron steamer of 30,000 tons burden; which has seen the mingling of the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the tunnelling of the Alps, and the building of a railroad across a continent, need hardly be startled from its equipoise by the magnitude of any plan requiring only constructive skill and capital for its realization.

A picture is drawn of the bewildering fascination of such a garden:

No city in America can, at present, offer such allurements to people of refined or luxurious tastes as would be concentrated within the limits of the garden and its surroundings. The Central Park of New York, however lovely in summer, would appear bleak and barren under a wintry sky, compared with the leafy and floral liveliness to be found under the sea of glass, forming the garden roof. There would be a circular island from the tropic zone, insulated by the snows of a northern winter, in lieu of the ocean surf. The *elite* of the great cities would flock to it, as in summer they flock to Newport, Saratoga, and Long Branch. Here they would find, besides summer warmth and summer verdure, all the means needful to gratify a taste educated by the opportunities for culture furnished by a large city. Operas, concerts, theatres, lectures, libraries, galleries, museums,—all of high excellence,—would provide inexhaustible sources of entertainment or instruction. Owners of fast trotters or of stylish turnouts would all be anxious to display their teams on the splendid track of the glass boulevard, before the admiring gaze of the assembled multitudes. Mammas, with grown-up unmarried daughters, would discover that the state of their health and that of their girls required a few weeks' sojourn within the enchanted circle, where winter and rough weather were obsolete terms. The great dailies would have correspondents at such a centre of attraction, to pick up gossip and chronicle the arrivals of notables. Poets, artists, essayists, novelists, would find endless materials and suggestions to work into poems, pictures, essays, and stories. Possibly, too, some enthusiastic horticultural *habitue* would give his diary to the public, under the paradoxical title of My Winter in a Garden.

Robert Dale Owen, in his autobiography, gives a glimpse of the habits of

SCOTTISH HOSPITALITY SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

Every one remembers Chalmers' sorrowful cry, "Poor, Drunken Scotland." Mr. Owen says:

In those days Scotland would have been a rich field for Father Mathew's labors. Habits of drunkenness were common alike to rich and poor. They were associated with good-fellowship, and were tenderly dealt with, even by the Church. The orgies of Osbaldistone Hall, graphically described in Rob Roy, found their counterpart in many a Scottish manor. The old bacchanalian rhyme,

"He who goes to bed, goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But he who goes to bed, goes to bed mellow,
Lives a long, jolly life, and dies an honest fellow,"

was quoted half in earnest, as apology for the excesses which wealthy and respectable hosts, under the guise of hospitality, literally forced upon their guests, when the cloth was drawn and the ladies had abandoned the dinner-table to their riotous lords and masters.

I have heard my father, more than once, relate what happened on such an occasion, when he was one of the actors. He had been dining with a party of eight or ten gentlemen and a few ladies, at the luxurious country-seat of a friend who had shown him much kindness. When the ladies withdrew, the host, having caused the butler to set out on the table two dozen bottles of port, sherry, and claret, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and said to his guests, "Gentlemen, no shirking to-night! Not a man leaves this room till these bottles are emptied."

No remark was made in reply, and the wine passed round. My father drank three glasses, the utmost to which I have ever known him to go, though he habitually took a glass or two of sherry after dinner. At the fourth round he passed the bottles without filling. His host remonstrated, at first in jest, then in a half angry tone, when the recusant persisted. Thereupon my father, approaching a front window which opened on the lawn, only a few feet below it, threw up the sash and leaped out, followed by three or four other guests.

This enraged their host. As the fugitives looked back they saw him upset the dinner table with a violent kick, smashing bottles and glasses, and declaring with an oath, that, if they didn't choose to drink that wine, nobody else should.

The deserters joined the ladies in the drawing-room, but the host did not reappear; and my father, as leading conspirator, lost, and never regained, his friendship.

Young men who won't work, and won't go West, and sigh for luxurious ease, and think that happiness lies in leisure and luxury, may learn from one of Mr. Owen's reminiscences

A USEFUL LESSON.

He is speaking of one of his father's partners:

A man of letters, educated to every classical attainment, and the inheritor of a princely fortune, this gentleman had been able to gratify, at a wish, his cultivated tastes. His marriage was fortunate, and his children grew up around him with the fairest promise. He had a handsome town house in a fashionable square in London, and a country-seat six or eight miles off, in the midst of one of those magnificent English parks,—the ideal of stately rural elegance,—with its trimly kept lawn and its wide-spreading chase, dotted over with clumps of noble old trees, where the deer sought refuge from the noonday heat, and a lair at nightfall.

Its owner had travelled over Europe, and brought back, as mementos of his journey, paintings and statuary by some of the best masters, ancient and modern, with which to adorn his favorite retreat. The house itself, in which I spent some happy days, with its rich marble columns and balustrades, was a fine specimen of the purest Palladian manner, where all that luxurious refinement could devise had been unsparingly lavished.

There my father—during a brief interval in his own public life of incessant bustle—found his friend, with no occupation more pressing than to pore over the treasures of his library, and no graver care than to superintend the riches of a conservatory where wealth had brought together, from half the word, its choicest plants and flowers. They spent some days of undisturbed quiet; not an incident beyond the conversation of a sedate and intellectual family circle and the arrival and departure of a friend or two to break the complete repose.

Delightful my father thought it, in contrast with the busy turmoil he had left; and one day he said to his host, I've been thinking that if I ever met a man who has nothing to desire, you must be he. You have health, cultivation, a charming family. You have gathered round you every comfort wealth can give, the choicest of all that nature and art can supply. Are you not completely happy?"

Never, my father said to me, would he forget the sad, unexpected reply: "Happy! Ah, Mr. Owen, I committed one fatal error in my youth, and dearly have I paid for it! I started in life without an object, almost without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and I indulged it. I said to myself, 'I have all that I see others contending for; why should I struggle?' I knew not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. I ought to have created for myself some definite pursuit, literary, scientific, artistic, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome. Then I might have been happy."

My father suggested that he was scarcely past the prime of life, and that in a hundred ways he might still benefit others, while occupying himself. "Come and spend a month or two with me at Braxfield," he added. "You have a larger share in the Lanark Mills than any of my partners. See for yourself what has been done for the work-people there and for their children; and give me the benefit of your suggestions and your aid."

"It is too late," was the reply. "The power is gone. Habits are become chains. You can work and do good; but for me,—in all the profitless years gone by I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel, sometimes, as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for."

And neither then, nor at any future time, did this strange martyr to leisure visit the establishment in which he had invested $150,000.

Sterne says a man's mind and his body are exactly like a jerkin and a jerkin's lining; rumple the one, you rumple the other. This power of the mind over the body has long been known by philosophers, and practised by quacks, who, as Edward Spencer says in

"A GOOD WORD FOR QUACKS,"

have always had a subdued and bewildering sort of consciousness that the chief part of their profits and their influence is due to the power which the mind exercises over the body. He says:

There are some very striking instances on record of the imagination doing the work which physic alone is fancied to be able to perform. When the Reformation appeared in Lithuania, Prince Radzivil went to Rome in person to give the Pope assurance of his devotion to the cause of orthodoxy. On his departure, the Holy Father presented him with a box of precious relics. Having come home, the relics were made use of by the monks for the cure of a demoniac who had hitherto successfully held out against every kind of exorcism. The success was instantaneous and complete,—a miracle was performed *coram populo*, and the virtues of the relics established beyond debate. The Prince was confirmed in his faith, yet he was not so enthusiastic but he saw a supercilious smile on the face of the young man who had been keeper of the relics. "Upon inquiry as to the meaning of sneers upon so solemn and awful an occasion, and pardon being promised, the Prince learned to his disgust that, the genuine relics having been lost upon the way, the keeper had supplied their place with bones collected how he could, and put into a box the facsimile of that which was lost." This lot of rubbish, the bones of cats and dogs, picked from the highway, it was that had performed the miracle! The legend says the Prince became a Protestant straightway. I trust he did not suspect either the monks or the demoniac of deceiving him, for, so far as they were concerned, the miracle was beyond doubt a genuine one, working a *bona fide* cure of a *bona fide* affliction through the simple force of the expectant and excited imagination. And it is in this way precisely, nine times out of ten, that medicine works its cures, and especially that sort of cure most triumphantly adduced in proof of it surpassing efficacy.

Old Robert Burton, the naive and learned anatomist of melancholy, gives us most ingenuously an excellent instance of the manner in which a faith in amulets may get possession of a mind that ought to be capable of rejecting such things entirely, or, rather, of accepting them for what they are really worth. Speaking of the use of spiders for ague, Burton says:

I first observed this amulet of a spider in a nutshell lapped in silk, etc., so applied for an ague by my mother; whom, although I knew to have excellent skill in chirurgery, sore eyes, aches, and such experimental medicines, . . . yet among all other experiments, this, methought, was most absurd and ridiculous. I could see no warrant of it. *Quid aranea cum febre?* For what antipathy? Till at length, rambling among authors (as I often do), I found this very medicine in Dioscorides, approved by Matthiolus, repeated by Aldrovandus, etc. I began to have a better opinion of it, and to give more credit to amulets, when I saw it in some parties answer to experience.

So the scholar was led by Dioscorides to accept what his reason and common sense had encouraged him to reject.

Baron Dimsdale has quoted the explanation of an old shoemaker, accused of witchcraft, of the means by which he cured the ague. "I cure people," said he, "by pretending to cure them. People say that I can cure the ague; and when they come to me I say that I can cure them, and then I go into my garden and bid them wait until my return; I cut a twig off some tree, cut nine notches in it, and then I bury it in the garden, and tell the patient I bury the ague with it. I obtain confidence on account of the charm which people think I possess; and by performing these and other ceremonies it generally succeeds so well that the individual has no return of his ague." It will be noticed here that the worthy shoemaker, though not able to say why, had a certain faith in the validity of his curative powers, without which faith he would have practised in vain; for, as John Damascenus said, no medicine is efficacious unless given, as well as taken, in faith. Here, again, the doctor is like the orator, and the secret of his sway is a counterpart of the *si vis me flere* of the rhetoricians. It was Galen's maxim, that hope and confidence outvalued the drug; perhaps the latter science of medicine will decide that where hope and confidence are, the drug may be quite dispensed with.

In these facts, and others like them, Mr. Spencer finds a vindication of quacks. Doctors cure, not by their science, which is blind and uncertain, but by their personality. They touch the springs of hope and confidence, soothe the chafed nerve, quiet the secret fear, and revive the fainting heart:

Now, the real vindication of the quack lies in this, and in the further fact that the physician's confidence in his own powers, as a rule, is the measure of the patient's reliance upon those powers, and consequently is a measure of the efficacy of the treatment. If the afflicted fancy his doctor predestinated to heal him, he will be healed. But this feeling of confidence must originate for the doctor in his consciousness of power,—not power of diagnosis to determine the malady, not skill of judgment to determine the remedy, but consciousness of mastery in himself, in the recondite forces of his personal nature, to meet and overcome and dissipate all kinds of disease.

From all these things, ends the writer, we begin to discover the doctor's right place and real importance in the economy of society.

His work is not to be done by means of drug or knife, but by means of his counsels, and, above all, by force of his manner. He enters into the very life of the invalid in his struggle with disease, sustains him, and holds up for him his languishing right hand until the victory is decided, as Aaron and Hur held up the right hand of Moses when Israel fought against Amalek. It is the doctor cures us, not the doctor's physic; and the quack has very often valid reason against the scornful repudiation he gets from the physician, since his mere manner very often effects that which all the science of the other has failed to accomplish.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Henry James, Jr., offers the only short story in the number, "The Madonna of the Future," which is good, but would have been much better if told in one-third as many words. Mr. Howells' "Chance Acquaintance" glides into its fourth chapter, and is about the pleasantest, raciest reading in the *Atlantic*. Rose Perry's delightful little verses, "Best," and Bayard Taylor's poem, "John Reed's Thoughts," we have already reprinted. Besides these, there is "Heartbreak Hill," by Celia Thaxter, and "My Sparrows," by Kate Hillard. Edward Howland has a sketch of "The Abbe Galiani," an odd character of the eighteenth century.

IN "RECENT LITERATURE,"

there are reviews of "Off the Skelligs," by Jean Ingelow; "Coupon Bonds, and Other Stories," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Love is Enough," by William Morris; "A Memorial of Alice and Phœbe Cary," by Mary Clemmer Ames; "Thorvaldsen: His Life and Works," by Eugene Plon; "The Life and Times of Henry, Lord Brougham," written by himself; "Fables Respecting the Popes in the Middle Ages," by Dr. J. J. Von Dollinger; "Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches," by Dr. J. J. Von Dollinger; "Old Landmarks of Boston," by S. A. Drake; "Concord Days," by A. Bronson Alcott; "The Issues of American Politics," by Orrin Skinner; "Theatre," par Theophile Gautier; "P. J Proudhon. Sa Vie et sa Correspondance," par C. A. Sainte-Beuve; "Memoire d'un Journaliste," par H. de Millemessant; "Der alte und der neue Glaube," ein Bekenntniss von David Friedrich Strauss; "Journal d'un Diplomate en Italie. Notes intimes pour servir a l'Histoire du Second Empire," par Henry d'Ideville.

THE MUSICAL ARTICLE

in the editorial department is given to a critique of the two singers who have just left Chicago, and who sang a few weeks ago in Boston. Lucca is described by a contrast with Nilsson:

Of Madame Lucca herself it is hard to speak in moderate terms; so thoroughly human an actress we have rarely seen. There seems to be a general, perhaps inevitable, desire to compare her with Miss Nilsson, and, in spite of the proverbial quality of all comparisons, we think that a comparative study of the two artists would not be wholly profitable. There are many points of resemblance between them. Both are essentially lyric actresses, rather than singers pure and simple, having the same power of realizing the highest dramatic conception of both poet and composer, and seeming able to draw inspiration from an abstract idea, a grandly pregnant situation, even when poet and composer have shown themselves incapable of worthily developing such situation or idea, and, in fine, both showing the same tendency to break through all worn-out conventionalities and stage traditions.

Lucca is transcendently human, with all the intense human and womanly qualities. She and Nilsson are to each other as Beethoven's Leonora and Wagner's Brunnhilde. The purely musical element is perhaps more preponderant in Lucca than in Nilsson, and her acting is often apparently quite as dependent upon the music as upon the situation; witness the way in which her whole being floats on the melody *Tu l' as dit* in the fourth act of the Huguenots, the melody seeming to catch her up from the couch upon which she has fallen in despair, and to waft her as on a cloud into Raoul's arms, forgetful of all save her love. Lucca's acting in this scene may well be considered her finest effort.

Of Miss Kellogg the editor says:

Miss Kellogg comes back to us as complete an artist as ever,—the pure penetrating quality of her voice seeming even more beautiful, if possible, than in past seasons. As a *singer*, as far as purity of style and method, and fine, sympathetic, musical expression go to make one, we should rank her even above Madame Lucca or Miss Nilsson. Her singing is, in fact, almost absolutely faultless. She is, moreover, an intelligent, conscientious, and painstaking actress, and a little more of fire, passion, and intrinsic dramatic force would place her in the very highest rank upon the lyric stage.

SCRIBNER.

Dr. Holland, in his "Topics of the Times," in the March *Scribner*, has some strong words on the subject of

PROFESSIONAL AND LITERARY INCOMES.

He protests almost bitterly over the advantage in pecuniary returns the lawyers and doctors have over editors, teachers, clergymen, and authors. These two classes are paid in different ways,—the former by fees, the latter by salaries. The men of fees, he says—

are the physician and the lawyer. One has to do with the physical diseases of men, and the other with their legal quarrels and their crimes. We do not, in the slightest degree, disparage the usefulness of these two classes of professional men: we simply say that the better the other classes perform their work, the less these have to do. They live upon the moral and physical evils of the country; and there is no reason in the nature of their calling for their advantage in pecuniary rewards over the other classes. There is no reason why a general practitioner of medicine, or a specialist in medicine or surgery, should sit in his office, and take in a single fee, for a service that costs him fifteen minutes of time, a sum equal to that which a teacher or a clergyman works all day to win. There is no reason why a physician, called into a house in consultation, should charge for his service a sum that it takes an editor two days of hard work to earn. There is no good reason for the setting of a price upon a surgical operation, performed in half an hour, that the most successful author's copyright cannot pay in a month. It is simple, inexcusable, and outrageous extortion. If we go from the physician to the lawyer, we find still higher fees. The simplest work, such as searching titles, work that only demands accuracy, and is usually done by clerks, commands a price that few men can afford to pay, while larger work involves fees that are startling and stupendous. Some of the incomes of lawyers in this city are large enough to swallow up the salaries of a dozen, or twice that number, of salaried professional men. The way in which the people are bled in the process of securing justice is often most shameful. So shameful is it, that thousands submit to wrong rather than go into any litigation whatever. People dread getting into a lawyer's hands as they dread getting into the hands of a New York hackman. There are honorable and reasonable lawyers, without doubt,—men in whose honor we may implicitly trust; but there are so many extortioners among them that they have given a bad flavor to the profession. There are shysters and scamps enough in New York, attached to the profession, to sink it, were it not that there are noble men in it who are unpurchasable. But lawyers' fees are notoriously large as a rule, and altogether outweigh the salaries of the salaried professional men.

Dr. Holland grows very vehement. He thinks the large fees leave nothing for adequate salaries. The salaried servants of the community are wronged:

There ought to be some remedy for both evils. Where it is to be found we do not know. The physician has some apology for getting high fees of those that can pay, because he is obliged to do so much for the poor who cannot pay; but the lawyer, as a rule, does not undertake a case which promises him no remuneration. He goes in for money; and there ought to be some law which will enable the poor man to get justice without financial ruin. There is, at least, no good reason why one set of professional men should half starve while another gorges itself upon fees that bring wealth and luxury. That fees are too large and salaries too small has become a popular conviction, which can only be removed by a reform in both directions that shall bring literary and professional men equivalent rewards.

To describe lawyers as gorging themselves upon fees that bring wealth and luxury, is good writing, but not good fact. The average compensation of lawyers and physicians does not rise beyond that of writers. There are very rich lawyers; there are as well very rich editors. Dr. Holland points to rich doctors; he can be shown rich authors. There is no bar in any profession to the acquisition of wealth; it is not so much the road as he who works therein. The truth, which Dr. Holland seems to have overlooked, and which would have come to him if he had widened his observation so as to include all the workers of society, is, that the ministry, journalism, literature, teaching, have not been sought as avenues to wealth. The largest fortunes are gathered in trade, which is for money-making simply. As human effort departs from that path, and seeks the more glorious walks through which it reaches the Good, the Beautiful, and the True, pecuniary considerations become secondary. But such is the compensatory action of social forces that high excellence in these self-forgetful pursuits is sure to bring with it a high money reward, as well as the finer prizes sought. Great authors, great editors, great artists, great poets, can command whatever amount of money they need.

Benson F. Lossing has an illustrated sketch of

"PROFESSOR MORSE AND THE TELEGRAPH,"

from which we quote some anecdotes of a brilliant chapter in Morse's career, which his wonderful invention has obscured. If he had never connected his name with the magnetic telegraph he would have been remembered as one of the greatest of American painters. From his boyhood his great ambition was to be an artist. In pursuance of his plans, he went to Europe to visit Benjamin West, then enjoying the noontide glory of his reputation:

Morse made a carefully-finished drawing from a small cast of the Farnese Hercules, as a test of his fitness for a place as a student in the Royal Academy. With this he went to West, who examined the drawing carefully, and handed it back saying, "Very well, sir, very well; go on and finish it." "It *is* finished," said the expectant student. "O, no," said the President. "Look here, and here, and here," pointing out many unfinished places, which had escaped the undisciplined eye of the young artist. Morse quickly observed the defects, spent a week in further perfecting his drawing, and then took it to West, with confidence that it was above criticism. The President bestowed more praise than before, and, with a pleasant smile, handed it back to Morse, saying, "Very well indeed, sir; go on and finish it." "Is it not finished?" inquired the almost discouraged student. "See, said West, "you have not marked that muscle, nor the articulation of the finger-joints." Three days more were spent upon the drawing, when it was taken back to the implacable critic. "Very clever indeed," said West, "very clever; now go on and finish it." "I cannot finish it," Morse replied, when the old man, patting him on the shoulder, said, "Well, well, I've tried you long enough. Now, sir, you've learned more by this drawing than you would have accomplished in double the time by a dozen half-finished beginnings. It is not *numerous* drawings, but the character of one, which makes the thorough draughtsman. Finish one picture, sir, and you are a painter."

Morse heeded the sound advice. He studied with Allston and observed his processes; and from the lips of West he heard the most salutary maxims. Encouraged by both, as well as by the veteran Copley, he began to paint a large picture for exhibition in the Royal Academy, choosing for his subject "The Dying Hercules." Following the practice of Allston (who was then painting the celebrated picture of "The Dead Man Restored to Life by Touching the Bones of Elijah"), he modelled his figure in clay, as the best of the old painters did. It was first attempt in the sculptor's art and was successful. A cast was made in plaster of Paris and taken to West, who was delighted. He made many exclamations of surprise and satisfaction; and calling to him his son Raphael, he pointed to the figure and said: "Look there, sir, I have always told you that any painter can make a sculptor."

Morse won very high honors abroad for his works of art. The model we have mentioned contended for the prize of a gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best original cast of a single figure, and won it:

In the large room of the Adelphi, in the presence of British nobility, foreign ambassadors, and distinguished strangers, the Duke of Norfolk publicly presented the medal to Morse, on the 13th of May, 1813. At the same time his colossal painting, made from this model, then on exhibition in the Royal Academy, was receiving unbounded praise from the critics, who placed "The Dying Hercules" among the first twelve pictures in a collection of almost two thousand. So began, upon a firm foundation, the real art-life of this New England student.

Encouraged by this success, Morse determined to contend for the highest premium offered by the Royal Academy for the best historical compositoin, the decision to be made late in 1815. For that purpose he produced his "Judgment of Jupiter," in July of that year. West assured him that it would take the prize, but Morse was unable to comply with the rules of the Academy, which required the victor to receive the money in person. His father had summoned him home, and filial love was stronger than the persuasions of ambition. West and Fuseli both urged the Academy to make an exception in his case, but it could not be done, and the young painter had to be contented with the assurance of the President afterwards, that he would certainly have won the prize (a gold medal and $250 in gold) had he remained.

The closing scene of Professor Morse's life has a half pathetic, half humorous, association with the great work of his life:

Just before his death, Professor Morse's physicians, uncertain as to the exact nature of his disease, raised him up and sounded his chest with finger tappings. The Professor roused from the stupor in which he had been lying, when one of the physicians said, "This is the way *we* telegraph." The dying man comprehended the point, and replied, "Very good—very good." These were his last words.

In the article on

"NAPOLEON II.,"

son of Napoleon I., and King of Rome, a Wandering Heir is added to the Napoleon family and to the claimants for the French throne:

For years it has been universally believed that the direct line of the "Little Corporal" became extinct in the person of the unfortunate Prince, and, although various rumors relative to a secret marriage were prevalent at the time of his decease, they were generally regarded as the creations of an idle brain. Events which have subsequently transpired give these reports a semblance of truth, and, to render them still more plausible, it is a well-known fact that the late Emperor of the French spared neither expense nor labor in forming a complete collection of the correspondence and private papers of "*le fils de l'homme.*"

It appears, however, that these writings were not the only links which united the present with the past; for, in the summer of 1871, an individual, who bore an extremely striking likeness to the Bonaparte family, made his appearance at Ischl, and was fined by the District Court and expelled from the Austrian dominions for having made an objectionable entry in his "wander-book"—a sort of journeyman's passport. He was a tailor by trade, and, for several years previous to this occurrence, had been living at Wurzen, in the kingdom of Saxony, and also at Stuttgardt under the name of Carl Gustave Ludwig, and in both of these places he had distinguished himself by his diligence, skill, and modesty. His intimate acquaintances affirmed that, in spite of his humble occupation, he had always asserted his claim to the name and title of Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon Bonaparte, and, according to his own account, it would seem as if he was an issue of a secret marriage of the Duke of Reichstadt with a Hungarian countess. He stated, when quite young, his mother was induced by Prince Metternich to apprentice him to a tailor in Wurzen named Ludwig, as a means of getting rid of him, and in order to facilitate her second marriage in Saxony. As a further proof of his origin, he declared that there was an author then living at Leipsic, but formerly a Hungarian officer, who had been a witness to the marriage, and who would, if it ever became necessary for him to make known his rank and title, supply him with the requisite documents in order to compel the Countess to recognize his birth and parentage. After leaving Stuttgardt, he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, and a part of Austria, earning his livelihood as a tailor, maintaining his claim to a princely rank, but never attempting to obtain money or credit by it. On returning to Stuttgardt, in November of the same year, he found that his conviction and punishment had been mentioned in the papers of that place, and he accordingly published an explanation in the *Burger Zeitung*, in which he affirmed that he was not punished for claiming his name and title, his right to which the Court at Ischl had in no wise disputed, but merely for writing it of his own accord in his passport, before he had succeeded in establishing his identity before a court of law. The reputed Prince is still living, and the *Cross*,—one of the leading newspapers of Germany,—in an article written at the time, states that not only does he bear a good character for his steadiness and general good conduct, but he also produces a very favorable impression by his manners.

In the Editorial Department, under the heading, "Home and Society," the victims of the extortions practiced in Eastern markets are advised to club together and

ORDER THEIR SUPPLIES FROM THE WEST.

An instance is given in which this was tried with the most satisfactory results:

A gentleman living in one of our large Eastern cities, where a good table is always a heavy expense, recently made an experiment which was certainly very satisfactory. In connection with two or three friends, he ordered a barrel of meat and game from a town in Indiana. The provisions arrived in due time and in excellent condition, and the following table will exhibit the comparative cost of the articles in the Eastern markets and in those of some of the older Western States:

	Western Prices.		Eastern Prices.	
6 doz quails at......	$1.50	$ 9.00	$3.00	$18.00
2 doz prairie chickens at	4.20	8.40	9.00	18.00
5 turkeys, 42 lbs, at.	14	5.88	28	11.76
16 lbs venison at....	25	4.00	30	4.80
68 lbs beef (steaks and roasts) at..........	15	10.20	25	17.00
Barrel............		25		
Expressage..........		7.70		
		$45.43		$69.56
				45.43
Differences in favor of Western market..........				$24.13

The various articles were all of the best quality and carefully packed. The turkeys were fat and sound, and came without heads and with the useless portion of legs and wing cut off—these weighty appendages not being charged for. The beef, which was tender and fat, came in three enormous roasts and five great steaks, neatly boned and skewered. The meat and game was fresh, and in as good condition as it can be had in the markets of our great Eastern cities. As to the saving of expense, it may be said that Eastern prices are very often much higher than those quoted, beef being often 33 cents per pound instead of 25, and other things in proportion. A few families, tired of the high prices asked in our large cities, might readily club together and obtain from a Western dealer excellent meats and game, and have them brought to their doors at a saving of one-third the price charged in the Eastern city markets. Even in our large city markets, co-operation of this kind, by enabling families to purchase at wholesale, would certainly be economical, and might result in other advantages.

THE GALAXY.

One of the first articles to attract attention in the *Galaxy* for March is Thurlow Weed's

"RECOLLECTIONS OF HORACE GREELEY."

It was in this way he first made Mr. Greeley's acquaintance:

The exciting Presidential campaign of 1840 was inaugurated by Congress in 1837. The questions in issue affected, or were supposed to affect, the general welfare most vitally. Prominent among these issues were the tariff and United States bank questions. The discussion of these and other policies of the State and National Governments rendered the publication of a weekly campaign journal expedient, and the Whig State Committee devolved upon me the duty of selecting an editor. I had for several months been favorably impressed with the *New Yorker*, a weekly journal published in the city of New York, distinguished not only by its judicious and interesting selections, but remarkable for the extent and accuracy of its political statistics. Although non-partisan, its leanings and sympathies could not be misunderstood. Impressed with the idea that an editor who imparted so much interest to the columns of the *New Yorker* should, if practicable, be induced to take charge of our new campaign paper, I went to New York, accompanied by Mr. Lewis Benedict, Chairman of the State Committee, with that intent. Repairing to the office of the *New Yorker* in Ann street, I found a young man with light hair and eyes, fair but fresh complexion, working at a case, who in reply to my inquiry informed me that he was editor of the *New Yorker*. Giving him my name, I made some inquiries in relation to the patronage and prospects of his paper, and then briefly explained the object of my visit. During this conversation, which lasted ten minutes, Horace Greeley stood leaning on his case, holding the composing-stick in his hand. I invited him to dine with Mr. Benedict and myself at the City Hotel, leaving him an interval of several hours to think over the proposition.

While seated at the dinner table, the arrangements for publishing the campaign paper were completed. It was, at Mr. Greeley's suggestion, to be called the *Jeffersonian*. He was to pass one or two days of each week at Albany. In reply to my inquiry if he had a family, he said, "I have a wife, but she keeps school, and is no hindrance to the enterprise." On being asked what compensation he desired, he replied that he should be satisfied with whatever the Committee thought his services were worth, and that the amount could be fixed at some future time. He seemed equally surprised and gratified to have been thought of for the duty, upon which he entered with alacrity; for the first number of the *Jeffersonian* appeared very soon after the idea was first broached to him. It did not, of course, interfere with the regular publication of his *New Yorker*.

During the continuance of the *Jeffersonian* Mr. Greeley, while in Albany, was our guest, and always a welcome one. I became during that period equally interested in and attached to him. He would come up the river by the night boat, and usually reached the house before sunrise, with the pockets of his white overcoat stuffed with newspapers and periodicals. This gave him an hour or two before breakfast for reading and writing. On the occasion of his first visit, knowing that Mr. Greeley was an advocate for Graham bread and vegetable diet, our first surprise was to find him making a hearty breakfast of very substantial food. And thenceforward we had no occasion to provide peculiar or exceptional dishes for our visitor. Mr. Greeley, as novelists say, was a "good trencherman," eating with apparent unconsciousness and indifference whatever was provided. But neither then nor in after years was he ever, so far as my observation or information went, induced to touch or taste any stimulating beverage. Liquors, wines, ales, cider, etc., were all and always quietly declined. He would pass them, if he could, without making a remark or drawing attention; and, as far as I know or believe, his examples in reference to temperance were ever in harmony with his precepts.

When Mr. Greeley first entered the *Evening Journal* office, instead of seating himself at the table which had been prepared for him, he improvised a sort of shelf, to which he transferred his writing materials, where he stood, with his arm raised almost as high as his head; and in this apparently most inconvenient and uncomfortable attitude he worked all day.

Although up to this period Mr. Greeley had published a neutral journal, he fell very rapidly into line as a Whig, espousing the principles of the party with much zeal. He was especially gratified with the opportunity of advocating the protective tariff policy.

Mr. Weed gives some letters of Mr. Greeley's, and some reminiscences of political matters that have ceased to be of interest. We make an extract from a letter written in 1841, by Mr. Greeley, in answer to a condemnatory review of Greeley's Fourierism in the Albany *Evening Journal*. He had been at first informed that this came from Mr. Weed's pen, but afterwards learned that it was written by a Mr. Loveridge:

That, considered as coming from you, seemed like the correction of a schoolboy by his master; from Loveridge I do think its impudence insufferable. What does he know—how much did he ever think—about the necessity and practicability of elevating the condition of the laboring classes? Let him work twenty years as I have done, and feel the hopelessness of the great mass of laborers, the dullness of their leisure hours (unless devoted to dissipation), and the emptiness and barrenness of their minds before he attempts to lecture me.

I assure you that the doctrines of Fourier—I mean his fundamental position with regard to the economics of association—have received the assent of some of the strongest and most practical minds of this city and elsewhere. Clerk Garland, of the United States House; General Kiem, M. C. from Berks; G. A. Worth, Cashier City Bank; Alderman Phœnix, and many other sound men are favorably impressed with it.

I think you take the wrong view of the political bearing of this matter, though I act without reference to that. Hitherto all the devotees of social reform of any kind—all the advocates of a higher destiny for labor—all the combatants against unjust and false social principles—in short, all the social discontent of the country has been regularly repelled from the Whig party and attracted to its opposite. This forms a heavy dead-weight against us.

"The first intimation of Mr. Greeley's desire 'to go before the people' for a representative office was received," says Mr. Weed, "in 1846, when he came to Albany, and in a hesitating manner inquired if I thought he could be nominated in some of our strong Whig counties as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, adding that he thought he could be useful in such a body." Mr. Weed informed him that if he had spoken a little sooner he would have been gratified. As it was it was too late, though applications were made to the conventions of two or three counties.

On two or three subsequent occasions, Mr. Greeley indicated a willingness to accept nominations, but did not seem anxious. "If the same strong passion for office," says Mr. Weed, "existed then which subsequently became apparent, I had no knowledge or suspicion of it. I thought that his ambition and pride looked to the establishment of a widely-circulating and influential journal, through the columns of which he could render great and good service to the country and the people." He gives this account of the dissolution of the celebrated political firm of Weed, Seward & Greeley:

In 1854 Mr. Greeley called on me at the Astor House, and asked if I did not think that the time and circumstances were favorable to his nomination for Governor? I replied that I did think the time and circumstances favorable to his *election*, if nominated, but that my friends had lost the control of the State Convention. This answer perplexed him, but a few words of explanation made it quite clear. Admitting that he had brought the people up to the point of accepting a temperance candidate for Governor, I remarked that another aspirant had "stolen his thunder." In other words, while he had shaken the temperance bush, Myron H. Clark would catch the bird. In addition to the fact that Mr. Clark had become the temperance candidate, I informed Mr. Greeley that "Know-Nothing" or "Choctaw" lodges had been secretly organized throughout the State, by means of which many delegates for Mr. Clark had been secured. Mr. Greeley saw that, to use an expression then well understood, the "slate" had been broken, and cheerfully relinquished the idea of being nominated. But a few days afterward Mr. Greeley came to Albany and said in an abrupt but not unfriendly way: "Is there any objection to my running for Lieutenant Governor?" I replied as promptly: "Certainly not, if on reflection you are willing to take the nomination." "Why should I not be willing to take it? You say that I have many enemies. I know that, and if they should all fall upon me and defeat my election, the office is not important and the party would not be injured. I should rather like to try conclusions with them." I then reminded him of a cry raised in the Philadelphia National Convention when Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, was named for Vice President to run with General Taylor for President, and when a dozen men sprang to their feet and shouted that it would not do to have "cotton at both ends of the ticket." Mr. Greeley laughed and said, "I suppose you mean that it wouldn't do to have Maine law at both ends of our State ticket?" After a little more conversation Mr. Greeley became entirely satisfied that a nomination for Lieutenant Governor was not desirable, and left me in good spirits.

I went to the State Convention prepared to acquiesce in the nomination of Mr. Clark for Governor, and only caring that the other nominees should be so selected as to strengthen the ticket. No candidate for Lieutenant Governor had been designated. Many delegates were anxious to *ballast* the ticket by the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor who was not committed in favor of prohibitory or Maine law legislation, and yet who would not be obnoxious to temperance men. Several names were canvassed, but none seemed to unite all interests until that of the late Henry J. Raymond was suggested. That nomination wounded Mr. Greeley deeply. He had cheerfully withdrawn his own name, but he could not patiently submit to the nomination of his personal, professional, and political rival. This was, I have reason to believe, the entering wedge to final alienation between us. Mr. Greeley not only held me responsible for Mr. Raymond's nomination, but supposed that in my conversation with him the *intention* to do so had been concealed. In that supposition, however, he erred, for I had not thought of Mr. Raymond in that connection until his name was suggested to me at Syracuse. But our relations grew less and less cordial from that time until 1860, when he appeared in the National Republican Convention at Chicago zealously opposing the nomination of Governor Seward, since which time we never met. We both supported Mr. Lincoln warmly, but after his election and during the war collisions and antagonisms placed a great gulf between us. He was radical, and I was conservative. He was in favor of secession, and I against it. He was in favor of peace, while I urged a vigorous prosecution of the war. But this is neither the time nor the place to enter upon these questions. So far as Mr. Greeley is concerned, they belong to the dead past.

In "Wanderings," Lady Blanche Murphy sketches

CARDINAL ANTONELLI,

who holds so wonderful a share of political power in the counsels of the Church of Rome:

Once or twice, when the guests were few, and very early in the evening, the Cardinal Minister Antonelli sat for half an hour in this pleasant and quiet retreat. I saw him many times in other places under circumstances of state and ceremonial; I heard of him often as besieged by impatient Ambassadors, curious tourists, and importunate admirers, and always one uniform and most remarkable trait stamped his character. This was that unalterable courtesy and urbanity which, in an Italian, is as rare as the perfect control of temper which it presupposes, and in this instance confirms. He never seemed either hurried or annoyed, and at the same time no one ever fathomed his thought or surprised his confidence. A "self-made man," many of his colleagues, as well as his enemies, bore him little good-will, even where they are forced to recognize his eminent talent; and the "Peasant Cardinal," as he was sometimes called, was not seldom the subject of covert sneers on the part of others of more exalted origin. An instance of this antagonism became patent to the world on the following occasion, with what motive I do not know: An ordinance was passed by Cardinal Antonelli, as Prime Minister, that whereas it had hitherto always been the privilege of Cardinals to claim an audience with the Pope at any time, and at the shortest notice, it should now be necessary for them to go through the forms binding on other persons and to seek the interview through him. The Sacred College resented this, for, standing as it does in the place of princes of the blood, the royal family of this spiritual kingdom, it considered this privilege as a vested right. Many of the Cardinals are by birth Roman Princes, while others belong to the highest nobility of Italy, Spain, France, and Belgium. One of their body, a Roman, condensed his opposition into the following brief and haughty sentence, as he insisted upon obtaining the usual unceremonious audience, only a day or two after the new ordinance had been passed. An attendant apologized to him for making him wait in the Papal anteroom, alleging the Cardinal Minister's new regulation.

"Tell the Prime Minister," he answered quickly, "that the Cardinal Prince does not wait for leave to enter his sovereign's presence at the hands of the Cardinall Peasant." And he walked straight into the audience chamber. Notwithstanding such wordy sparring, the harmony between the members of the Sacred College was never seriously broken on important matters, and all Rome was proud to leave its affairs in the hands of a statesman who was decidedly the Cavour of the Papacy. His personal appearance is familiar through his photographs to every one; his social demeanor is dignity and affability combined, and his greatest charm is a smile of manifold expression and peculiar sweetness. His dress was usually that styled at Rome the *abbate* costume, i. e., silk stockings, buckled shoes, and a short coat. The more ecclesiastical cassock, reaching to the feet and buttoned down the front, is the costume preferred by the present Pope and worn by most of the younger Cardinals; the old ones like the courtly style of the last century best, retaining as they do all that intensely southern instinct that clings to old and well-worn grooves.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

In "Life on the Plains" General Custer submits the testimony he had promised to produce from those high in authority, showing that among those who had given the subject the most thoughtful attention the opinion was unanimous in favor of the "abolition of the civil Indian Agents and licensed traders," and the transfer of the Indian Bureau back to the War Department, where it originally belonged.

This testimony is composed of official correspondence, that cannot be reproduced here; but we quote one passage illustrating how, under the present system pursued by the Interior Department, and the traders who control it, the United States are supplying the Indians with the very weapons that make them so dangerous:

Every person at all familiar with the conduct of the Indians knows that there is no plan or idea which they study more persistently than that of accumulating arms and ammunition, and in the successful execution of this plan they have collected, and are to-day collecting arms, and ammunition of the latest and most approved pattern. This supply of arms and ammunition is not obtained for purposes of hunting, for no matter how bountifully the Indian may be supplied with firearms, his favorite and most successful mode of killing the buffalo, his principal article of food, is with the bow and arrow. It is, at the same time, the most economical mode, as the arrows, after being lodged in the bodies of the buffalo, may be recovered unimpaired, and be used repeatedly. "No Indian will buy two guns!" If the honorable Commissioner had added the words, provided he can steal them, his statement would be heartily concurred in. From a knowledge of the facts, I venture the assertion that there is scarcely an Indian on the plains, no matter how fully armed and equipped, but will gladly barter almost anything he owns, of proper value, in exchange for good arms and ammunition. Even if his personal wants in this respect are satisfied, the Indian is too shrewd at driving a bargain to throw away any opportunity of possessing himself of arms or ammunition, as among his comrades he is aware that no other articles of trade command the prices that are paid for implements of war. An Indian may not desire two guns for his own use, but he will buy or procure one gun and one or more revolvers as a part of his equipment for war, and there are few of the chiefs and warriors of the plains who to-day are not the possessors of at least one breech-loading rifle or carbine, and from one to two revolvers. This can be vouched for by any officer who has been brought in contact with the hostile Indians of late years. As to the Indian not having proper means to take care of his ammunition, experience has shown that when he goes into action he carries a greater number of rounds of ammunition than do our soldiers, and, in time of peace, he exercises far better care of his supply than do our men. The army declared itself almost unanimously against the issue of arms to the Indians, while the traders, who were looking to the profits, and others of the Indian Bureau, proclaimed loudly in favor of the issue, unlimited and unrestrained. General Hancock, commanding at that time one of the most important and extensive of the Indian Departments, issued orders to his subordinates throughout the Indian country, similar to the order referred to of General Cooke. The order simply required Post Commanders and other officers to prevent the issue or sale of arms and ammunition to any Indians of the plains. As we were then engaged in hostilities with nearly all the tribes, it would have been simply assisting our enemies not to adopt this course. A spontaneous outcry came from the traders who were to be affected by this order—an outcry that did not cease until it resounded in Washington. General Hancock reported his action in the matter to his next superior officer, at that time Lieutenant-General Sherman. General Sherman at once sent a letter to General Hancock, emphatically approving the course of the latter, and reiterating the order.

UNTO THE RAINBOW.

Celestial barber-pole! Now vaults my thought,—
Now skirmish 'neath my trusty scalp, uncaught,
Most frisk conceits, and wild, unhaltered tropes,
That but more fierce cavort as my pen gropes
'Midst clumsy words and discommoding sense,
For pompous apostrophic utterance.
Could thy vast advertisement front the earth
Unfadingly, quick would my soul give birth
To feverish hank'rings for my life to be
One languid loaf, that I might ever see
The heavenly promise which thou seem'st to show
To barbers' ill-shaved victims here below.
Who runs thy shop, that thus can paste each hue
Upon the sky—gigantic bill-board blue?
Communicate his name, and I will buy,
Forthwith, a tender trombone, soft and shy,
And with its breathings I'll the ether twist,
And blow his praise afar,—nor e'er desist,
Until my friends, with love (and ears) suggest
That sweetest of brass rhapsodies—a rest.

JOHN MCGOVERN.

The Kaiser's Letter to Bismarck.

An American girl at Cannstadt sends us this translation of the Emperor's letter to Bismarck, to correct the American and English impression that he was dismissed in disgrace:

To Prince Von Bismarck:

You know with what a heavy heart I fulfilled your wish by which I relieved you from the duties of the public Ministry. But you know also what mental and bodily exertion was required of you during the ten years in this situation; and I will, therefore, no longer hesitate in granting to you a relief. Ten very significant years lie behind us since you answered the call which placed you at the head of the Prussian Administration. Your advice has, step by step, given to me the power to develop Prussia's strength, and to unite Germany. Your name stands indelible in the Prussian and German annals, and the highest approbation is from all sides rightly given to you.

When I allow that you set aside the Prussian Administration, which you guided with a firm and steady hand, yet you shall remain in the continuation of the political tasks in the closest connection with the Chancellor of the German Empire and this Administration. And I, as a testimonial of my highest praise and never-expiring gratitude, will invest you with the diamond insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle.

May the lightening of the active employment insure your health, as you hope, my wish being that you may live long. I dedicate to the fathers land, far and wide, your inestimable service.

Yours, truly devoted and thankful,

KONIG WILHELM.

BERLIN, 1st January, 1873.

DEAD MINNA.

As May's first morning rose in pride,
The village maiden, Minna, died.

Her friends—the kinsmen of her race—
Mourned round her a little space;

Then left her in her death-robe dressed,
With one white lily on her breast.

But when the hour of night was near,
And moonlight soft suffused the bier,

There came the Prince of all the land,
And, weeping, kissed her small, cold hand;

And brought a jewelled circlet rare,
To glimmer round the maiden's hair,

And brought a pearl-lit star to rest
Upon the crowned maiden's breast.

Still bore her brow the moon's soft ray;
It tinged the lily where it lay.

He cast the circled gems aside—
"God's crown is best, my queen, my bride!"

He cast the pearls beneath his feet—
"God's lily is thy breast-flower sweet!"

Then, kneeling, wept with passionate pain,
And showered wild kisses down like rain,

And lingered till the moon sank low,
And all its soft and smiling glow

Paled slowly from the pallid face,
And darkness rose around the place—

Then left her in her death-robe dressed,
With no white lily on her breast.

HUMOR.

Cause tick—The pendulum.

—A Wisconsin paper advertises for sale "a cow that gives milk five years old."

—Sea Captains should be good-natured; it would not be safe to have a can't-ancher-us man to command a ship.

—A lady wrote to her lover, who had become insane, that "he had gone out of his mind, but had never gone out of hers.

—Among the saddest episodes in the late storm in Minnesota was the freezing of the hands, nose, forehead, everything except the cheek, of a life insurance agent.

—A correspondent asks if Kaiser Wilhelm is related to the Czar. From what we have heard of His Majesty's habits we should say he was a cussin German.

—The editor of a Pennsylvania "patent inwarder" got off a smart thing last week. It was a mustard plaster that he sat down on just before retiring for the night.

—"Mike, will you come in and take a drink?" Mike looked at the man for the space of half a minute, and then, rolling his eyes upward, very softly said: "I t'ot it was an angel shpakin to me."

—A Michigan clergyman wrote to a lottery agent: I do not approve of lotteries; I regard them as no better than gambling schemes. My son bought ticket No. 5 in your drawing, but if it drew anything don't send the money to him—send it to me." The clergyman will probably feel relieved to learn that the ticket didn't draw anything.

—As an early morning train drew up at a station, a pleasant-looking gentleman stepped out on the platform, and inhaling the fresh air, enthusiastically observed to the guard, "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir, it's Yonkers," replied the conscientious employe.

—A gentleman favorably known in high circles in Philadelphia, named Jacob Stone, was relating to a Sabbath School his travels in the Holy Land, and, among other things, told the scholars of the ascent of Mount Pisgah. On the following Sunday the teacher asked, in the course of the lesson, who ascended Mount Pisgah. A little urchin promptly cried out: "Moses, Elias, and Jacob Stone."

—The following conversation between two clever lawyers was overheard: "How does your client like it?" "Not overmuch; begins to complain of the expense." "Mine is all right; bound to fight it out. Can we manage to get the jury to disagree again?" "Don't know; we must work for it." "You'll get beat, of course, in the end; but you'll appeal, of course." "Of course."

—A man whom Dr. Chalmers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday-school kept his eyes wide open during praying, and, when one boy thrust a pin into another, he marched up the aisle, still praying, and cuffed that boy's ears, and went back again, praying all the way. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

—Miss Kitty ——, daughter of Dr. ——, loves her father, and takes an interest in his profession. The other day a lady friend called to see her, and asked how she was, and how she was getting along. "Oh, pretty well," answered Miss Kitty, "pretty well; plenty of colds, some bronchitis, and a little typhus fever; but, as father said yesterday, to make things lively, what we want is a nice little epidemic."

—A group of young women are discussing the new minister: "What do you think of his sermon? Good, wasn't it?" "Oh, I was awfully disappointed; it didn't touch me in the least. I never could abide that *very* bright red hair."

—A Danbury boy who reads the papers went to his father with a rope in his hand and told that worthy that, if he did not give him 50 cents to buy a two-bladed jacknife, he would forthwith hang himself. It was the place of the old man to say: "Heaven forgive you, my son, for the awful thought—here's the 50 cents." He didn't say it, however. He merely twined his fingers in the young man's tresses, and bumped his head against the door-jam until the suicide thought it was 4th of July night.

—A mine of Epsom salts has been discovered in Minnesota. The sanitary advantages of this mine to the State have an ancient verification in an epitaph taken from a tomb-stone in Childwald church-yard, England:

Here lies me and my three daughters,
Brought here by using Seidlitz waters;
If we had stuck to Epsom salts
We wouldn't have been in these here vaults.

—Another clever gentleman has been deceived by the hydrants. It was New Year's, and he was rejoicing under the influence of about a thousand drops of joy. He ran against a hydrant, while homeward bound, working long longitudes. He happened to mistake the hydrant for a colored boy. "'Scuse me, sonnie," said he, patting the hydrant paternally. "Didn't run you down because you was black. Grow up [hic] and be a useful man [hic]. Imitate [hic] my example." And he laid a quarter on its nozzle and went on with a lighter heart and the satisfaction that he had made one poor soul happy.

—The Professor of Natural Philosophy in a certain college gave the class a problem to think over during the night and answer the next day. The question was this: "If a hole were bored through the centre of the earth, from side to side, and a ball were dropped into it, what motions would the ball pass through, and how would it come to a state of rest?" The next morning a fellow was called up on this philosophical problem. "What answer do you give this question?" asked the Professor. "Well, really," said he, "I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one. How are you going to get that hole through?"

—When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop, she takes hold of her hoops with both hands, and shakes them quietly toward the delinquent, and says: "Shew! there." The hen takes one look at the object to convince herself that it's a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors and says, "It's singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself," and, picking up a stick of wood, hurls it at the offending biped, and observes, "Get in there, you thief." The hen immediately loses her reason and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back again with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove-wood, fruit-cans, and coal-clinkers, with a much puffing and very mad man in the rear. Then she skims up on the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house, and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the sawbuck, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appear to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate, and help dodge the missiles—and then the man says every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down street, and the woman dons her hoops, and has every one of those hens housed and contented in two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering by the oldest boy, as he mends the broken pickets.—*Danbury News.*

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, February 23, 1873.

Philadelphia has set a good example in its treatment of gamblers. Not long since five men were arrested as keepers of gambling-houses. They had their trial and were convicted. So much is done occasionally in Chicago; but from this stage the Philadelphia treatment makes a new and vigorous departure. The convicted gamblers were sentenced to a fine of $500 each, and an imprisonment of two years and a half in the Penitentiary. The most remarkable feature of the whole affair was that one of the convicted gamblers was an Alderman, but this circumstance did not serve to mitigate the judgment. If an application of justice could be applied to gamblers in Chicago after this fashion, we are of opinion that it would not require mor than two or three doses to put a stop to the necessity for further raids upon gambling-houses.

Many of the prominent citizens of New York are uniting in a movement upon the Legislature to authorize the city to build fast railways, own them, enjoy the profits, and manage them in the interests of the people. The plan is one to be regarded with suspicion. We have heard so much about the necessity of rapid transit in New York, that we cannot but believe that the New York people would patronize liberally any adequate supply. If, then, the character of this transit had been determined, there would be no lack of private enterprise to supply the demand. The present movement, in this light, looks very much as though it was intended that the city should make all the costly experiments, and bear the expense of all the failures that could be put upon it. In other words, the project is to make those who do not need quick transit help pay exorbitantly to secure it for those who do.

The great difficulty attending every effort to hang a man who has committed murder has induced the Legislature of New York to consider propositions for removing the obstacles. Recorder Hackett, among others, has drawn up a bill, based upon the principle that the delays are chiefly due to the number of causes which authorize a stay of proceedings, and the circuitous route of appeal from the Criminal Court, first to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and then to the Court of Appeals. The proposed law forbids a motion for a new trial in murder trials, except for the misconduct of a juror, which shall be proved in open court. In cases of appeal, the bill of exceptions must be submitted within ten days, and, if the decision is adverse to the prisoner, the lower Court is authorized to resentence. There is certainly a general sentiment that the laws are too lenient toward convicted murderers, but the changes should be suggested by men of great experience and uninfluenced by any temporary indignation on the part of the people.

There is a movement among the merchants of New York and Brooklyn looking to the uniting of the two cities. There is a Brooklyn committee of ten prominent gentlemen who have the matter in charge, it having been decided that it would be better to inaugurate the matter as a Brooklyn movement. It is said that the project receives a favorable consideration from business men in both cities, and that the opposition comes principally from the small politicians of Brooklyn who fear the loss of their present influence. The movement has gone so far that the New York Legislature will be petitioned to appoint a commission, consisting of citizens from Brooklyn and New York City, to report a bill for annexation on conditions just to both cities. The advantages, both commercial and political, are of an obvious character, and the two cities will be one, more than ever, after the completion of the bridge across the East River. It is intimated, indeed, that this work can never be finished until annexation shall give an equal interest in the enterprise for both cities. It is entirely probable that the time is not far distant when Brooklyn and New York will be one city in government as they are already in fact.

There are few men possessed of sufficient judgment and moral courage to resist the temptation of a crown. Amadeus, of Spain, presented a notable exception to the rule. At the very same time he was running away from a royal place to which he was fully entitled, an obscure Frenchman was besieging the Thiers Government to recognize his claims as the monarch of La Nouvelle, France. M. de Tounens was his name in his former estate of *Bourgeoisie*. He was a lawyer, and lived in the south of France. As the south of France is where most invalids seek health, M. Tounens naturally left it when he became an invalid. He went south of South America, and found a couple of savage lands, known as Araucania and Patagonia, where not even the Spanish priests nor the Spanish gold-hunters had penetrated. Here he discovered tribes of hostile savages, whose amusements and business were combined in mutual efforts to exterminate each other. M. Tounens was not content to permit them to carry out this worthy purpose, but constituted himself a peace-maker, and talked to them of milder pursuits. As a punishment for his interference, they elected him King; he assumed the title of Orelie-Antoine I., and declared himself monarch of all the Araucanians and Patagonians. It seems that Chili had some claims on his dominion, seized the citizen King, and put him in jail, where they kept him for a year or two. After this experience, M. Tounens thought he would like to have a brief respite from royalty, and went back to France. He arrived just at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, so that Napoleon had no time to devote to his brother in adventurous royalty. Now, His Majesty, Orelie-Antoine I., wants the Thiers' Government to recognize his dominion. But as France is now making an effort to establish a republic, the propriety of encouraging a monarchy under one of its own citizens is regarded as doubtful. King Orelie-Antoine I. will do well to follow the example of Amadeus, and allow the Araucanians and Patagonians to work out their own destinies.

GIFT-TAKING AS A FINE ART.

If we accept the relations of Messrs. Nesbitt and Colfax, as they are defined by the latter, and in the correspondence which passed between the two gentlemen, we have a new and hitherto unrecognized class of people among us,—that of professional gift-takers. Both law and society have heretofore taught us to regard the begging-letter-writer, the professional alms-seeker, the blackmailer, and all persons who are in the habit of demanding or receiving money without valuable consideration, as more despicable than the man who puts horse-pistols into his saddle-bags, and goes out upon the high road to demand money or life. The latter class have been deemed more dangerous to society; the former have been deemed on the whole more despicable. The theory which the late Mr. Nesbitt laid down in his letters, and which Mr. Colfax evidently approved when he accepted the several $1,000 checks which these letters contained, is entirely opposed to correct principles. It teaches that the pursuit of statesmanship is of more important to this world than earning one's living, and it assumes that it is the duty of those who do earn their own living, by government contracts or otherwise, to divide their bread and butter with impecunious statesmen. Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Colfax had both started out in life as poor young men. Mr. Nesbitt went into speculations or what not, and made money; he found his way into government contracts and got rich. Mr. Colfax went into the printing business, and found an obscure newspaper in Indiana, feebly conducted, to be a meagre source of income. He drifted thence into politics. Now Mr. Nesbitt holds, and Mr. Colfax agrees, that it is entirely proper for Nesbitt to give, and for Colfax to receive, presents of $1,000 each. It is a new application of the agrarian principle. It can be extended, with equal propriety, to all other pursuits which are popularly believed to be unprofitable. The impecunious poet, the successful General, famishing on $12,000 per year, the unrecognized composer, the philosopher in a tub, as well as the self-sacrificing statesman, may claim it as their right to be supported by subsidies from gentlemen who have chosen other and more lucrative pursuits in life. Thus the business of gift-taking might generally be followed by all who are not gifted with notions of personal independence, and the profession of begging would eventually be as well filled and as respectable in this country as in Italy.

Such are the natural conclusions from an admission of the disinterested motives claimed for Mr. Nesbitt's gifts to Mr. Colfax, for Dr. Durant's checks to Mr. Harlan, and for the manifold contributions which have poured in upon Gen. Grant before and since his election as President. But gift-taking as a fine art, an accomplishment, and a virtue, is of recent growth. We do not recollect that it has ever been openly justified and respected in this country before Gen. Grant gave it dignity through his high position. Since then the infection seems to have spread. But we are not yet prepared to admit the claims that are made for it in these high places. We do not believe that Mr. Nesbitt, a government contractor, Dr. Durant, the General Manager of the Union Pacific, Oakes Ames, the projector of Credit Mobilier, and men of their class, make presents from the pure and disinterested motives which are set forth in the Nesbitt letters. We hear of no strictly private gentlemen,—men who are not government contractors, nor managers of Pacific railroads, nor projectors of Credit Mobiliers,—making gifts of $1,000 drafts and $5,000 checks to Secretaries of the Interior, Vice Presidents, and other statesmen, who have no opportunities for money-making. We look in vain among the solicitors of the various funds raised for Gen. Grant's benefit for names that do not represent some special interest or have not received some special favor, although some of the contributors may have been of that class. We cast about among the men of wealth and acknowledged liberality in this country for instances in which they have divided the profits of their business with statesmen whom they admired, and for that reason only.

When we come to the public gift-takers, there is a still greater lack of evidence that their motives in the transaction are pure. We do not believe that any right-minded man will thus compromise his independence; still less do we believe that any public man can accept money as a gratuity without forfeiting that independence. Every man must feel a sense of obligation and humiliation in accepting valuable gifts from persons out of his own family, unless they come in the form of bequests from deceased friends. The task of earning one's bread is the first duty imposed by the Creator. The duty of being a statesman, or a poet, or a warrior, or a philosopher, or an artist, or an ornament to society, is secondary to it. Mr. Colfax may declare, in accepting a gift of $4,000, that he will do nothing in return for it, but we should have a poorer opinion of him than we hold now if we believed this was true. The truth is, that no public man has the right to accept gifts, save those in the character of a souvenir or of a purely testimonial character,—like a medal, a gold-headed cane, or something valuable only from its associations. If statesmanship is unprofitable, nobody is obliged to follow it or persevere in it. Dollars and cents are not the chief compensation in life. We doubt whether the man who has attained the dignity of Vice President of the United States, and at the same time has preserved the respect of his countrymen, would willingly change places with an obscure business man who has saved a million which he does not enjoy. Furthermore, the salaries attached to public places are known before the places are accepted, and the history of those who have been successful in public life, and retired from it, shows it to be the rule that they fared better at the hands of the public than they would have fared in private business.

On the whole, therefore, we cannot recognize the new school of public gift-takers as a class of people entitled to the respect and confidence of the community. We must continue to suspect their motives and the motives of those who make the gifts. The force of example in high places has already caused the crime of bribery to be condoned too freely. It was time that the Credit Mobilier exposures, and those of Harlan, Colfax, Caldwell, Pomeroy, and the rest, were made. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but not of gratuities.

DIVORCES IN ILLINOIS.

We believe it is the desire of every respectable citizen of this State that the Legislature should amend the Divorce laws so as to restore to some extent the stability of the once honored institution of marriage, and free this State from the reproach of being an asylum of men and women who take superficial views of the obligations of matrimony. A careful examination of the statutes of the various States of the Union discloses astonishing progress already made in the way of breaking down the sanctity of the marriage obligations, and in reducing the most sacred of human relations even below the grade of an ordinary contract for merchandise.

The family relation is the bond which holds society together. The faith of husband and wife, and the relative obligations of parent and child, constitute the best part of the happiness of mankind. Without these relations, sanctified, protected, and enforced by the statute as well as the moral law, the condition of man would soon assimilate to that of the lower animals. As the preservation of society depends on the maintenance of the family, so any law which provides for or permits any breaking up of that relation, or the dissolution of its bonds, for light and transient causes, is a law to overturn and destroy the very foundations of social order.

We do not propose to discuss the question of the religious obligations of marriage. There are large religious bodies who do not admit that a lawful marriage, contracted between competent persons, can ever be dissolved, except by the death of one of the parties. Others allow divorce only on the ground of adultery. But the law of the country does not respect the doctrines of any Church. It allows any two persons, and frequently any one person, no matter what may have been the terms of the original contract, to have the bond dissolved, and the parties empowered to contract other marriages, and to repeat the operation indefinitely. The laws of the States have brought this matter of divorce to such a free and easy condition, that substantially all that is needed is the desire on the part of either husband or wife to get rid of the conjugal partner, and the divorce can be obtained, if not from the Courts of one State, then from those of another. Amid the multiplicity of specific causes prescribed by statute for divorces, many of the States have added a general clause. Thus in Connecticut, "any such conduct of the other party as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner;" Indiana, "any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce be granted;" North Carolina, "or when any other just cause exists;" Rhode Island, "and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, repugnant to, and in violation of, the marriage contract."

Divorces are of two kinds. Those which dissolve the bonds of matrimony absolutely, and divorces from bed and board, where the parties are legally separated, but are not at liberty to marry again. In some of the States this distinction is not recognized, all divorces being absolute. In other States, Massachusetts for instance, the distinction is maintained.

Has not this freedom in the way of getting divorces weakened the bonds of society enough already, and do not prudence, and proper regard for safety and decency, demand that the abuses of this system should be arrested? Is it not time to return to the long-established doctrine, that marriage is a contract for life, and that those engaging in that contract must be prepared to accept all its consequences, and abide with its results for "better or for worse?" The law in every age recognizes certain well-defined causes for which the formalities of the marriage may be set aside. Thus, marriages between relatives within the prohibited degrees, are void; contracts between persons mentally and physically incapable of contracting, may be set aside, and, when adultery is established, the marriage bond may rightfully be declared at an end. Ought the marriage bond be dissolved for any other cause? Take up the long list of causes for divorce contained in the statutes of the various States, and do they furnish any justifiable reason for any other proceeding than a judicial separation? The man or wife who seeks a divorce for the purpose of marrying again, by that act shows that in making the first contract for life there was no intention to maintain it. If a divorce is sought, as it should only be sought, in sorrow and not in anger, and only as a means of escaping an intolerable evil, the person seeking it will find all-sufficient legal protection and security in a divorce from bed and board. The very freedom which the law allows in matters of divorce furnishes the cause and incentive for such divorces, and, were this freedom not allowed, and men and women compelled to bear their own infirmities, and to maintain, as well as they may, the contract which they have assumed, there would be much less "cause for divorce" than is now furnished. Armed with an appeal to the Courts for separation and maintenance, the wife and mother, who does not want to be something else, has all that any decent or consistent regard for the marriage obligation will demand. The Legislature, therefore, would greatly promote public order and decency by amending the law so as to confine divorces from the bonds of matrimony to natural causes, and to such causes as render the marriage void *ab initio*, and to adultery; and let all married people who have minor grievances, and who cannot live together, find in decrees of separation that relief and security which they may need. At all events, let those who take a different view of marriage go to some other State to find its realization. Illinois has been long enough the Botany Bay of unsatisfied husbands and wives, and the ordinary course of justice has been too long impeded by the crowding of our court dockets with their wrangles.

DIVORCES IN ENGLAND.

The class in modern history in the English schools is taught that one of the leading characteristics of America is the facility with which divorces are obtained; the class in geography is informed that it may recollect the State of Indiana and the City of Chicago by associating them with the divorce business as one of their favorite and lucrative industries. Cheap wits have been accustomed to tell how the railroad conductors announce "Half an hour for divorce" when they come to Indianapolis, just as they cry out "Fifteen minutes for refreshments" at dining-stations. No novel has been written in England or France, and no play has been produced in either country for years, having any reference to America, which has not contained a fling at American divorce practices. According to late accounts from England, however, the divorce business has assumed formidable proportions there. Some time ago, a special court was provided for the convenience of those who could not afford the luxury of going into the House of Lords. That Court has already worn out the life of one Judge. Lord Penzance was a man who had withstood successfully the vexations of ordinary litigation for many years, but he speedily succumbed to the pressure and complications of divorce trials. And now his successor, Sir James Hannen, pleads for help. He says that he does not know how he will cope with the business of his Divorce Court. There is a list of 243 divorce causes without jury before him; and, besides these, there are twenty-seven special jury and forty-four common jury cases awaiting trial. He has been holding court from 10½ o'clock in the morning till 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, giving his undivided attention to ladies and gentlemen who seek new connections through the dissolution of the old, and yet the divorce cases accumulate so much faster than he can dispose of them that he is in despair. He says that his is a case of one Judge doing the work of four, which, if true, shows that London alone now requires four courts that shall be devoted exclusively to divorce trials.

When the Divorce Court was started in London, it was believed that there might be as many as eighteen or twenty cases a year. That was not very many years ago. Yet the number of applications was largely in excess of the estimate the very first year. Then the theory was started that the rush was simply the accumulation of former years, when the facilities of the Divorce Court were not be had, and it was held that, when the first rush could be disposed of, the Court would be able to settle down to a quiet, comfortable business. Instead of this, the number of applications has increased with every year, until the Divorce Court finds itself at a dead lock, and cries out for assistance. The late Judge of this Court declared that the possibility of freedom begets the desire to be free, and the greatest evil of dissolving one marriage is, that it loosens the bonds of so many other marriages. The history of the London Divorce Court certainly indicates that the number of divorce cases increases indefinitely with the facilities for securing legal separation. The tendency thus established is certainly not in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's notion of a National Divorce law in this country, affording broad and equal facilities throughout the continent. The plainest deduction is, that affection, honor, children, and the other ties which should cement the union of marriage, are not enough to assure the constancy which is demanded by the interests of society. The same couple that might be contented and happy under legal restrictions against their separation, could easily grow restless and adventurous with easy facilities before them for trying new associations. The probability that this is true is further confirmed by the fact, noticed in the London Divorce Court as well in American experience, that applications of divorce are not so frequently made for the purpose of breaking existing ties as for that of making new ones. The prospect of release once presented, there seems to be a temptation to make it available for the purpose of forming new partnerships that may possibly suit better. The cases before the London Court, in which parties appear for the second divorce, illustrate this tendency, and the frequency and haste of remarriage has induced the belief that nearly every applicant for divorce has a new alliance in view.

The Divorce Court of London has been used principally by the middle classes. The great scandal that follows divorce in high life, out of which the English newspapers make greater sensations than the American press, has the effect of checking the tendency for seeking legal divorces among the aristocratic classes. They usually come to some private agreement to disagree, and make alliances of a quasi-morganatic nature which suits their purposes equally well. The lower and working classes do not seek the Divorce Court for the reason that their marriage relations—so an English journal explains it—are of so loose a character that they do not require ceremonies either to unite or to dissolve. It is the respectable middle class, therefore, that has found the Divorce Court so great a boon, and has made such liberal use of its facilities. It is very evident, from the increase of the business, that the London Divorce Court will have to be enlarged or the Divorce laws materially changed. At all events, with this exhibit before us, the sneer at the divorce mania cannot henceforth be directed exclusively at America.

THE LESSONS OF RAILROAD DISASTERS.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners contains some interesting and important facts concerning the railroad disasters which occurred in that State during the past year. The Commissioners first made the chapter of accidents a conspicuous feature of their report after the Revere disaster of 1871. They now propose to continue this feature, and it promises to become one of the most useful portions of their labors. They encounter serious obstacles, however, in the circumstance that, while the law provides that the railroads shall report their accidents to the Commissioners, it fails to provide a penalty for any neglect to do so. The fact is, that many of the railroads neglect to report the accidents but the Commissioners endeavor to make up the deficiency by investigations of their own upon common rumor. Their collection of facts may be regarded, therefore, as trustworthy and tolerably complete.

The first notable deduction from the statement made is that the loss of life by railroad travel is much less than is commonly supposed. There were sixteen train accidents in Massachusetts during the year, resulting in the death or injury of forty persons; but, as regards passengers, though twenty-nine were more or less injured, not one was killed by an accident beyond his control. Yet 35,000,000 people were carried by rail during the year, which would make it appear that only one was injured out of 1,230,000 who travelled. The average journey of these passengers was estimated to be 14.7 miles, so that there was 18,090,000 miles of travel for every injury. These conclusions gather weight from the fact that the exhibit of the preceding year showed a difference of only 4 per cent between the two years in the relation of the injured to the number of miles travelled. The number of persons injured or killed under circumstances which were under their own control was much larger. There were 304 casualties of this nature, only thirty-four of whom were passengers, 134 being employes of the roads, and 136 being in no wise connected with the roads or with travel.

The accidents on the Massachusetts roads, and those of the various roads throughout the country, as reported by the *Railroad Gazette*, agree in showing that the great bulk of railroad disasters results from collision and leaving the track. Of the sixteen accidents in Massachusetts during the year, seven were owing to the former and seven to the latter cause. Out of 391 accidents throughout the country, 159 were due to collisions, and 108 to flying the track, the percentage being respectively 41 and 27.5 of the whole number. The residue consists of the breaking of bridges, broken axles, boiler explosions, malicious obstructions, etc., but the proportion of these to the whole is exceedingly small as compared to collisions and derailments.

The Massachusetts report proceeds to give a detailed account of the different disasters which occurred in that State, from which useful generalizations may be made. In the East Foxborough accident, when the Providence express train was thrown off the track, four passenger coaches were forced not only from the track, but from their gearing, but remained upright, though propelled some 200 feet forward, and down an embankment of several feet. There was no "telescoping," nor even unshackling or separation of the cars; the glass in the windows was not broken, and the passengers walked out uninjured. The preservation of these cars was due to their solid construction and the presence of the Miller platform. The accident on the Eastern Railroad, in New Hampshire, on the 22d of October, was an illustration of the same thing. Old-style cars of light construction had been placed between the locomotive in front, and heavy cars provided with the Miller platform at the rear. When the shock came the result was, as the Commissioners' report states it, that "the locomotive served as an anvil, and the Miller platforms as the hammer, between which the old-fashioned cars were crushed." Had all the cars been provided with these platforms, no serious damage would have been done to any of them. Another instance of the same thing was found in the accident on the Boston & Providence Road, on Nov. 29, when the passenger train ran into the rear of a freight train, shattering some eight or ten of its cars and damaging the colliding locomotive; but no injury was done to the passenger cars by reason of their protection in the Miller platform, the Westinghous train-brake, and their substantial construction.

The deductions from these facts are obvious. If 46 per cent of all the railroad accidents is owing to collisions, then the duty of railroad management is to provide for the greatest possible protection in case of such accidents. Derailment, which will account for 30 per cent more of the railway disasters, is frequently followed by the same dangers of "telescoping" and crushing of cars. The great need, then, is stronger cars and superior contrivances for stopping trains quickly. While good management may yet further reduce the number of accidents, no amount of care can prevent them altogether. But when they come, railroad trains should be provided with the greatest power of resistance. The cases cited, to which may be added that of last week, in which a train of the Hudson River Railroad was thrown off the track, prove that the Miller platform and coupler, and the air-train brake, furnish the best known means of resistance, and quick stopping for railroad trains. It is, therefore, culpable mismanagement when any railroad runs its passenger trains without these improvements attached to all the cars.

THE NEW POLICE BOARD.

The Common Council, on Friday night, confirmed, by a vote of 23 to 9, the Mayor's nominations for Police Commissioners. The backbone of the minority was broken, and but nine Aldermen presented themselves to vote to retain Klokke and Reno. Messrs. Mason and Wright, the newly-appointed Commissioners, will meet on Monday. It is possible that Messrs. Klokke and Reno will oppose their occupation of the police headquarters, and may call upon the police to disobey the orders of the new Board. It is to be hoped, however, that they will attempt no disorderly proceedings of that kind. Mr. Sheridan, who is legally a member of the Board, will now have an opportunity of deciding whether he will obey the law, and recognize the authority of all branches of the City Government, or follow Klokke in his pot-house rebellion. The opportunity now being afforded Mr. Sheridan, a reasonable exercise of good sense on his part will lead him to meet with the other Commissioners, and act on the business which has accumulated during the last month. The public interests are suffering for the official action of this Board, and, whether Mr. Sheridan meet with them or not, the new Commissioners will find abundance of work for daily sessions for at least a week.

The public have reason to be thankful that this trouble has resulted in the triumph of law and order, and in the enforcement of authority. There is not, at this time, a respectable member of the police force who does not recognize the authority of the Mayor and of the new Board. In a few days, the whole machinery of the Police Department will be in operation again, and under a Board of Commissioners that will feel it to be their duty to enforce law, and maintain order instead of trampling upon both.

The death is announced of Miss Caroline Cheesbro', one of the most accomplished, as well as one of the most quiet and unpretending, of American writers. Miss Cheesbro' began her contributions to the magazines as early as the year 1848, and since that time, with the exception of a lapse a few years ago, she has been a constant contributor. She was the author of many novels of great merit, chief among which were "The Foe in the Household," published in the *Atlantic* a few years ago, "Victoria; or, The World Overcome," and "Peter Carrington." An unfinished story of hers is now in course of publication in *Lippincott's Magazine*. Her productions were remarkable for their truthfulness to nature, their simplicity of style, and their avoidance of everything like sensation either in matter or manner.

There comes a report that in the extreme north of Europe Republicanism has made its appearance, and that the example of Spain is likely to lead to some discussion in Sweden. The present King of Sweden succeeded his brother, some few months ago, and a proposition to get up a grand coronation spectacle has not only been opposed, but the question of Monarchy and Republicanism boldly discussed. The present royal family of Sweden is of modern origin. Its founder, Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's Marshals, was adopted by the last of the old family, but there is no connection whatever between his family and the history of Sweden.

—Charles T. Sherman, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, ought to be impeached and removed from office. . . . . It is very evident that he lied about using influence with his brother, Senator John Sherman, but this only adds to his culpability. If there is any way of getting at the fellow he should be incontinently lifted out of office.—*Indianapolis Journal* (*Administration*).

FACES.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Reader, do you believe in physiognomy,—that there are in our faces, as Sir Thomas Browne says, "certain mystical signs which carry on them the motto of our souls," revealing our inner selves as clearly as if we carried a pane of glass in our breasts? Do you pique yourself upon being "a reader of character;" or, do you believe with a shrewd observer, that

> There's no art
> To find the mind's construction in the face?

There are few persons who boggle at the generalities of the science; but when it comes to minute detail,—as when Lavater talks of a kind of nose which is worth a kingdom,—it is hard to have faith, even as large as a grain of mustard seed. The countenance may be rightly defined as the title-page which heralds the contents of the human volume, but, like other title-pages, it sometimes puzzles, often misleads, and often says nothing to the purpose. Not always does a fair soul, as Plato supposed, choose a fair body to dwell in; nor are scoundrels uniformly, in eyes, nose, and mouth, "marked and quoted to be villains." Nature cuts queer capers with men's phizes at times, and confounds all the deductions of philosophy. Character does not put all of its goods, sometimes not any of them, in its shop-window. Socrates had an ugly frontispiece; and some of the most virtuous and amiable men have had faces which a stranger would not like to have encountered in a lonely place after nightfall. We have seen "foreheads villanous low" on very noble men, and grand domes of heads on mere blocks and ignoramuses. It is often true, as Moore sings, that

> In vain we fondly strive to trace
> The soul's reflection in the face;
> In vain we dwell on lines and crosses,
> Crooked mouths, or short probosces;
> Boobies have looked as wise and bright
> As Plato and the Stagyrite;
> And many a sage and learned skull
> Has peeped through windows dark and dull.

DeQuincey, in expatiating on the meanness of Dr. Parr's personal appearance, and his coarse and ignoble features, adds: "I that write this paper have myself a mean personal appearance,' and attributes the peculiarity to the original unkindness of nature. It is said of the great Russian military hero, Suwarrow, that, when engaged in business, he looked a man, but, while entertaining company, would walk about the room with bent knees, and head and hands hanging down like an idiot. Some of the boldest and most determined men have had weak mouths, and some of the most timid and fickle a firm-set lip and a defiant eye. It has been remarked that one of the bravest of our young Generals in the late war,—a rough rider, and reckless in battle to the verge of madness,—is a gentleman so unobtrusive in address, and so gentle of face, that a stranger, meeting him casually, would at once place him in that category of temporizing souls who are supposed incapable of saying boo to a goose. Bret Harte, speaking of the fugitives from justice at "Roaring Camp," says that, "physically, they exhibited no indication of their past lives and character. The greatest scamp had a Raphael face, with a profusion of blonde hair; Oakhurst, a gambler, had the melancholy character and intellectual abstraction of a Hamlet; the coolest and most courageous man was scarcely over five feet in height, with a soft voice, and an embarrassed, timid manner."

It is a curious fact that many of the men who have been most distinguished for their power to raise comic ideas have had lugubrious visages, suggestive of tears rather than of merriment. Grimaldi, the prince of clowns, was a dull, heavy-looking man off the stage; and so was Liston, who, after maddening London with his fun, used to sit up during "the wee small hours" to read "Young's Night Thoughts." Robert Chambers tells in one of his essays of a person residing near London, who could make one's sides ache at any time with his comic songs, yet had so rueful, woe-begone a face that his friends addressed him by the name of *Mr. Dismal*. What wit or humorist ever lived who could so effectually "create a soul under the ribs of death" by his jests, as poor Tom Hood? His writings, as all the world knows, are steeped in the very quintessence of fun; the drollest, oddest fancies and conceits sparkle on his page as incessantly as fire-flies in an Indian grove. Yet who that ever had a glimpse of his pictured phiz, so grave and melancholy-looking,—as if he had done nothing all his life but stare at death's heads and statues of "Niobe, all tears,"—would have dreamed that he was not a modern Heraclitus, a sexton, an undertaker, anything rather than a professor of the Pantagruelian philosophy, and author of the queer conceits that fill his "Own?" His face "insinuates such a false Hood," that one would fancy that nothing less than galvanism could shock its features into any demonstration of fun, and, instead of being suited to adorn a comic almanac, it seems better fitted for a frontispiece to Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. In fact, the owner tells us that he was actually taken many times for a Methodist minister, and, on his march to Berlin with the Prussian infantry, could never pass himself off for anybody but the Chaplain of the regiment. Cervantes, Swift, Moliere, afford additional instances of comic geniuses whose physiognomies have belied their characters.

As the merriest men have sometimes the soberest faces, so the most serious-minded have mirthful ones. It has been said of Wilberforce, that his countenance was so merry, rosy, and good-fellowish, that he seemed more like a jovial son of Momus or Bacchus, than a devout Christian, as he was *intus et in cute*, and a champion of abolition. The poet Young, whose writings are so gloomy that it has been doubted whether their author was ever *young*, had anything but the ghostly face one would give to him after reading the Night Thoughts. It is well-known, however, that he was till 50 a desperate place-hunter, after which he turned State's-evidence against the world, and satirized the pursuits in which he had failed. One can easily imagine what a clog and hindrance to success in any profession must be a physiognomy unsuited to it. Who does not hesitate to employ a broker who has "no speculation in his eye,"—a lawyer who, instead of a keen, vulture-eyed look, has a jovial, benevolent expression,—or a school-master with so comic a phiz that his pupils would be forever grinning, instead of being "boding tremblers," who

> Had learned to trace
> The day's disasters in his morning face?

Charles Lamb has well described the distrust we feel of such men in his ludicrous account of the Quaker "of the old Foxian orgasm," whom he heard expressing his remorse at a meeting, that "he had been a *wit* in his youth,"—while his brow would have scared away the Levities, the Jocos Risusque, faster than the Loves fled the face of Dis at Enna! Some years ago in the East there was a little bandy-legged comedian, who, finding that the stage did not pay, abandoned it for the medical profession, but could make no headway on account of his "villanous merry visage." He tried every way to look grave and wise, but hadn't "the power of face." In spite of every effort, he carried into his new calling his old merry smirk, and the roguish twinkle of his eyes; so that, while his patients were groaning with pain, he seemed to be perpetually giggling at their distress. He next tried the law, but even in his most frantic appeals, when he pulled his hair and tore his coat-tails, no jury would believe him in earnest; and so he abandoned this calling too, declaring that his facetious face would be the ruin of him in any serious vocation. Not less unhappy in his physiognomy was an Irish comedian of brilliant talents, who believed himself cut out intellectually for high tragedy, while his face and figure compelled him to perform only comic parts. In his own opinion, fat and fortune only had made him a comedian; and, while he elicited shouts of laughter as a bog-trotter, with buskins composed of straw-ropes, he thought only "how great a Kemble was in a Patrick lost," and viewed himself as one who should have been exciting pity or horror as *Lear* or *Macbeth*.

Anomalies like these do not invalidate the general truth that the mind stamps its character on the features of the face. It is still true that, as the Scripture says, "a man may be known by his look, and one that has understanding by his countenance when thou meetest him." How often do we hit upon the character of a stranger at a glance, with a thousand-fold more accuracy than if we were to make it the subject of long and laborious study! The ruling principle of the man flashes upon us instantly, from some peculiar expression imprinted upon the features by the thoughts and feelings of years, when, if we were to wait and judge by the equivocal signs of words and deeds, we might be led into the grossest error. It is said of the celebrated physiognomist, Lavater, that a stranger was once introduced to him, whose features, though he evinced high intellectual endowments and the most accomplished manners, impressed him at once with the conviction,—"This man is a murderer." Dining with him the next day, Lavater forgot his impression; but scarcely had the elegant and polished gentleman left town, when news came that he was an assassin who had fled from Sweden to escape arrest. Douglas Jerrold, in one of his plays, makes one of the *personæ* thus comment on the looks of another: "You have a most Tyburn-like physiognomy. There's Turpin in the curl of your upper lip,—Jack Sheppard in the under one,—Duval and Barrington are in your eyes,—and as for your chin, why, Sixteen-String Jack lives in it!" Even Moore, whose thrust at the physiognomists we have quoted, betrays his belief in their general principles by giving to the veiled prophet of Khorassan a visage fit for his hideous soul, while the young Nourmahal, the light of the Harem, has features worthy of an angel:

> While her laugh, full of life, without any control,
> But the sweet one of gracefulness, rung from her soul;
> And where it most sparkled, no glance could discover
> In lips, cheeks or eyes, for it brightened all over,—
> Like any fair lake, that the breeze was upon,
> When it breaks into dimples, and laughs in the sun.

It is a fact well fitted to provoke serious thought, that the spiritual principle moulds and fashions the plastic substance of its home,—that it writes its own character on its exterior walls, and chronicles, from month to month, from year to year, its upward aspirations, or its increasing abasement. Even after one has reached middle life, the face may undergo great changes; and many a human countenance becomes a drama of profound interest,—"a visible incarnation of the Manichæan dream,"—mirroring, as it does, with terrible fidelity, the alternations of a fierce inward struggle between good and evil, darkness and light. Somewhere in our readings we have met with the story of a painter, who, seeing a beautiful child, was so fascinated by the loveliness of its face that he resolved to paint it. He did so, and hung the picture, his favorite, in his study. It became a kind of guardian angel; in sorrow and in passion he tranquillized his soul by gazing upon that heavenly countenance. By and by he resolved, should he ever find its counterpart, to paint that also; but years passed, and he was despairing of ever finding the latter, when he discovered a face so intensely ugly as fully to realize his idea. It was that of a wretch lying in despair upon the floor of his prison cell. He painted that terrible face; but what were his emotions when he learned that it was the same person he had painted before! The first was the face of the innocent child; the last, that of the profligate, ruined youth. The likeness of an angel had been transformed into the reality of a fiend.

A Strange Story.

The *Amherst Student* contains a letter from Professor J. H. Seelye, dated Allahabad, India, Nov. 25, 1872, detailing a strange fact which came under his observation in his recent travels. The Professor's story recalls the tradition in regard to the infancy of Romulus and Remus, and suggests that Darwin's theory of the Descent of Man may be superseded by another, taking the ground that the lower creation is man's descendant rather than his ancestor. The letter is as follows:

"Not far from Agra, in northern India, is a mission station of the Church Missionary Society, connected with which is an orphanage with several hundred children, now under the efficient care of the Rev. E. G. Erhardt. The region around is infested with wolves, by which, every year, numbers of children are carried off and devoured. But in two instances, at least, instead of being killed and eaten, the children have been kept alive and nourished with, if not by, these beasts. Whether the story of Romulus and Remus be a myth or not, this is an actual reality, for the children themselves have been captured from among the wolves and brought to the orphanage above mentioned. They were both boys, and apparently of some 7 or 8 years of age when taken. They were found at different times, the last one in March of the present year. Some hunters, smoking wolves out of a cave, were startled when the wolves appeared by the appearance among them of a creature looking strangely human, but running rapidly on all fours like the wolves, though not so rapidly as they. He was caught with difficulty, and there was no mistaking that he was a child of human parentage, but with the habits, and actions, and appetites of a wild beast. The hunters brought him to the orphanage, where he was received and cared for. Though his physical form and features were sufficient to show that he was a Hindoo child, there were no other indications about him of anything human. In all other respects, in the language of Mr. Erhardt, 'a perfect animal.' He had no speech but a whine. He would wear no clothes, tearing from him everything of the sort, whenever put on. He would eat nothing but raw flesh, and when he drank he lapped the water with his tongue. Left to himself, he would hide in some dark spot during the day, from which he would come out at night, and prowl about the enclosure, picking up bones, if any were to be found, and ravenously gnawing them. It at first seemed impossible for him to walk erect, but after much difficulty he was taught to do so, and also to use a fork and spoon, and to drink like a human being. Though treated with the utmost care and with great patience and kindness by the Christian hands and hearts which received him, he pined away and died, after he had been in the orphanage a little over four months. In all this time he could not be made to utter a word; he was never seen to smile, nor show any signs of joy, or shame, or gratitude. But Mr. Erhardt, who gave me this account, assured me that his face looked more intelligent than the average of Hindoo children, and that his color and features indicated that his parentage must have been in a family of high caste. The other boy I myself saw a few days since at the orphanage, where he was brought about 6 years ago, having been then captured, much as was the first-mentioned boy, and having shown precisely the same habits as belonged to him. He has not yet spoken a word, but has exchanged the whine, which was at first his only utterance, for sounds expressive of pleasure, and apparently of gratitude. He no longer prefers raw flesh for food, but eats bread and fruits with ravenous avidity. He walks erect, but with a strangely awkward gait, throwing out his hands with every step. His hands are perfectly formed, but he uses them awkwardly. A piece of bread tossed to him from a little distance, which he was eager to get, he could not catch, but let it fall clumsily to the ground. He wears clothes, to which he was, at first, as averse as the other boy. His forehead is low, but his face would hardly be called dull, and certainly not idiotic. His eyes have a wild and restless, but not an inquiring look. His jaws are not protruding, and his teeth are well formed and thoroughly human. On his left cheek are scars bearing plainly the marks of teeth, where he must have been fearfully bitten. He has been taught to do some kinds of work, but not faithfully. He seems to have lost all desire to escape; he mingles freely with the other children, among whom he has his favorites. When the boy first mentioned was brought to the orphanage, this one was made to understand that he must teach the other how to eat, and drink, and walk, and much of the improvement of the younger one in these respects seemed due to the efforts of the older one. The inference from these extraordinary instances is strangely at variance with many affirmations now current. It does not point in the least to man's derivation from the lower creation, but exactly to the reverse. If we only look accurately and think closely we shall find much more evidence, both in nature and in history, that the lower creation is man's descendant rather than his ancestor."

NEW YORK.

The Mania for Murder---Throat-Cutting Considered Vulgarly Common Now.

"Mark Twain" as a Lecturer and Author---The Stupidity of Publishers Exemplified.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows and the Blackmailers---Club and Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.

The thousands of ruffians and desperadoes who disgrace and disturb the city, no longer regard it as an honorable distinction, to kill a man in cold blood. The thing has grown to be entirely too common. The discrimination now in the Fourth and Sixth wards is to have been guiltless of bloodshed. If murder continued here at the same rate it has been going on for three months past, murder will come to be reckoned as one of the natural causes of death in New York.

CONSCIENTIOUS ASSASSINS.

None of our citizens are more violently opposed to miscellaneous shootings and stabbings than the murderers in the Tombs, who, every time they see an account of a fresh crime, feel that their chances for the scaffold are greatly improved. Foster, Scannell, Stokes, King, and the rest, are unanimous in agreeing that their cases have been harshly judged on account of the present temper of the public mind, unduly excited by the frequency of homicide. The circumstances under which they violated law are, they allege, very different from the later instances. In other words, each assassin—to believe his story—was wholly or partially justified, while all the other assassins deserve to have the mark of Cain on their brow,—not to speak of the mark of cane on their back.

The City Prison contains to-day not far from forty murderers, and, if at least two-thirds of them be not hanged, there is certainly no use in keeping up a pretence of legal justice in this community. Never before has there been here such a contagion of blood. The police reporters deem it a poor day when they do not have at least three or four fatal rencontres to chronicle. The doom of Foster and the conviction of Stokes have had the very opposite effect from what was anticipated. Instead of repressing, it appears to have excited the violent and revengeful passions of persons ordinarily amiable and law-abiding. What the effect of a few executions may be, remains to be seen. That they will take place, scarcely admits of doubt. A great many who formerly laughed at the idea, now feel confident that twenty of the prisoners in the Tombs, including Stokes, will go to the gallows; that, unless the death-penalty be carried out, there will be no safety for the life of any citizen.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

Being present, the other evening, at the repetition of "Mark Twain's Sandwich Islands," at Steinway Hall, it seemed that it must be a satisfaction to a man to draw such immense audiences. Every square foot of space was filled, which was all the more remarkable because lecturers, with very few exceptions, do not draw here. It is extremely rare to see Steinway Hall even half full at any lecture, and the crowd who went on two occasions to listen to "Twain" has, I understand, never been quite equalled there. He has had invitations from all over the country to discourse on the Hawaiian Group; but he has declined most of them, from excess of time and unwillingness to make money. He could easily clear $10,000 a season lecturing were he so minded; but his two babies at home—whom, he says, he does not love, but is trying to learn to respect—claim his undivided attention.

Clemens is now occupied with his fourth book, "John Bull," of which he has written nearly one-third. Those who have seen the MS. say it will be indescribably funny. He looks at the native Britons at such a variety of angles, and detects them in so many grotesque positions, that they ought to be able to laugh at themselves as presented by "Twain." [Here let me mention that a Russian journal, not long since, in speaking of Henri Taine, the renowned French critic, confounded him with "Mark Twain," and mentioned his "Innocents Abroad" as in an entirely different vein from his other works, and likely to give him a high reputation as one of the cleverest humorists of the continent. If the Russian journal had been printed in Ireland, the story would seem more plausible, and yet it is said to be strictly true.]

PECULIAR LITERARY CAREER.

Clemens' literary career has been singular. It is not very long since he was a Mississippi River pilot, with no more idea of writing than of applying for the Professorship of dead languages at the University of Jena. Later, he went to the Pacific Coast, and made a local reputation as a contributor of humorous sketches to the San Francisco press. The first thing that advertised him here was his "Jumping Frog," afterward bound and issued, with other sketches, in this city, and finding only a limited sale. After a little while, he come East to embark on the "Quaker City" with a crew of pious pilgrims, in search of classic and theological scenes and associations. The result of the voyage, as is well known, was the "Innocents Abroad," which, on his return, he prepared in such quantity that nearly half of the MS. had to be omitted to get it within the proportions even of a large subscription-book.

Anybody with the least sense of humor would suppose that very few pages of the "Innocents" could be read without finding a publisher. It was not so, however. Clemens offered his MS. to a number of publishers here, in Philadelphia and Boston, and none of them, strange to say, could find enough in it to warrant their giving it to the world. He thought, as it was professedly humorous, that the objection to it lay in its capacity to make people laugh, and asserted, in his own justification, that some such thing, scattered through a book of the kind, ought not to be considered an insuperable obstacle to publication. Having gotten nearly through with the regular firms, he was induced to try a Hartford subscription-house, and sent his copy accordingly to the American Publishing Company. Recognition of the merit of the work was very slow in that quarter. Several of the leading stockholders could see nothing in it (what moldy old tomb-stones they must have been, to be sure!); but the principal man of the Company carried it home one night, and made the remarkable discovery that the book was deucedly droll. Consequently, the "Innocents," copiously illustrated, appeared after a few months, and set both sides of the Atlantic laughing. It has sold at the present time something over 150,000 copies, and "Roughing It" fully 100,000, with a still active demand for both. The publishers think the two volumes will have a joint sale of half a million at least, and they anticipate a very wide request for "John Bull."

"Mark Twain" is, unquestionably, the most popular writer and lecturer of the day. No one can deny, with all his extravagance, superlative burlesque, bad taste, and sometimes positive coarseness, that he has a genius for the comical, and is eminently qualified to excite laughter.

THE ART OF BLACKMAILING.

One of the latest attempts to levy blackmail is reported to have been made on the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows. As the story goes, he was called upon at his private residence by some one who wished to see him on important and private business. The Doctor invited the person into his study, when the latter produced a printed slip, claiming to expose the Reverend gentleman's multifarious iniquities to the world. He was declared to be a sort of clerical Giovanni Casanova, with the adroit hypocrisy of Tartuffe. The Doctor, with rising indignation, asked what that meant. The reply was, that, unless he paid $500 for the suppression of that article, it would appear in the next issue of a paper controlled by certain notorious women.

It is hardly necessary to state that the Doctor's name and character are stainless, and that any such attempt to extort money must be a signal failure. The clergyman was thoroughly aroused, and probably felt like striking out from the theological shoulder. Measurably suppressing his wrath, however, he informed the messenger (a smooth-faced, innocent-looking man, who might have been mistaken for an officer of the Young Men's Christian Union) that his employers would not dare to print the article, and that, if their agent did not suddenly depart, he would be violently ejected. So ended the futile effort to blackmail Dr. Bellows, reputed to be one of many clergymen on whom similar experiments have been tried.

SALMAGUNDI.

Three vacancies occurred recently in the Century Club, and, the fact becoming known, there were 150 applicants for the places, and, as the inevitable result, 147 disappointed applicants. The effort to increase the number of Centurions from 500 to 700 is periodically put forward, and invariably voted down.

Three of our most prominent clubs have determined that any man able to and refusing to pay his debts shall not be admitted as a member, on the very just ground that such a person is not a fit companion for gentlemen.

The young and prosperous Lotos has been compelled to limit its membership to 300, the number being now nearly, if not quite, complete.

The conundrum in dramatic circles is, "When will Fechter's Lyceum open?" The correct answer, as Dundreary has it, is one of those things that no fellah can find out.

The circulation of the leading magazines in the metropolis is, respectively, thus: *Harper's*, *Galaxy*, *Scribner's*, and *Atlantic*. *Harper's* is nearly twice as large as the *Galaxy*, and three times as large as the *Atlantic*.

The absurd custom, borrowed from the French, of carrying a crush hat under the arm into the drawing-room at an evening party or reception, is universally pronounced vulgar in the extreme. The fashion had its origin in the opera-house, where it is well enough; but there is no more reason why a gentleman should carry his hat under his arm in a private house than that he should go through crowded saloons with an over-shoe in each hand.

A hotel-proprietor here gives, as the result of a life-long experience, that the men who assume to feel insulted when politely asked to pay a just debt, are almost always premeditating swindlers. Honest men seldom take umbrage at requests involving plain matters of justice.

Several gallants about town have been striving, this season, to bring colored dress coats with gold buttons once more into vogue; but their effort is not likely to be crowned with success.

Milwaukee & St. Paul stock is reported in Wall street to be almost the only stock which, during the entire twelve months, has not had an upward turn, or evinced any activity. Such a thing has not, it is said, been known there for twenty years.

Sothern's appearance at Wallack's in something else than *Dundreary* and *Brother Sam* is a great relief to the theatre-going public. Now, if delightful Joseph Jefferson would only ignore his hosts of admirers for a little while, and give us something beside his inimitable *Rip Van Winkle!*

COLSTOUN.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC.

The opera did not prove so severe a drain upon the public pocket as to leave nothing for the succeeding entertainments, and the result has been that neither Thomas, Rubinstein, nor Booth close the week empty-handed. Since the departure of the opera troupe the week has been completely filled by Thomas and Rubinstein, the former taking four nights and a matinee, and the latter two nights and a matinee. The week has been literally full of music, and the entertainments have been unexceptionally pleasant and profitable to music lovers. In these two troupes there are no managers to quarrel together, no prima donnas to be pitted against each other, no tenors to lose their heads, or baritones to lose their voices. People knew beforehand what they were going to have, or, at least, should have known. They knew that they could hear no better playing than Thomas' Orchestra would furnish, no better piano and violin execution than Rubinstein and Wienawski, or, at least, they should have known it. Those who did not go, lost a great deal of music. Those who did go, gained a great deal. Meanwhile it is sincerely to be hoped that the negotiations which are now in progress to combine the two troupes, so that we may hear some of Rubinstein's grander works with such an accompaniment as Thomas' Orchestra can give them, may be successful. There is a reasonable prospect that such an arrangement may be made, to take effect some time in March. Should it so eventuate, the public, especially the musical part of it, may look for some novelties they will never be likely to hear again, at least with the same surroundings. For the Thomas concerts, the public is indebted to the managers of the Star Lecture Course. It is doubtful whether Mr. Thomas, even with his abounding faith in Chicago, would have felt disposed to come here, after such an unprecedented operatic season, upon his own motion. The young asterisks, therefore, who have taken upon themselves to entertain people, and who have, in the main, shown such good sense in their method of entertaining, should be credited with the pleasure derived from the Thomas concerts, and, if they have made a lot of money out of the arrangement, it serves them right. If, in a month from now, they should be able to present Thomas and Rubinstein jointly, they will still further ingratiate themselves into the good-will and gratitude of the concert-going public. Meanwhile, neither Rubinstein nor Thomas have yet fairly finished their seasons.

THE LAST RUBINSTEIN CONCERT

will be given this evening at Aiken's—a *concert spirituel*, of which they may partake who cannot conscientiously sit down to the more substantial and worldly bill of fare which the Germans present at their *Sonntag Abend's Unterhaltung*. The programme for this evening will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Fantasie, "Don Juan" .... Liszt
Anton Rubinstein.
2. Aria—"Oh, Mio Fernando" ("Favorita") .... Donizetti
M'lle Louise Ormeny.
3. (a) Romance, "Beethoven" .... Beethoven
(b) Polonaise, No. 2 .... Wieniawski
Henri Wieniawski.
4. Aria—"Non, e Ver" .... Mattei
M'lle Louise Liebhart.

PART II.

5. Sonate .... Beethoven
Anton Rubinstein.
6. Songs ....
M'lle Louise Liebhart.
7. Fantasie, "Il Pirata" .... Ernst
Henri Wieniawski.
8. Aria—"Cenerentola" .... Rossini
M'lle Louise Ormeny.
9. Miniature (Serenade—Pres de Russeau ...., Nocturne ...., Etude ....) A. Rubinstein
Anton Rubinstein.

THE WAGNER CONCERT.

The following is the programme announced for the "Wagner Fest Night," which is to be given next Thursday evening, in the Union Park Congregational Church, by Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra:

PART I.

Kaiser Marsch .... Wagner
Vorspiel Zu Lohengrin .... Wagner
Eine Faust Ouverture .... Wagner

PART II.

Nocturnes, Valzer, ... Chopin
Miss Anna Mehlig.
Songs, { a, "Die Rose," b, "Schlaf Ein," } .... Wagner
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Vorspiel und Schlussatz, Tristan und Isolde ... Wagner

PART III.

Overture, Tannhæuser (By request) .... Wagner
Ballet, "Rienzi" .... Wagner
Der Ritt der Walkueren .... Wagner
(*Manuscript.*)

A romantic interest is attached to nearly every one of the pieces announced. Those that are already familiar have won the admiration of all musical people, and a combination of so much grand music in one entertainment is an occasion not to be missed. Of "Der Rit der Walkueren," which Mr. Thomas plays from MS. notes sent him by Wagner, the following brief description will add interest to its production: The Walkuren or Valkyrias were Odin's maidens, awful and beautiful beings who presided over battles and rushed through the air marking with their spearpoints those who were to be slain. They also administered at the feasts of heroes in Walhalla, or the palace of immortality, where the souls of heroes dwelt who were slain in battle. "Eine Faust Ouverture" is written upon the suggestion of the passage from Goethe, which is thus translated by Bayard Taylor:

The God that in my breast is owned,
Can deeply stir the inner sources;
The God above my powers enthroned,
He cannot change external forces.
So, by the burden of my days oppressed,
Death is desired, and life a thing unblest.

A matinee performance will also be given by Thomas on Thursday, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, when the memorial Chicago programme will be repeated.

THE APOLLO CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

The Apollo Club gives its second entertainment to its associate members on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., at Standard Hall. The programme is one of the best ever presented by any kindred society in this country, and of a decidedly higher order of musical excellence than any that have been presented this winter by the singing societies of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. The numbers for the Club embrace Stork's dashing "Hussar's Song;" Weber's impressive "Prayer Before the Battle;" Gade's "Spring's Return," Mangold's "The Forest," two of the most exquisite four-part songs ever conceived; Rubinstein's tremendously effective "Vinum Hungaricum;" Stern's "Soldiers' Departure;" Hiller's "Night Song" for soprano and chorus; a duo for contralto and baritone, "I think of Thee" by Nicolai; solo and chorus from Wagner's "Lohengrin;" Spiedel's "Spring Song" for soprano with 'cello accompaniment; two tenor solos, Jensen's "Will You Always Love Me?" and Marschner's "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast;" and an andante by Liszt and scherzo by Chopin for piano. Those who remember the superb concert which the Club gave at its first reception can well imagine what a rare treat is in store for them. The following communication explains itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me, through the valuable medium of your columns, to answer the questions so frequently asked by persons who have been invited to become associate members of "The Apollo Musical Club:" 'What is the Apollo Club? Who are its members? And what work does it propose to accomplish?" The "Apollo Musical Club" is an American male chorus. Its active membership comprises almost all the best male voices in the city. Its associate membership is almost exclusively composed of those who are fond of good music and are glad to encourage it. Its general object is identical with that of all organizations which are working for the advancement of music; but its primary object is to accomplish this by making its entertainments of a social nature. Its plan of organization is similar to that of the "Apollo Club," of Boston, whose associate membership is always full, with a file of 200 or 300 applicants constantly awaiting a vacancy. The concerts are private, and are given to members and their friends only, each membership certificate admitting a gentleman and two ladies. The fee for associate membership is $10 per annum, which entitles the member to admission to the entertainments of one season, of which from five to ten will be given. The programmes of the Club will be made up from the best class of chorus music, interspersed with solo and instrumental numbers. Following the musical programme, it is proposed to devote a short time to social enjoyment, which will be made a more prominent feature of these entertainments when a more suitable hall can be obtained than is now to be had. The officers of the club are: Geo. P. Upton, President; Wm. Sprague, Vice President; Frank A. Bowen, Treasurer; Charles C. Curtiss, Secretary; Warren C. Coffin, Librarian; Messrs. Fritz Foltz, Philo A. Otis, and L. E. Cleveland, the Musical Committee. Its conductor is Mr. A. W. Dohn. As it is quite impossible for the active members to reach everyone whom the Club would be glad to welcome as an associate member, I beg to state that the associate members are desired to invite their friends to join us. Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. CURTISS,
Secretary Apollo Musical Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1873.

TURNER HALL CONCERT.

The following is the programme of to-day's Turner Hall concert:

1. March, "Call of Mars" .... E. Bach
2. Overture, "Le Lac de Fees" .... Auber
3. Potpourri, "Night and Morning" .... Hamm
4. Concert Overture (by request) .... F. Hoffmann
5. Landler, "Alpine Joy" .... Gungl
6. Waltzes, "Vienna Bonbons" .... Strauss
7. Potpourri, "Humaresquen" .... F. Riede
8. Overture, "Freischutz" .... C. M. Weber
9. Quadrille, "Thalia" .... F. Hoffmann

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The Cincinnati papers are busily sounding the anticipatory notes of the great jubilee, which comes off in that city in May, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The Executive Committee have concluded engagements with Mrs. Edmund Dexter (soprano), Miss Annie Louise Cary (contralto), Mr. Nelson Varley (the English tenor), and Mr. M. W. Whitney (the Boston basso), to take principal solo parts. Mrs. Dexter is a Cincinnati lady, who graduated from the London Academy of Music, and is a pupil of Garcia. The *Commercial* says: "Mrs. Dexter's voice has the quality of pure soprano—that is, we heard her produce a singing tone on upper G. The voice is full and sweet in tone, and at the same time has a ringing, vibrating quality which thrills and excites the hearer. It is this natural gift of a beautiful voice, with a decided power of declamation, which gives this lady her influence in the concert room." Miss Cary is so well known, she does not need introduction. She will sing the solos in the Dettingen "Te Deum," Gluck's "Orpheus," and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Mr. Whitney will sing the solos in the "Te Deum" and Symphony, and the "O, Isis und Osiris," from "The Magic Flute," with full choral accompaniment. Theodore Thomas himself has written a letter recently, in which he speaks in the most glowing manner of the prospects of the festival.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The "Chante de Triomphe," by Herr Brahms, is having great success in Vienna.

Mrs. Georgiana Leach, an accomplished vocalist and a sister of Bret Harte, died recently in San Francisco.

A daughter of Sig. Arditi, the well-known conductor, is about to make her *debut* in Paris.

Gounod's "Les Deux Reines" has been a terrible failure at the Theatre Italien, Paris, an average of only $200 being taken at each performance.

At a recent interesting sale of autographs in Paris, 35 francs were given for a letter (one page) of Chopin's; 80, for one of Herold's; and 275 for one, in two languages, of Mozart's.

Pierre Bernard, the little tenor that married Caroline Richings, has had a disastrous managerial experience, and is now in the meshes of the law, learning "a new way to pay old debts."

A monument is about to be erected at Zittau, in Saxony, to the composer Marschner, who was born there in 1793, and died in 1861. He was best known by his two operas, "The Vampire," and "The Templar and the Jewess."

The *Chair* says that a work which is expected to form a valuable contribution to musical literature is announced for immediate publication by the firm of Firmin Didot, at Paris. It is entitled the "History of Dramatic Music in France," and is from the pen of M. Gustave Chouquet.

It is not a bad joke—that of the printer who set up Cist's poem, "Farewell to Mario," "Hail King of Terrors!" Of course, it never occurred to the typographical imagination that Mario was "King of Tenors." Nothing but the enormous age of Mario could have justified the jest.

Misfortunes, they say, never come singly. The *Swiss Times* says that recently, during a performance at the Scala Theatre, Milan, a ballet girl was nearly burned to death, a *modiste* fell and broke her leg, a supernumerary fell dead, and one of the musicians became raving mad.

The Leipsic correspondent of the *Musical Standard* speaks highly of the performances of a young Russian pianist, Mlle. Alexandra Sograff by name, a pupil of Nicolas Rubinstein, the eminent Director of the Moscow Conservatoire, and brother to the celebrated pianist and composer of that name.

At Odessa the Italian Opera-House was burnt down on the 16th inst. Nothing could be saved. The wardrobe of the artists, music, and instruments belonging to the orchestra, were all consumed. "Norma" was the last performance, the heroine being represented by Madame Savertel, who has enchanted the public with her singing and acting for the last six months.

The *Musical Standard* informs us that a few admirers of the brilliant talents possessed by Mme. Clara Schumann, have purchased an annuity for that lady of a thousand thalers, in order that she may in future not be obliged to extend her concert tours beyond limits compatible with a due regard for her health. Besides this, subscriptions have been set on foot among admirers of the music of the deceased composer Robert Schumann, for the purpose of educating his children.

The *Musical Standard* refers to another pupil of Mendelssohn's who has rejoined his master in the Elysian Fields, the composer Emil Steinkuhler, who died a few weeks ago in Berlin. By birth a German, but for years and years a resident in Lillie, Steinkuhler has from time to time contributed to the musical library symphonies, overtures, trios, quartets, pianoforte pieces, ballads, etc., some of which have been very popular in France and Germany.

An exchange says "Mme. Patti will make her *rentree* at the Royal Italian Opera the second week in April. Mr. Gye has concluded a new engagement for two years with the popular prima donna, whereby she is to receive £200 per night, with the privilege of choosing her own repertory." Mme. Patti will not sing in this country, therefore, next season. In her stead, however, Nilsson will appear at the Academy of Music next September, with a full Italian opera company—after making a tour through the North and West. According to M. Strakosch, Adelina Patti has signed a contract by which she is to appear in the United States during the season commencing with the fall of 1874.

PAREPA IN EGYPT.

The *New York Arcadian* prints the following interesting letter from Carl Rosa:

CAIRO, Jan. 11, 1873.—I have received from time to time in this outlandish place, the very welcome *Arcadian*. When I left the States no such paper existed, and I am reminded at this great distance, and in this slow place, how rapidly you Americans get up newspapers, and in fact everything else. I am not sure who the editor is, but I think I recognize several gifted and friendly pens. The receipt of the *Arcadian* and other American papers has kept me posted in relation to the hot discussion that has been going on about the opera, and I have occasionally seen our names mentioned honorably as having been connected with efforts to establish the lyric drama permanently in the United States. It is true that there is no mention made in the review of the year's opera that appeared in the *Arcadian*, of the very successful season with which your humble servant was connected, but of that I do not complain. What I write to complain of is what I found in Number 14 of your paper, a statement that there is a rumor in the States that Madame Rosa failed here, and this I want to contradict emphatically. Madame Rosa has been even more successful than her friends predicted. She was received from the first with the greatest enthusiasm, and whenever she sings, the Viceroy, who very seldom comes to the theatre, is sure to be present. Madame Rosa has up to this time sung in "Puritani," "Norma," "The Huguenots," and "Trovatore," and is to appear to-night in "Ruy Blas." I am, in truth, at a loss to understand how such a rumor have reached you, except that it is the coinage of some interested party who fears that Madame will return to America with fresh honors. The same article intimates that Madame Rosa succeeded better in the United States than anywhere else. This may be true financially, but not artistically. She succeeded better in America because there we were our own managers, and put our own money into the enterprise, confident that the American people would sustain any scheme undertaken, liberally, and in a straightforward manner, in the interest of art. But artistically, I cannot agree with you. The salaries paid at St. Petersburg, Cairo, London, and Paris, are much in advance of those obtained in America. Madame Rosa sung in London, where she arrived about the middle of the last season, and her success was most emphatic. It was so marked that she had immediate offers from St Petersburg, Paris, and Cairo, and only accepted the latter place because her physician assured her that the mild climate would be beneficial after the excessive work of the American campaigns. I beg of you, therefore, to contradict the foolish rumor, and to believe me when I say that I consider the judgments of an American audience more severe than those of European audiences. I will go further, and say that if an artist is accepted in the States, he need not fear to go anywhere else; and, on the contrary, that many artists who have got a great position in Europe, would not be tolerated in America. Respectfully,

CARL ROSA.

THE DRAMA.

Mr. Edwin Booth has succeeded in drawing full houses, although coming immediately after a season of opera prosperous almost beyond precedent, and making a specialty of a play less attractive to the public than any other in his list. We have spoken somewhat at length in regard to Grecian and Roman plays, and their hold on modern audiences. The points of sympathy are not numerous. Human nature is the same in all ages, but the revelations are better appreciated when made through media familiar to the spectator. It is hard to get at the kernel of character under the husk of antiquity, unless we have the truest of interpreters. Payne's "Brutus" is not a good play in the present acceptation of the term. It has not sufficient elevation of character or dialogue to be called Shakspearean, it has not the elegance of the playwrights of one hundred years ago, and not sufficient incident or liveliness to satisfy the requirements of the strictly modern drama. Within limits it exacts of all the subordinate actors the same dignity of character and elevation of speech required of the principal actor. They are all supposed to be noble Romans, living at a time when to be a Roman was greater than a king; when there was a severity of manner and a gravity of carriage never surpassed in future periods of social history. It is difficult for the ordinary actor to drop his weeds of every-day wear, don the toga and the buskins, and, in the twinkling of an eye, transfer himself to those remote times and peculiar surroundings without taking along something of his native air and individualities. It is not strange, therefore, that, on the first night of the presentation of "Brutus," the actors should have seemed as ill at ease as the wife of a shoddy contractor who appears for the first time in full dress at a grand reception. As if from a consciousness that things were going wrong, and needed mending, Mr. Booth seemed to lose his self-poise, and to be endeavoring to make up by energy and strenuousness of acting that which was elsewhere lacking. When simulating the fool, nothing could have been more thoroughly admirable, or true to nature, than the expression of his face, his gestures, and his movements. But in his lucid intervals there was a superfluity of gesture and of movement, in him most unusual, and slightly uncomfortable to the more intelligent of his auditory. As the play progressed he rose to its loftiest moods, and ended with a power, passion, and fidelity to his great ideal that won him the usual enthusiastic applause. Nearly all signs of friction disappeared with succeeding representations. Mr. Booth recovered his *aplomb*, and his assistants seemed, in a slight measure, to recover from their strangeness. The sets, slightly criticised in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, were changed and improved, although a few trivial scenic anachronisms were discoverable until the last. Nothing, however, seemed capable of making the lines of the play fit deftly the lips of the subordinates. They lacked smoothness for merely declamatory purposes. Mr. O'Neil mouths too much, and Mr. Lanagan too little, if an error in the latter direction is possible. Mrs. Allen was a handsome Roman matron, and Mrs. Myers a pretty Roman maid, but they had the same lingual difficulties as the others. Beyond furnishing to the scene their graceful, womanly presence, they added little to the excellence of the performance. But there was no halt in recitation, nor breach anywhere in action, to mar the general smoothness. On Friday night, and at yesterday's matinee, "The Merchant of Venice" was played, with Mr. Booth as *Shylock*, and Mr. McVicker as *Launcelot Gobbo*. The support was better than in "Brutus," although in many respects imperfect. There is probably no character in which Mr. Booth renders himself more thoroughly pleasing than in that of the hard-hearted, penurious, strong-charactered Jew, who will have merely justice and his bond. The programme for the coming week has been prearranged in a manner to suit, as far as possible, the popular taste. The "Lady of Lyons," to be given to-morrow and Tuesday evening, will call out all the young ladies and gentlemen of the city who are given to sentiment. On Wednesday night, and thereafter during the week, Mr. Booth will play *Bertuccio* in the "Fool's Revenge," nearly all of the company sustaining subordinate parts. The *role* assumed by Mr. O'Neil will be that of *Serafino dell' Aquila*, a dangerous part for him, as he is likely to err in the direction of too much sentiment. "Richelieu" will not be reached until next week. "Hamlet" is in active preparation. When produced it will be with great elaboration of costume and scenery.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Comparatively few people have patronized the Academy during the past week. The inducements to attend have been Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack, who are making their first starring tour. The lady and gentleman have made whatever reputation they possess on the Pacific slope, which region has sent eastward some creditable actors, who have acquired fame and fortune in the larger sphere of the world. Miss Firmin is a lady of agreeable appearance, graceful in action, and not destitute of a reasonable degree of histrionic ability. Mr. Jack is a gentleman of imposing physical appearance, who understands his trade, and has a certain impressiveness of manner and dignity of action that will always save him from absolute failure in whatever he may undertake. Their appearance only leads us to renew our frequent lamentation at the too rapid multiplication of stellar lights upon the stage, and the decay of stock companies which is notable and most sad. Miss Firmin and Mr. Jack have sufficient talent to become substantial and legitimate attractions to a good resident company at a first-class theatre, but not enough to warrant the bidding for the public favor upon their mere strength of their own abilities. The support rendered by the company of the Academy was unequal, and has already been criticised in our columns. On Thursday afternoon the companies of the principal theatres in the city played for the benefit of Miss Flora Newton to a large audience. The performance was acceptable, and only marred by a slight *contretemps*, for which no one was responsible except the parties interested. This week, Mr. Spencer Pritchard's new play, "Counterfeit," will be acted, with new scenery and complicated mechanical effects, all of which will allow the excellent stage-mechanics of the Academy an opportunity further to display their skill. The play will be continued during the week, the whole company participating, and on Friday evening the author of the piece will have a grand complimentary benefit. Next week will be *par excellence* a season of benefits. On Monday evening Miss Annie Waite, who has rendered the theatre good service, will ask the favor of the public. On Tuesday evening Mr. Ed. Marble and Miss Kate Wilson will take a joint benefit, and have chosen the sensational piece "Under the Gaslight" for their special attraction. Other novelties are offered for the same evening by artists who have contributed their services. The other beneficiaries of the week will be Messrs. Herne, Webster, and Muir.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The course of comedy has not run with entire smoothness during the past week at Mr. Hooley's. The bill for the first three nights included "The Serious Family," and "Barney the Baron," in both of which Mr. John Dillon was the central figure. On Wednesday evening a slight illness on the part of Mr. Dillon, and a disturbance of the equanimity of a certain gentleman of the management, caused a cessation of the labors of the chief comedian, which were not renewed during the week. The place of Mr. Dillon, in "Everybody's Friend," which was announced for the concluding evenings, was supplied by Mr. Soggs with a certain degree of acceptance. The play of the coming week will be the original comedy of "False Shame," by Mr. Frank Marshall, which has been acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre successfully. The cast will include all the strength of the company, Mr. Dillon excepted. The scenery and other accessories of the piece have been prepared with great care and at considerable expense. There seems to be no reason why it should not have a long and successful run.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The minstrels have met with some inconvenience during the past week, but have succeeded in holding their own so far as regards business. Mr. Arlington has been missed from the stage, having been detained by illness. He has so far recovered that he will make his appearance again this week, with no abatement of his customary mirth and vigor. A sufficient number of novelties will be offered to please those desirous of a change, and the old favorites, so far as presented, will be rendered attractive by new faces and original dresses. The principal piece of the week will be the burlesque of "Robert Make-Airs," for which new and handsome scenery has been painted, and which has received various other ingenious additions from the inexhaustible playwright of the company. The programme will be found to be as good as those which have gone before it, which is sufficient praise. To-morrow night's performance will be for the benefit of Ben Cotton, than whom there are few people in the minstrel business with a larger circle of friends.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Charles Reade has begun a suit against the London *Advertiser* for a libellous criticism of one of his plays, laying his damages at £1,000.

A tragedy of Shakspeare has been peformed for the first time on the Spanish stage. At Madrid, "Hamlet" has been brought out in a Spanish version by Don Carlos Coello.

It is reported that Mr. Daly will transfer the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, to Union Square, after the 1st of May, when Messrs. Shook & Palmer bid farewell to the cares of management.

Mr. W. J. Florence has received a letter from a gentleman personally cognizant of the circumstances attending the case of conscience of a young man who returned money taken from his employer after seeing the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" at Birmingham. The youth was the son of the vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, and was educated in the same schoolroom where Shakspeare learned little Latin and less Greek.

The other evening, in Cincinnati, while one sister was reproaching the other in "Whose Wife," saying: "Sometimes I think you hate me, too; when I look for sisterly sympathy, my sister gives me but hatred and scorn; 'twill drive me mad"—A crazy woman in the audience rose up and cried: "Bully for you, my girl! You're right, I had a sister do the same thing by me. Yes, your head's level, my girl! You just give it to her! I know how it is myself."

The Sacramento *Union* says: Sam Chapman has perfected an invention designed to produce a handsome scenic effect on the stage of a theatre—that of a full-rigged ship appearing, advancing, and increasing in size. The ship, as she is intended to appear on the stage, will, when first seen, be about eight feet long, but, by an ingenious machinism, operated by five men, she will increase in length to forty feet as she advances, her hull will rise proportionately from the water, her spars grow lofty, and the sails be properly set—in fact, the effect will be exactly the same as that of a vessel sailing into port from a distance. She will have a full deck, hatchways, etc., and be, to all intents and purposes, a 'real ship.'"

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus speaks of a rising actress:

"Alixe," the new play, has taken the town, and everybody is on the *qui vive* to see it. The most important personage in the piece is Miss Clara Morris, a Western lady, who came here unheralded two years ago, and was engaged by Mr. Daly before she appeared at any metropolitan theatre. Daly evidently knew what he was about, though some people thought he didn't, and several of the old managers shook their heads at the thought of his engagement of a provincial woman. She attracted attention at the start, and has been steadily gaining in popularity ever since the evening when she first trod the boards of the old Fifth Avenue Theatre. I have heard old and shrewd critics and theatre-goers of half a century enthusiastic in admiration of Miss Morris, and since her appearance in "Alixe," a week ago, they go fairly into raptures about her. She has a genius for acting, and she has the good sense not to be spoiled by praise. She studies hard and works hard. She performs her part well, and there is not a word or gesture in the wrong place or out of time. She can make all the women and half the men in the audience cry, or, at all events, can moisten their eyelids and fill their throats with lumps as large as Richmond oysters. I predict great fame for her in the line she has chosen, and that, too, before very long.

Mr. Bellew, in the course of his reading in New York a few evenings ago, took occasion to refute some statements of Mr. Froude in regard to the literature of Ireland. In the course of his remarks, the gentleman said:

Why, next to Shakspeare, every literary man and every dramatic artist will give the place of honor to an Irishman—Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Is not he the author of the two greatest comedies of the last two centuries, "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal?" And where was he born but in dear old dirty and much-beloved Dublin? Who, again (the lecturer added), was Oliver Goldsmith? Did not he write "She Stoops to Conquer," which had a run of 400 nights at Drury Lane Theatre when originally produced, and was twice played by royal command before the King and Court? So great is the vitality of that famous comedy that only the year before last it was reproduced by Mrs. John Wood at St. James' Theatre, in London, and ran uninterruptedly, if I remember aright, for nearly three hundred nights. I shall never forget the beauty and completeness of that performance, and my delight with the rendering of the part of *Mr. Hardcastle*, undertaken and admirably executed by one of your own favorite actors, Mr. Mark Smith. And who was Goldsmith? Was he not born and bred in the County of Longford, Ireland? Then, again, how about Congreve and Farquahar? Are not theirs historical names as dramatists? And were not they Irishmen? What shall I say of such a constellation of minor lights as O'Keefe, Murphy, Richard Lalor Sheil, and Maturin? The present generation has seen Cork produce James Sheridan Knowles, Waterford produce Sheil, Dublin Dion Boucicault, and last, but not least, Limerick Gerald Griffin.

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

Of Mr. Byron's new play, "Old Soldiers," the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

In his new comic drama of "Old Soldiers," produced at the Strand Theatre, Mr. Byron has equipped himself with an effective part, which, however, is a close following of characters he has essayed on former occasions of his own providing. Mr. *Lionel Leveret* is a young gentleman of fortune, leading a retired life in a cottage upon the Devonshire coast. He is the son of a general officer who, dying upon the battle-field, has bequeathed his orphan child to the care of one *Cassidy*, his soldier-servant, an Irish corporal. And the young *Lionel* stands much in need of the guardianship of the faithful *Cassidy*, for he is represented to the audience as timid, weak, constitutionally indolent, and, indeed, but half-witted, although he has the gift of uttering numberless facetious and satirical remarks upon all kinds of topics. Two of his Devonshire neighbors, "old soldiers"—*Captain McTavish* and *Mrs. Major Moss*—discovering his wealth, have marked him down as a likely son-in-law; for each has a marriageable daughter, named respectively *Kate McTavish* and *Mary Moss*. Between these veteran parents a severe conflict ensues. *Mr. Leveret*, the cause of the strife, is most indifferent as to its result. He is not anxious to marry at all, but since that issue has been definitely decided, without his being consulted in the matter, he is content to take to wife *Kate* or *Mary*; accordingly as chance may direct. Indeed, he appears to be rather an approver of the old proposition that marriages should be arranged by the State, the brides, like the cure of souls, be in the gift of the Lord Chancellor or some similar functionary of the Government. In the first instance, *Captain McTavish* triumphs, and wrings from the reluctant *Leveret* an engagement to marry *Kate*. *Mrs. Major Moss*, however, is a determined combatant, who does not know when she is beaten nor what it is to despair of ultimate success. She has secured an important ally in the person of one *Major Fang*, a third "old soldier," who had aspired to her affections in times long past, and who is able to make many disagreeable revelations concerning the private history of *McTavish*, who, it seems, has been in early life a blackleg and something worse. But these disclosures are found less efficacious than had been expected by the *Moss* faction. Their first effect is only to stir some latent chivalric feeling in the bosom of *Mr. Leveret*, who exerts himself to declare that he cannot forego his engagement on such grounds, nor visit upon *Kate* the sins of her father. But, presently, a young gentleman named *Gordon Lockhart* appears upon the scene, and asserts an earlier claim upon the affections of *Miss McTavish*. And then the faithful *Cassidy*, who distrusts the designs of the *McTavishes*, interferes in the interest of *Mary Moss*, and resorts to the old expedient of describing his master as suddenly ruined by the dishonesty of an agent, and *Gordon Lockhart* as the inheritor of a large fortune. *Captain McTavish* is faithful to stage precedent, and implicitly believes the fictions of the Irish servant. He terminates the engagement between *Mr. Leveret* and *Kate*, who speedily finds refuge in the arms of her constant lover *Lockhart*—a poor man after all, but affectionate, young, and handsome. *Mr. Leveret* thus becomes the prey of *Mrs. Major Moss*, who promptly secures him for her daughter *Mary*. When *Cassidy's* frauds are exposed it is too late for *McTavish* to interfere, and he is much disconcerted. He is rewarded, however, with an appointment in a tropical colony where rum is plentiful, and his early misdeeds will probably escape inquiry. And the play terminates with an intimation that the elderly lovers, *Major Fang* and *Mrs. Moss*, may forthwith follow the example of the younger couples and become man and wife.

Here are a few of the distinguished English converts from Protestantism to the Roman Catholic Church within the last few years: Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster; the Marquis of Bute; the Earls of Oxford, Kingsborough, Denbigh, Dunnven, Granard, Pembroke, Buchan; Miss Gladstone, sister of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Miss Stanley, sister of the Dean of Westminster; and the Rev. W. H. Wilberforce, brother of the present Bishop of Winchester. We are told that there are 200 Roman Catholic priests who were at one time clergymen of the Church of England.

BOSTON.

Literary Sugar-Sifters---Boston Divided in Opinion upon Emily Faithfull.

A Great Reception---A Hero Instead of a Heroine.

A New Version of Mary and Her Little Lamb---A New Light in the "Atlantic."

A Sentimental Wail, and a Story in Another Key---Kettle-Drums.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1873.

Some of the feminine correspondents, who seem to wield a literary sugar-sifter, wherein the honest spice of criticism is entirely left out, talk about

MISS FAITHFULL'S FIRST LECTURE

in Boston as a great success, I see. This is very complimentary to Miss Faithfull, but it is only compliment. The facts, and the immediate reports in the first-class newspapers of the next day, completely contradict this flattering tale. Her first lecture was a failure. People went, expecting to hear something about the special work of her life, and they got, instead, a rambling account of the notable people she had met in England. There were pretty much all the great names, but nothing new about them. Evidently we have all of us got a far clearer idea of some of these notabilities from Justin McCarthy's vivid *Galaxy* sketches than Miss Faithfull presented. The *Advertiser* was specially sharp in its criticism upon her after this first lecture; but the criticism lost in dignity and value when it quoted from a London correspondent that the English people, or rather the Londoners, would be greatly amused if the Americans made very much account of Miss Faithfull, as she was by no means of first-class importance with *them!* This quotation, which, in sum and substance, conveyed the idea that Miss Faithfull had no social prestige, had something so petty and absurd in it, as applied to a practical reformer, that the use of it entirely destroyed the effect of the otherwise candid estimate of the lecture's merits *as* a lecture. In my last last letter, I simply spoke of Miss Faithfull's advent here, and the receptions, etc., which were on the tapis. Her pleasant aspect in private, the pleasant accounts of her elsewhere, all moved in her favor, and the wave of expectation ran high. But the first appearance in public disappointed, as I have stated. Then the sharp words in the *Advertiser*, coming so directly, added to the prejudices of the thoughtless many, who wanted to catch at any peg to hang their disappointed hopes upon; and so two parties were formed, and the Hub was divided in its mind. In the meantime, those who kept their

FAITH IN THE FAITHFUL

were very busy sending out invitations for receptions. But the little fiend of cold and fever, which is always lying in wait in Boston east winds, had been still busy with the Faithfull, and, up to Saturday, bronchial congestion had made a victim of the new-comer, and the contemplated receptions a failure. But, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, as there was no withdrawal of the appointed lecture, Tremont Temple showed a goodly audience, and, at the hour named, Miss Faithfull appeared, and, on this second occasion, spite of the labored voice, owing to her recent indisposition, most of the prejudiced were conquered and came away applauding. This time they got what they wanted,—a talk about her work, and her views and experiences of women. The subject-matter was interesting, and the manner of presenting it simple, and unpretending, and pleasing. But what shall be said of the taste that prompted the reading of the English press testimonials as an introduction to this lecture,—testimonials of the advertising kind, which we read in the heralding of any coming entertainer or entertainment. Only, in these testimonials of Miss Faithfull we get a frequent glimpse of royalty,—"by the Queen's gracious approval," etc. The whole thing savored of the sensational trumpet-blowing which goes before an unknown new-comer. We are used enough to it in the newspapers, but to hear these

PERSONAL POWDER PUFFS

read off in a business-like manner to a waiting audience, while the subject of them sits fronting us, is quite a new thing. Perhaps this is the London way of conducting lectures and lecturers to success. Perhaps the savage onslaught in the *Advertiser*, which denied to the lady so much of prestige and favor in her own country, put her on the defensive, and made it seem a necessity to her that she should show her credentials. But, however it may be, it struck, at the beginning, a note of discord, and it is greatly in Miss Faithfull's favor to say that, in spite of this, she conquered. Not the least incongruous part of it all was, that the reader of these credentials should be William Lloyd Garrison! How the gentleman felt when he found that his office as *Introducteur* involved that of public trumpeter also, does not transpire. Up to this time, the receptions, as I have before mentioned, were given up on account of the state of Miss Faithfull's health. Her appearance on Saturday afternoon roused expectations, and a Sunday evening reception, which had been planned, began to look possible. And in this connection you will see, oh, mild and moral Chicago! that radical Boston has wandered so far out of the straight and narrow path of the Puritans, that a "Sunday evening meeting" does not necessarily mean now a pious parish gathering, as it once did. On the strength of this new hope, the hostess of the occasion did not rescind her invitations, but wisely allowed the matter to drift, with the promise from Miss Faithfull that "she would do her best to be present. And so the Sunday evening came, bitterly cold, and most awfully east-windy; but, notwithstanding, a company whose numbers went into the hundreds, increased and multiplied as the evening deepened, all to meet the heroine of the Victoria Press. But the heroine did not come. The little fiend of cold and fever carried the day, and, before 10 o'clock, we knew that we should not pay our devoir at *that* shrine. But, luckily, there was another shrine. If the heroine did not come,

A HERO DID.

And, if the anxious little hostess felt before that she was assisting at a variation of the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out, she was soon reassured. We didn't have Miss Faithfull, the Queen of the labor movement, but we had

THE KING;

and, of course, the feminine portion of the company resigned themselves with very suspicious amiability to the loss of the former. Women, I think, are born hero-worshippers and lion-lovers, for they seem never so happy as when bowing before such a shrine, and making one of such a following. On this occasion, the hero was that King of the Lions, Wendell Phillips, who exercises so much fascination upon his own sex that they can scarcely afford to criticise their sisters in their hero-worship. And yet, and yet, it was funny to see the following on this evening, because I suppose there were so many of the followers. "All we like sheep," wickedly quoted one of the feminines, as she passed me bent on this very following. "Why not say lambs? It would sound better," I responded, "If I did, I should put it in this way:

And everywhere that Wendell went
The lambs were sure to go,"

was the quick response. And so with the King to follow, and no end of other delightful guests, the evening was a success, even though Miss Faithfull was not present.

But, to change the subject and yet not to leave the society of lions entirely, does Chicago know what a promising possibility of the species we have in the young Norwegian with the unpronounceable name, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, who has been

WRITING FOR THE ATLANTIC

a good deal lately? The young man is about three-and-twenty years of age, and, three years ago, did not know the English language,—so one of his friends told me. When we read such an easy little poem as "Thoralf and Synnon," we feel doubtful of this report; but one thing is very sure, that, even if the learning of the language should turn out to be a little more credible miracle as to time, we can safely assure ourselves that we have got a poet amongst us. It seems that the young Hjalmar Hjorth came over to this country to learn to be a Swedenborgian minister here. Established for that purpose, in the Swedenborgian College, some very wise Professor in that institution made the discovery that the new pupil's mind was of a literary instead of a theological turn, and was candid enough to advise a corresponding change in the direction of his life. So, happily, we get in result, "Thorolf and Synnon," and, as further result, a novel, or romance, which is to come out next year in the *Atlantic*.

And speaking of

THE ATLANTIC AND NEXT YEAR

suggests the change which will have taken place by that time; the removal of the publishers from the famous Tremont street corner to Franklin street, at present standing in ruins in the burnt district. At that time, also, the retail portion of the business will be given up. This change of locality is "a change from the things that we love," which is met with regret by all literary idlers and workers who have found the great store on Tremont street such a pleasant and convenient meeting-place and refuge. Where else could there be such an author's room, overlooking the Common, as it does, and facing Park street? Where else would it seem natural and seemly to meet the Wedding-Journeyer and all the rest of the editors and authors, but in that building, going up and down that long flight of stairs to the various little sanctums, where in winter open grate-fires of blazing sea-coal greet you upon entrance? So many people who have made the *Atlantic* famous have passed up and down those stairs, have sat before those little sea-coal fires, have looked out of those windows upon the Common, that no other stairs, no other sanctums, will ever have the same charm. Well, after this little wail of sentiment, I think I ought to touch another key before closing,—a key which is suggested by this very recall of the old habitues.

For, as I speak, I clearly trace
A woman's half-forgotten face,

and this face is that of

GAIL HAMILTON,

which was once so familiar in those rooms. As I recall her, I always think of the fierce little fight she made, in her "Battle of the Books," against her quondam friend, James T. Field, where, if my readers will remember, she accused that gentleman of all manner of unfair dealings with her. As the other side of the story, Mr. Field's side, was never told by the gentleman himself, *we* have no sides to take in the matter, and so nobody's bones will be broken if I repeat a very witty application of a famous couplet from "The Lady of the Lake" to this famous fight, which *did* result, we must also remember, in a half-victory for Gail. Here is the couplet:

They tug; they strain; down, down they go,—
The *Gael* above, Fitz *James* below.

The victory to which I allude was that of an award of a certain portion of money by the arbitrators who settled the affair. It looked to a good many as though the fiery little Gael had made some arbitrary ruling herself in the matter, and, though her claim might be fair enough, that it was yet the honors of war which she got. But with that we have little to do at this moment. The attitude of submission on the part of Mr. Field to this fiery little scold gives us the situation which we want to make the humor of this application complete.

To turn from the book-makers and the lions, let me say a good word about the

ENGLISH KETTLE-DRUM,

or 5 o'clock tea, which is making a simple diversion of entertainment just now, and taking the place of the lunch-parties which were fast growing into elaborate dinners with the attendant expenses. The 5 o'clock is not arbitrary; indeed, with late dinners, it would be often out of place; but it is slipped, in these cases, into the hours of 7 and 8, or even 9, and thus, as the simple fashion of gathering one's friends together, it is hoped it will be successful. All that is needed is a corner table, a butler's tray, with piles of plates, piles of thirty-cent bread delicately spread, shavings of beef perhaps, and a basket of cake, with a pleasant hostess to serve her guests as they stand or sit at their pleasure about the room. If this simplicity will remain with us as it is, and not grow as all our simplicities do, into elaborate feastings and festivities, we shall have occasion to congratulate ourselves on a new advent of pleasure and profit.

GARETH.

A LEGEND OF DELHI.

The Great Mogul, called Baber,
In solemn court sat he,
Beneath the State umbrella,
Obese in majesty.
Ottoman fat,
Dozing he sat,
With courtiers around him
On dais and mat.

This monarch so despotic
Invoked the drowsy god
By puffing fumes narcotic,
Till all began to nod.
Opium-full,
Day-dreaming dull,
They all sat a-nodding
Around the Mogul.

It chanced, while they were basking
In this sublime repose,
A Hindoo fly came buzzing
About the royal nose.
"Would you not die,
Catch me the fly!"
Remarked the Mogul to
His Vizier nigh.

Just then, soft slumber coming,
His Highness ceased to speak;
Again the fly came humming
And fastened on his cheek.
Never was seen
Saucier mien
Shown by an insect on
Feature serene.

Up rose the Vizier, yawning,
And dabbed aloft his fist;
"Now, by the Prophet's camel,
My loyal aim I've missed!
Oh, what a mull!
Woe on my skull!
I've missed the blue-bottle
And hit the Mogul!"

The Great Mogul went keeling
Almost upon his side,
And colored up with feeling,
Till, nearly waking wide,
Slowly he spake:
"When I'm awake
Some gentleman's head fro
His shoulders I'll take."

Again the spell narcotic
Upon the monarch sank.
For sentence so despotic
The Vizier's self to thank,—
'Cause the old guy
Kill would the fly.
When plain was the order
To "catch" it to try!

—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

ANNIVERSARIES.

The golden hours that bless the happiest life
While here below,
Are not so many that we can afford
To let them go
Unheeded, as the swift-revolving years
Their mem'ry brings,
And marks another annivers'ry brought
On Time's fleet wings.

There's something sweet in viewing pleasures past,
Let us recall
The happy hours, and live them o'er again,
And not let fall
Into disuse the honored custom given,
To mark the days
That point the years adown the course of time
Along Life's ways.

'Twill make us better men and women, too,
To cherish thus
The mem'ry of the happy days and hours
That come to us,
And think, So many years ago this day,
How happy I,
When such or such a thing transpired. For love
Can never die.

And let us strive, in passing down Life's way,
Something to do;
To fill some life beside our own with joy,
And gladness too;
To strew sweet flowers, and bring a golden light
To some faint heart;
To give a kindly word, a helping hand;
Make this our part.

J. F. CLARK.

TO "SISTER MARY ALOYSIUS."

I think of thee; I think of thee!
The glory of thy soul-filled eyes
Both day and night come back to me,
To charm my thoughts beyond the skies.
I grieved that ever cloistered walls
Should hide a face, a form, so fair;
Now my sad heart that wish recalls,—
I often long that I were there.
Thy truth, thy purity and worth,
Sweet "Irish Diamond," spotless flower,
Are more than could be born of earth,
Or born in some all-hallowed hour.
Oh! thou'rt the guiding-star that leads
My hopes beyond life's troubled sea;
My every simple prayer that pleads
To Heaven, is linked with dreams of thee.
With thee doth faithful Mem'ry dwell,
Tho' parted by the bounding main;
I can but weep a fond farewell,—
"I'm off to busy life again."

DAISY.

From the *Church Almanac* for the year 1873 there appears to be 2,700 parishes and 2,938 priests and deacons connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. It further appears that of this number of priests and deacons 481, or about one-sixth of the whole number, are without parishes. Of the number about 42 are doctors in divinity.

LONDON.

The Transactions of the International Prison Congress.

Treatment of Convicts in Various European Countries.

The Latest Scandal---Lord Byron's Grandson Seeking a Divorce from His Wife.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1873.

In the warm July days, last year, there might have been seen in a fine old oak hall, in the quiet precincts of the Temple,—a structure surrounded by ancient buildings, tenanted only in the daytime, by barristers and their clerks,—a spot which, though but a hundred yards removed from the great roaring thoroughfare of Fleet street, is as undisturbed, and in one sense secluded, as if it was in the middle of a forest—in this hall might have been seen a gathering of men from every European country, and from the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Chili. These personages communicated with each other by interpreters, and the language of gesture and the features did the rest. I looked in one hot day as I was passing by. I had forgotten they were there, and wondered at the sight, at that hour, of the open doors of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple. On entering, I saw long rows of men and women, of various races, and of oddly-differing facial peculiarities, listening, all of them, to somebody on a platform who was reading a paper in French. I then remembered the circumstances, the proposal of an

INTERNATIONAL PENITENTIARY CONGRESS

by the United States Government; the invitation to experts of every civilized country, and the arrangements of the English Committee. They constituted a curious gathering,—those prison-officials from every country where crime is an art. What an experience they possessed! What a terribly dark side of humanity they had studied! The only assemblage to match it in exceptional interest would be an *International Criminal Congress*,—a collection of the thieves and the scoundrels of the world. However, the English Metropolis would not, perhaps, so readily welcome a body of that description, and "effect" must sometimes be sacrificed to considerations of civic convenience.

I must tell you that it was thought well by the International Committee not to occupy the time of the Congress by the reading of papers, but to leave such accounts as each country had prepared, together with the papers which had been contributed, and a full report of the discussions, for publication in the

VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS.

Now, this volume was issued for the first time yesterday; and it is the fact, as the Secretary of the Congress claims, that there has never been brought together such a mass of perfectly unique matter in all questions relating to prison discipline and treatment. It may fairly be described as the most important communication to this department of comparative criminal jurisprudence that has yet been made. A large volume, of 796 pages, cannot be described with any closeness here, but I hope to say enough respecting it to induce many of your readers to take the first opportunity in their way of looking at the work itself; for I imagine that it will be reproduced in the States.

The order of the arrangement of the countries being alphabetical, the first of the reports on the actual condition of the prisons of various countries is by the Austrian representative.

IN AUSTRIA,

there are prisons for persons sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; prisons for persons sentenced to less than one year, and prisons of the District Courts for minor offences. Since 1867, all new buildings have been arranged in such a manner that every prisoner shall, as a rule, spend the first part of his imprisonment—a period of at least eight months—in a cell; the rest of his term being carried out on the collective system, regard being had to a strict classification, and to gradually bettering his treatment and preparing him for liberty. The prisoners receive a share of what is earned by their work. The punishments include chains, stopping food, a hard bed, and a dark cell. All Austrian prisoners are provided with schools, and, up to their 35th year, prisoners must attend. Every prisoner ignorant of a trade learns one in prison, if the length of his term makes this possible.

Of the twenty-six prisons

IN BELGIUM,

eighteen are conducted on the cellular system. Prisoners receive part of their earnings. The Administration in Belgium has declared, in the regulations relating to penitentiaries, that it would encourage and facilitate the formation of associations of persons of both sexes with a view to offer counsel and consolation to the prisoners, and watch over their interests and those of their families, and to facilitate their re-entrance into society. But "no such association has yet been organized, nor has any private person ever offered himself for the performance of such services. There is no penal labor in Belgian prisons. "The liberated prisoner ought not to carry with him, on his discharge from prison, the idea that work is a punishment in this world, and that he has suffered it long enough during his imprisonment to hasten, at the hour of his deliverance, to free himself from its claims." Part of the industrial labor of the prisoners is awarded to "special contractors," who offer remunerative prices "and adequate guarantees of sobriety and morality."

IN DENMARK,

the cellular system is applied in the case of short sentences, and the associated or aggregate system in the case of long sentences. About 80 per cent of the prisoners are employed by contractors in different ways. For each prison a society has been formed, with the view of being of assistance to the released convicts.

IN FRANCE

the punishment of the galleys has given way to establishments in colonies devoted to transportation. The transportation of women is authorized by law, in view of marriages to be contracted with the convicts after their provisional or definitive liberation. The cellular system is not applied to any central prison. The discipline of these prisons is that of detention, in common with the obligation of silence; but it is acknowledged that this promiscuous association will have to be given up. In one of the female central prisons it has been possible to entirely withdraw the subsidy granted to the contractor, the earnings of the prisoners being sufficient for the support of the establishment. In another prison, the contractor, instead of receiving anything from the State, pays to it a centime per day for each convict. "Books specially written for prisoners are not those which they prefer. They read with greater pleasure books of history, voyages, novels, and narratives which have touches of the marvellous, of elevated sentiments, and of renowned actions." The profit of the industrial labor of the prisons is awarded to contractors.

I see that one of the punishments in

THE BADEN PRISONS

is the "coercive chair;" the prisoner "is bound to a solid chair."

IN BAVARIA,

one of the causes of crime is the custom of the peasants in some parts to carry long, stiletto-like knives when visiting public houses and dancing places; "and thus, on Sundays and holidays, the smallest cause often leads them to inflict on each other severe injuries."

IN PRUSSIA,

there is only one prison which is exclusively reserved for the complete carrying out of the system of isolation; in the other forty-six prisons, the cellular and associated systems both exist. Among the punishments is that of the lash,—the maximum being thirty lashes. Another is imprisonment in a "lathed cell,"—a cell with a lathed floor! Prussian prisoners have one extraordinary peculiarity; they show a marked preference for "works on natural science." Only think of an American burglar caring for "natural science!" Labor is contracted for.

IN SAXONY,

"The use of extraordinary moral agencies is not admissible; they have been found impractical, for prisoners place no confidence in strangers. Casual visitors, whose purpose is the moral improvement of the prisoners, are therefore not admitted."

IN ITALY,

as we might expect, there is a wide diversity,—the various provinces bringing to the common Kingdom each its own laws and institutions. In the long report from Italy, I look in vain for any comments upon the frightful practice, so common there, of long terms of imprisonment before trial. By one of the articles in the Italian Code, a father has the power of placing his son in the House of Correction, and of keeping him there until he reach his majority! For this purpose he need only present himself before the President of the Civil Tribunal, whose duty it is to provide him with the order requested, and, by virtue of this order, the minor can be conducted to the institution to which his father can, without any formalities, withdraw him whenever he so pleases.

THE NETHERLANDS

administration notes as a cause of crime "the influence, often pernicious, of a second marriage of their parents, which not unfrequently, by embittering the position of the children of the first marriage, deprives them of the salutary influence of family life."

NORWAY.

Corporal punishment is "applied" in Norway.

RUSSIA

is between two systems, radical reforms having begun. Not long ago, each landed proprietor had the right of punishing his serps as he pleased. The cellular system is not used in Russia. Charity towards prisoners is exercised on an immense scale. The pillory has never called forth an insult; "but the scaffold which covers the pillory is often covered with corn." Instruction in prisons is only just commencing in Russia. The cause of crimes in Russia (according to the President of the Committee for Penitentiary Reform in that country) arises from a certain Oriental fatalism, which is the foundation of the character of the people. This fatalism results in a kind of slothfulness, which is frequently overcome by the temptations to drunkenness and its consequences.

SWITZERLAND.

The death-penalty is abolished in the Swiss Cantons of Neufchatel, Zurich, and Thurgovia, Geneva, and Tessin, and, in the majority of the other Cantons, this punishment is abolished *de facto*, if it is not by law. "Corporal punishments are passing away, and in their place (!) are substituted the strait-jacket and the cold douche-bath." I may remark here, that Switzerland expends each year, as well for its primary as for its secondary and higher schools, the sum of 12,500,000 francs. The expenditures for education form one-eleventh of the total budget of the Confederation and Cantons.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

In the shop-windows, this week, are photographic portraits of a young, pensive-looking girl, fair in complexion and thoughtful in expression,—a quiet, modest face. This, you are told, is Lady Wentworth, wife of the oldest surviving son of "Ada," Lord Byron's only child. There is generally a potent reason for the sudden appearance in the shops of the portrait of a particular lady. She has become, or is presently to become, famous on some account or other. Not long ago, Lord Wentworth advertised that he would not be responsible for her Ladyship's debts, and the advertisement gave great pain to all who hated to see the inheritors of a great name the subjects of public scandal. There is something odd in Lord Byron's grandchildren. You know how curiously the eldest son, Lord Ockham, behaved; his departure from home, his strange marriage, his life as a workingman. To this day, I believe, his widow has not assumed the title of Lady Ockham, although there is no reason whatever to doubt her marriage. Lord Wentworth, now 33 years old, is said to be under a delusion with regard to the virtue of his wife, who was a gentle, pleasant-dispositioned girl, the daughter of a clergyman at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. But this, it is said, a trial for divorce is to decide. In the meantime, the following strange communication has been sent by Lord Wentworth's solicitors to the newspapers: "As the accouchement of Lady Wentworth is expected very shortly, we are instructed by Lord Wentworth to request that you will not insert any announcement of the birth of a child in any way implying that he is its father, as Lady Wentworth has for some time lived apart from his Lordship." What a pity it all is!

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

He who permits oppression shares the evil.

—Rightness expresses of action what straightness does of lines.

—Once leave the current of right, once dashed against the sharp rocks of temptation, you may whirl in the eddies of remorse forever.

—Drip was the pervading sound, as if the raindrops were counting aloud the leaves of the forest.

—Sanitary reform is a sacred crusade against dirt, degradation, disease, and death.

—Let our repentance be a living will, a firm resolution; mourning over past errors avails nothing.

—Sufficiently revenged is he who can pardon his enemy.

—Woe to the brain-worker who allows himself to fall entirely from thought into reverie.

—Nearly all the lasting impressions made upon the human mind are totalities of repetitions.

—It is useless to try to reason a man out of what he was never reasoned into.

—A man that is endowed with sentiments of rectitude becomes regal, not alone in moral respects, but in physical as well.

—The grandest people are built on the grandest foundation, and that foundation is self-reliance, not self-indulgence,—sobriety, not luxury.

—Peace is not the spark which springs from the shock of arms; it is the torch which lights itself at the hearth of civilization.

—I will not sigh after the impossible, but will ask what God's spirit requires from me in this place and at the present time.

—There is a power superior to that of beauty,—that which depends upon the enlightened fulfilment of duty.

—It is because men cannot learn simple things, cannot believe in brotherhood, that they need a priesthood.

—Though ye have lain among the pots, yet ye shall be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.

—Prayers can obtain everything; can open the windows of Heaven and shut the gates of Hell; can put a restraint upon God, and detain an angel until he leaves a blessing.

—Prayer is the rope in the belfry; we pull the rope, and it rings the bell up in Heaven.

—I cannot *give* my love. It must be *taken* by a mandate of God, issued in the life of him who asks it; and, when that comes, I shall not resist it.

—There are hidden but marvellous inspirations, through which the tempted but pure spirit receives strength to triumph over even that which is dearest to it.

—These great inventions will in the end be advantageous to the human race, but their effects are cruel in the period of transition.

—So fire watched while we slept, and when light safely came, with the earliest gray of morning, it, too, covered itself with ashes and slept.

—Jesus fled into deserts and mountain-recesses, and into solitudes of lake and river; and still the people pursued Him, hurried after Him, impelled by the everlasting hunger of the human heart for reality.

TO ONE IN PARADISE.

Cold and pale, they laid thee here at rest,
Still and pulseless, lost to pains and care,
Above thy damp and lowly bed we bent,
Yet thou wer't dumb to ev'ry heart's despair.

They laid thee here, a lifeless form of clay,
Pure in girlhood's calm and sunny bloom,
'Twas then the light of Life and Hope went out,
When o'er thee closed the portals of the tomb.

I stand to-day beside thy flowerless grave,
Wrapt in mem'ries of the past and thee,
And on the marble thy dear name I trace,—
A name that once was all the world to me.

I kneel above thy ever-hallow'd tomb,
While o'er my spirit sadly now doth well,
E'en as it did when kind hands laid thee here,
The muffled moaning of yon death-toned bell.

Mute and still, they placed thee 'neath the sod,
Cold and pulseless, lost to pains and care,
Tho' grief-wrung hearts bend weeping o'er thee, still
Thou'rt dumb and deaf to all their wild despair.

OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

ROSEHILL, Feb. 17, 1873.

The Sunday Experiment at the Boston Public Library.

From the Boston Herald, Feb. 17.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the hour for opening the reading-room of the Public Library on Sunday, for the second time, there were twenty-one persons waiting for admittance. At 3 o'clock this number had increased to 111 persons, who were quietly seated in the room intent upon their reading. During the remaining hours of the afternoon the main hall and the smaller room adjoining it were both completely filled. The number in attendance at 4 o'clock was 123, larger than ever before at any one time. Everything moved on in a quiet and orderly manner as on week days, the class of patrons being the same. In the evening the attendance was slightly diminished on account of the storm. At 6 o'clock there were fifty-three persons in the room, and this number was kept about the same up to the hour of closing. As far as the attendance is concerned, this Sunday opening of the library is a complete success, and any bad results from it are yet to be seen.

ROME.

Pope, People, and King.

Sequestration of the Property of the Monastic Orders.

Ill-Advised Papal Allocutions---Judith and Holofernes---Italian Irreverence.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROME, Jan. 26, 1873.

Sept. 20, 1870, Victor Emmanuel captured Rome. Since then he has been steadily trying to

CAPTURE ROME'S CONVENTS.

To-day he is substantially the victor in this sacred contest. The law for the suppression of the monastic orders, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies some weeks since, has been carefully revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, and is morally sure to pass early in Lent. That season of sackcloth and ashes will therefore be an unusually sorrowful one to the 12,000 monks and nuns who at this moment are living inside the walls of Rome. The victims must, however, have foreseen their fate. From the beginning, "United Italy" has meant dissented brotherhoods and sisterhoods. As province after province has been placed under the flag that now waves from the Alps to the Sicilies, their religious corporations have been ruthlessly broken up. Occasionally, a few old monks have been left in a monastery to take care of a neighboring church, but the remainder have been forced to return to secular life, while the Government has seized, or, as its partisans prefer to say, "sequestrated," all the revenues of all the organizations. For the dispersion of these human drones, there is little need to offer excuse. No nation nowadays can afford to support tens of thousands of able-bodied men and women in almost complete idleness; least of all can Italy do this, burdened as she is with a debt that increased, in the decade ending in 1870, at an average of over $110,000,000 a year. The right of the Government to seize the monkish property, it is difficult to see. The common argument is, that the property was obtained in the first place by the force of fraud and fear, and that its seizure is a bit of poetic justice. We are apt, however, to distrust an act of justice that fills the Judge's pocket at the expense of the judged. The truth of the matter is, that necessity, in this case, knows no law except

THAT OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

The money must be got, or Italy will be bankrupt. She, as a whole, has been obliged to assume all the debts of all her parts. When she took Rome away from Pius IX., she took away from him also the responsibility for a debt of $40,000,000. For many years the revenues of the Papal See have not equalled its expenses. The 3,000,000 inhabitants of the Pontifical States were called upon to support 30,000 soldiers, and myriads of monks, nuns, and priests, besides paying liberally for the maintenance of the Vatican Court. The heavy taxation was one great cause of the growth of the Liberal—*i. e.*, Anti-Papal—party. This was especially strong among the lower classes, who were foolish enough to believe the widely-circulated story that there would be no taxes whatever when Rome had become the Capital of Italy. Long before the entry of the King, they began to scrawl his praises on the high blank walls that line tens of miles of Roman streets. When these praises were quickly erased by *Papallini*,—*i. e.*, adherents of the Pope,—some Yankee-like Liberals had a stencil-plate made, and with it marked almost every prominent building in the city with the indelible inscription, "We wish annexation to the Constitutional Kingdom of Victor Immanuel." When they got their wish, they found, to their disappointment and dismay, that a King was nearly as expensive a luxury as a Pope. The result of Royal taxation was the alienation of a number of persons who had styled themselves Liberals only because they hated to be liberal with their money. For this reason, this party is smaller to-day than it was when Rome fell,—or, rather, rose. This fact has doubtless

INTENSIFIED THE KING'S RESOLVE

to take possession of the monastic property, and so get rid of the necessity of heavy taxation. The Government pledges itself to use its revenue from this source as it has all similar sums heretofore, first in pensioning the expelled monks and nuns, and then in public buildings, charities, etc. The committee in charge of the bill for confiscation has agreed upon all the clauses save one, which proposes to except from seizure the houses of the Generals of the different orders,—Dominican, Franciscan, etc. The King and the Ministry wish to do this in order to conciliate the Pope; but the Chamber of Deputies is, on this question, in the hands of advanced Liberals. It is, therefore, probable that this exception, even if recommended by the committee, will be voted down. If so, by midsummer there will not be one monastery in all Italy.

THE POPE

has not been idle during this troublous time. On the contrary, he has been aiding Victor Emmanuel by constantly promulgating very ill-advised "allocutions" against him and his. Only a few days ago, Rome was startled by the publication of a Papal brief, which bitterly taunted the King with his well-known laxity of morals, and quoted in close connection with this the story of Judith and Holofernes, in such a way that a feminine fanatic could have easily imagined that the Head of the Church was urging her to play the part of Judith. The Liberal press received this with a howl of indignation, and forthwith invented a thrilling story of a young devotee who was impelled by it to try to sacrifice her honor and her King together. The story may have had a grain of truth in it. Only one journal thought it worth while to try to defend the King's morals. Its defence was, that he was no worse than David or Solomon! In the height of this agitation, one of the small English papers here announced that it was about to republish, in weekly parts, a novel written to attack the Jesuits, which had been placed under the Papal ban, and the author of which had been poisoned, immediately after publishing it, by the disciples of Ignatius Loyola. In due time the first chapter appeared. It was a feeble thing, which attacked grammar much more successfully than it did Jesuits. The Pope instantly excommunicated the editor of the obnoxious periodical. The intended victim advertised his consignment to hellfire as widely as possible, and so greatly increased the circulation of his paper.

These and similar mistakes by the successor of St. Peter have

MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS STANDING

with the people. Their loss of respect shows itself in many ways. In the theatre, the hits at the Pope and priests are rapturously applauded; and, in print-shop windows, the caricatures of the clergy draw laughing crowds. One of these caricatures represents the court of a convent, in which a lot of rubicund monks, with rare red noses, are smoking, drinking, and playing cards. Underneath is the legend: "This is what the law against convents proposes to 'stop." Another irreverent sketch shows a prize-ring, in which the King and Pope, both stripped to the waist, are having a bout at fisticuffs, much to the latter's discomfiture. There is, too, an evident decay in piety and its result,—charity. Nearly all the contribution-boxes that once dotted the principal places in both old and new Rome have been taken away,—presumably because they no longer attract the pence of the faithful. At the same time, the religious festivals are losing their interest. A few years ago, it was difficult to hire a horse in all Rome on the 17th of January, because on that day the domestic animals of the city were solemnly blessed and sprinkled with holy water before the Church of San Antonio Abbate, in order to insure them in heaven against accidents on earth. On the 17th inst., I spent a couple of hours in and by this church. During that time, not a single animal was brought to be blessed. Things still nominally believed

ARE RECKLESSLY RIDICULED,

not only in conversation, but more openly, and not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. Thus Milan is now being delighted with a *comedy* called "Jesus Christ," in which one of the actors personates the Savior, and represents, among other things, His miracle of healing the blind. After this, it is not strange that "Christ's Vicar" should suffer some irreverence. The Catholic Liberal shrugs his shoulders and says: "Ah, well, the 'Papa' means well; but he is an old man, and the Jesuits rule him." Some Protestant Liberals will not allow him even the credit of good intentions. Father Gavazzi, who is a much smaller man in Rome than in America, takes delight in repeating his conviction that the Pope is a "baboon." Scurrility such as this, as may be imagined, does not help the Protestant cause. But priests, as well as ex-priests, are

BREAKING AWAY FROM THE TRACES,

and beginning to think for themselves. In front of a little round church on the road by which the army of Italy advanced on Rome, is a monument to thirteen soldiers, who fell, as the inscription reads, "in the battle for the liberation of Rome." A priest standing by me read this line aloud with a chuckle that made me ask him: "The Pope does not think that that battle was the 'liberation' of Rome, does he?" "No, no," said he, "the Pope does not, but some of us ——" and then he winked in a most unclerical and significant way, that, taken with his half-spoken sentence, showed that the Pope and some of his priests have very different views on very important matters.

Intelligent Italians profess to see only one danger in the near future.

IT IS FROM FRANCE,

by turns their friend and enemy since 1494, when Charles of Anjou conquered the Kingdom of Naples. It rests only on the hypothesis of the elevation to the Throne of the Count de Chambord, who, with his usual faculty for indiscreet speeches, has loudly declared that he has a "mission" to restore the temporal power of the Holy See. It is a very different thing, however, to be Count of Chambord and King of France. The change of title, should it occur, would be very apt to cause a change of "mission." At any rate, the enmity of a French King will probably not be a very awe-inspiring thing for some years to come. The death of the last French monarch, by the way, was the signal here, as in England, for the most sickening laudation of his career. Here, there was some excuse for it, however. The maintenance of the Pope in the South by French troops has never effaced Italian gratitude for the defeat of the Austrians in the North by the same troops. Magenta and Solferino more than counterbalance Mentana,—the battle of 1867, in which the French garrison of Rome defeated Garibaldi. The Milan subscription for a monument to Napoleon III. amounts to more than $20,000, while an opposition appeal for a monument to the "martyrs of Mentana" has produced barely $500.

The state of affairs in Rome

MAY BE SUMMED UP

by saying that the rule of Victor Emmanuel has brought about religious equality in a city the rulers of which had steadily refused to permit the opening within the walls of a single Protestant chapel; has established strict justice in a city the Courts of which had mocked at justice when Church and State were one; and is enforcing universal education in a city in which, at present, far more than half the men, and ninety-nine out of a hundred of married women, can neither write nor read.

SPRINGING A MINE.

It was curious and pleasant, so certain of Mr. Merdock's clients held, to discern through his office windows—heavily barred to defeat the designs of the burglarious—a small patch of enclosed land, rich in rank grass, and shaded—little as it needed shade, for the neighboring houses hemmed it in on all sides—by an old, stunted, murky elm-tree. The land had originally pertained to a church that had long since vanished. Sometimes, after a ghostly-looking, solitary sheep, coming none knew from whence, or by whose authority, had been turned into the enclosure, and had cropped and munched away the long grass, faint outlines of recumbent tombstones could be traced whitening here and there the vegetation. Within living memory no interment had taken place there; and the inhabitants of the adjoining buildings took little heed of it now, except now and then to turn it to account as a dust-bin, a receptacle for broken glass and crockery, cinders, litter, refuse, and rubbish of all kinds.

Mr. Merdock's offices were on the ground-floor of a rambling old house in one of the tortuous, confined thoroughfares of Walbrook. His private room was at the back of the building, and thus obtained its feeble sort of rural outlook. He was a solicitor of sound repute, enjoying an excellent practice; a tall, lean, elderly man, with good features, worn very sharp by time and hard work at his calling. His tall, bald forehead had the look of old parchment, or of discolored ivory; his sallow face was deeply lined and very gaunt. Yet his aspect betrayed no trace of ill health or of premature decay. He was alert of movement; the fringe of hair at the back of his bald head was still a dense black; there were no threads of silver in the sharply-trimmed, crescent-shaped whiskers he wore on his high cheek-bones; although his lips were colorless, his teeth were sound and white, and his gray eyes twinkled piercingly beneath his heavy pent-house brows. He was, plainly, a wiry, spare man, who could still endure much wear and tear, and make a good fight with time.

Mr. Merdock sat at his desk—idly for the moment—glancing now at the green enclosure to be seen from his window, now at a tin box, one of a large pile of similar tin boxes, ranged against the wall opposite to him, now at the *Times* newspaper, spread out before him. With a meditative air he was rubbing the palm of his large, yellow, bony hand against his very blue chin, for his strong black beard opposed a stout resistance to the razor, let him ply it as persistently as he might. He paused to take noisily a huge pinch of snuff, and then passed a large scarlet and puce silk pocket-handkerchief across his face.

"Poor Delpratt!" he said, with a glance at the tin box. The legend "The Delpratt Trust" was inscribed upon it in dim gold letters. "Dead!" He gazed from the window at the waving grass and the murky elm of the grave-yard without. "Four days ago!" He laid his hand upon the newspaper. It contained among its advertisements of deaths the following brief notification:

"On the 20th of November, at the Manor House, Lupton, Hants, Eustace Vere Delpratt, aged 57."

Mr. Merdock shook his head mournfully, sighed, and then shrugged his shoulders, making an effort, as it seemed, to dismiss a distressing subject from his mind. Just then one of his clerks entered and handed him a card. He started as he read the name it bore. After a moment's hesitation he said, "You may show him in, Booth."

A young man entered, dressed in deep mourning.

"Mr. Ernest Delpratt?" Mr. Merdock was reading aloud the name on the card.

"You have forgotten me, I see, Mr. Merdock. But it is not surprising. We have not met for some years. I know that I am much changed in appearance. I was a mere boy then."

"Pray be seated."

He was now perhaps about 30; wearing a thick, red-brown beard, and rather long hair, falling negligently across his forehead. His natural pallor was no doubt increased in effect by the black clothes he wore. But his complexion was of that deadly whiteness which knows little variation, and resists all influence of temperature, refusing to be bronzed by the sun, or reddened by exposure to the wind. It was late in the year, but the weather was unnaturally sultry. Still it had not brought any increase of color to his face; only the glisten of clamminess on the surface of his skin.

"You are aware, of course, of the sad occurrence that has brought me here?"

"I have only just read in the *Times* of Mr. Delpratt's death." Mr. Merdock's manner was reserved, even distant.

"You knew him intimately?"

"I can scarcely say so much as that. I saw him frequently at one time. But of late years we seldom met. I rarely quit London; he rarely visited it. Still I regarded him as a friend. I heard from him occasionally. He was kind enough always to address me in the most cordial terms. I have learnt of his death with extreme regret."

"But you were his professional adviser; you know more of his private affairs than any one?"

"That may be so," said Mr. Merdock, coldly.

"He executed a will in your presence, some ten years ago?"

Mr. Merdock made no reply.

"I should explain," the young man went on, "that as his sole surviving relative"—

"Pardon me," Merdock interrupted, "legally speaking, the late Mr. Delpratt had no relatives."

"Perhaps so,—but he always regarded and spoke of me as his cousin, or rather as his first cousin once removed. I therefore deemed it my duty to search for his will to ascertain if he had expressed in it any instructions in relation to his funeral. I hope that you see nothing objectionable in that?"

Mr. Merdock merely bowed. He avoided any statement of opinion on the subject.

"The will I found contained no instructions of the kind referred to. Further of its terms I need not speak just now; especially as, the document having been drawn by you, you are already acquainted with its contents."

"The only will of which I know anything," said Mr. Merdock, after a minute's deliberation, "was executed by the testator in my presence some ten years ago. The will was engrossed in duplicate—a course I am in the habit of recommending in such cases—as a matter of prudence and precaution. One copy is now in my iron safe. The other, the testator took into his own keeping. That is, I presume, the document to which you have been referring."

"No doubt."

"Let us be quite sure," said Mr. Merdock, still with his air of deliberation. He left the room. Presently he returned. "The will bore date the 18th of March, 1859."

"That is the will in question. It was found in Mr. Delpratt's desk."

"You found none of later date? No will or codicil?"

"No, though I made careful search. Some rough memoranda as to the disposal of his property I did find, but these were unsigned—mere notes of an informal character. Nothing in the nature of a will. You know of none?"

"I know of none."

There was a pause. Mr. Merdock took a pinch of snuff.

"Mr. Delpratt died rather suddenly—that is to say, he had been suffering, as all his household well knew, from disease of the heart of long standing. Still none looked for his illness terminating fatally at so early a date. His medical attendant visited him frequently of late. He was not present, however, when the sad event occurred. He is fully satisfied, however, as to the cause of death. He attributes it to aneurismal hypertrophy of the heart. I am not doctor enough to understand precisely his meaning."

The young man dabbed his white face with his handkerchief. He was much moved, and his voice trembled as he continued:

"I need hardly say my cousin's death has been a heavy blow to me. As you know, Mr. Merdock, in times past there were many differences between us—due to my folly, to my misconduct, I am now prepared to fully admit. But we had been reconciled. We were on intimate and affectionate terms. I regarded him as my benefactor, and was deeply grateful for all he had done for me. Most unfortunately I was absent from the house at the time of his death."

Mr. Merdock was silent, but he now seemed from under his beetling brows to eye his visitor with a new curiosity. His attention was attracted perhaps by the restlessness that marked the young man's manner. He moved uneasily in his chair, shifting his position constantly, and twisting his handkerchief into a string by the unconscious contortions of his hands.

"I had left the house early in the morning to attend the meet at some few miles distance from Lupton. It was late when I returned. My cousin had then been dead some hours. Coming up to London, to transact some business that could not be postponed, I resolved to call upon you, Mr. Merdock. In the first place, I have to request that you will attend the funeral, which is fixed for the 27th, at noon, and in the next place to beg that you will act on my behalf, as my legal adviser, in the new position that devolves upon me under the terms of Mr. Delpratt's will."

"I shall attend the funeral, of course," said the lawyer. "I have sincere respect for the memory of my late friend. I shall attend, if you please, in my character as professional adviser, during many years, of the deceased."

"A carriage shall meet the early train from town at Andover—the nearest station to Lupton Manor."

"Any business arrangements in regard to your own future position it may be well, perhaps, to defer until after the funeral."

"As you think best. Good morning, Mr. Merdock. I will only add a hope that you will dismiss any prejudice you may have formed against me in relation to my life in the past. I do assure you that I am a different man. I am not now as you once knew me. Good morning."

They shook hands and parted. Mr. Merdock resumed his desk, after carefully rubbing his fingers with his silk handkerchief. They had been left so cold and clammy by his visitor's grasp.

Apparently Mr. Merdock was not industriously inclined that day, or he was preoccupied; his attention was absorbed by the news of the death of his friend and client, Eustace Vere Delpratt. He found a difficulty in devoting himself to other matters. He sat idly in his chair, glancing now at the tin box, now at the first column of the *Times* newspaper, now at the graveyard outside his window. And at intervals he studied the card of Mr. Ernest Delpratt.

Later in the day the lawyer's room was abruptly entered by Mr. Pixley, the Secretary of the Albatross Insurance Company, of which institution Mr. Merdock had been for many years the solicitor.

"I was passing, Merdock, so I thought I'd look in," said Mr. Pixley, an active, bustling gentleman, who always declined a chair, finding that he could talk with greater ease if permitted an erect posture, with space for free movement and gesticulation. "We're in for a heavy claim. The matter's not ripe for discussion, but it's worth mentioning. I don't say that it's suspicious as yet; but it's odd, and sooner or later, I take it, you'll have to look into it for us. Yet the parties are of great respectability; they always are, I notice, in cases of an unpleasant complexion. And it's odd, as I said. The life only dropped four days ago. Yet already it's been thought advisable to notify the fact to us, and the party most interested has called in person at the office. Now I consider that rather sharp work. What can be the season of it? It's a policy of long standing—a heavy risk—we divided it of course with other offices, but still we stand to lose a large amount. The sum insured, with accumulated bonuses, makes a heavy total. Is it all fair? That's the question."

"That's the name of the gentleman who called upon you," said Mr. Merdock, and he handed the Secretary Mr. Ernest Delpratt's card.

"The very man! You've seen him also? Upon my word, he doesn't let the grass grow under his feet."

"He didn't come here about the insurance; but I happen to know a good deal about the case. The late Mr. Delpratt was a client of mine. It was through me the insurance was effected. He was the natural son of old Joshua Delpratt, who bequeathed to him absolutely the Lupton Manor estate—a property of considerable value in Hampshire. Joshua Delpratt was never married. His presumptive heir was his nephew, Delamere Delpratt, the father of Ernest. You follow me?"

"You're getting complicated. But at present I understand."

"Delamere Delpratt was a scoundrel, and Joshua proclaimed his intention to leave all he possessed to Eustace, rather than to his nephew, Delamere, who had brought disgrace upon the family. To assist Delamere Eustace borrowed a large sum of money. This was in Joshua's lifetime, mind. Eustace could not, of course, charge the estates, which he was only to acquire under the will of a man who was still living, and who might at any time change his mind as to the disposal of his property. The only security Eustace could offer was his reversionary interest in a sum in the funds invested for the benefit of his mother, and the subject indeed of the Delpratt Trust, the deeds and papers of which are in that tin box beside you. Further, he could, as he did, insure his life heavily, lodge the policies, and bind himself to pay the premiums regularly. Of the money advanced, Eustace never touched a half-penny. All was absorbed by Delamere. On coming into possession of the estates, Eustace paid off the loan, but thought it worth while to keep up the policies. He had especially in view the benefit of the legitimate members of the family. Of these, the man you saw to-day"—

"I did not see him," interrupted Mr. Pixley. "I was engaged when he called. But I heard of his visit from the Assistant Secretary, who had some conversation with him."

"Well, of these Ernest Delpratt is now the sole representative; for Delamere, his father, died of drink, many years ago, leaving no other issue. Eustace, my old friend and client, left no children. Here you have, briefly told, the story of the Delpratts."

"Then this Ernest is the last of the race?"

"The last of the race."

"His father, you say, was a scoundrel; and he?"

"Well, I'd rather defer my opinion. *We* mustn't be in a hurry. *He* is, clearly—and there he's wrong. Hurry, needless hurry—and hurry is generally needless—provokes distrust. The case must be looked into, but very quietly."

"In suspicious cases"—

"Mind, I don't say that this is suspicious as yet," interrupted Mr. Merdock.

"Let me continue. In suspicious cases what we have to inquire is, who is the person who benefits by the death of the insured? If wrong's been done, there must be an inducement, a motive for it. Find out that, and"—

"My dear Pixley, hadn't you better leave it all to me? Don't keep a dog and bark yourself. I'll attend to it. I'm going to the funeral on the 27th."

"You are? Then I've nothing more to say; only keep me informed of everything."

"Of everything. And mind you do the same towards me."

That night Mr. Merdock left London.

On the morning of the 27th of November a carriage from Lupton Manor was waiting at the Andover station to meet the early train from London. Mr. Merdock, however, stood on the platform of the station some time before the arrival of the train. He was dressed in deep black, and looked worn and anxious. Among the passengers brought down from town was Mr. Pixley. Mr. Merdock hastened towards him, and drew him aside.

"You got my letter, of course? Now be very careful, Pixley. Don't say a word more than you can help. There's a carriage waiting to take us to Lupton, a pleasant drive over the Hampshire downs. The driver's been resting at the Andover Arms; he only drew up to the station when the train was in sight. He supposes that we both came down by the train. You're understood to be my clerk. You would come, and you must accept that position. But be very careful what you say. Not a word more now. You're from Lupton, coachman? To meet a gentleman from London? Quite right."

They entered the carriage, and were driven from the station.

"Pull up that window, Pixley. That fellow mustn't hear us. This is a delicate matter, and we must proceed very cautiously."

"Well? And what's been done?"

"I've not been idle, but, I'll own, I've but a poor case as yet. I can't get much beyond suspicion. I cannot arrive at proof. Still, I've set two or three at work, and something may come out at any moment. I couldn't appear actively in the matter myself, for many reasons. We must lull suspicion as much as possible. The criminal, if there is one—and mind, I won't yet say there is one—will then grow bolder, imprudent, perhaps, and then we have a chance."

"The funeral will proceed?"

"Not so loud. Yes. You know, or, perhaps, you don't know, what country Coroners are. And we've scarcely a pretext for demanding an inquest. The doctor, a local practitioner, sticks to his aneurismal hypertrophy. What can we do in the face of his certificate? The servants have been got at, not by me—I did not dare to go near the house—and questioned skillfully enough, without awakening their suspicions. Something has been gathered that may be of importance. A hint of physic bottles destroyed immediately after the death of Mr. Delpratt. But it's nothing like clear enough at present, and there may be nothing in it."

"But if the funeral"—

"The funeral doesn't matter. If we've any evidence to go upon, we can obtain from the Home Office an order for disinterment. Never mind about the funeral. Get that over quietly; it may be all the better for us."

"But the other doctor, who gave a hint to the office"—

"I've seen him, and it only comes to this—he suspects. He was dismissed from attendance upon the deceased three weeks ago; so, you know, he couldn't have seen poor Delpratt during his last fortnight of life. Still, he mentioned some facts that were worth noting. At the same time, you know, he may be charged with being actuated by professional jealousy—a doctor dismissed for incompetence; that's how it would be put to a jury."

"But what does he suspect?"

"Suspicions, mind, amount to nothing, unless you can support them with evidence of facts, and that we can't do at present. But he suspects—bend your head;" Mr. Merdock clutched his companion by the fore-arm, and whispered into his ear—"he suspects that the medicines were tampered with, and that death resulted from the administration of—poison—probably arsenic, in small but frequent doses. That could only have been done by some one in constant attendance upon the deceased."

"And we know that Ernest Delpratt had opportunities of that kind."

"Yes; that we know. He sat up some nights with the deceased, was with him, indeed, continually, except on the day of his death; then he was absent, out all day—hunting, he told me. He lied. I've ascertained that. He did go to the meet. But there was but a poor day's sport, a short run with a young fox, and a kill in Darrington Plantations, only a few miles from Lupton. He might have been home by 2 o'clock. But he stayed drinking in a little public-house on the Purham road. So, you see, he lied. That doesn't surprise me; he was always a liar, as his father was before him. It looks like administering the last fatal dose, and then keeping out of the closing scene, to avoid suspicion. On the other hand, an innocent man might have put up at the public, and afterwards, being ashamed of himself, have given a false account of his conduct for the sake of decency."

"He was on good terms with the deceased?"

"Yes. Not so good as he'd make out, but still on good terms. He'd been forgiven, and made welcome to the manor-house. Poor Delpratt, I take it, was trying to like him, and, on the whole, the young man had behaved pretty well of late. It had been different formerly. In truth, Ernest was as bad as Delamere had been. Dismissed from the army before he was 20 for disgraceful conduct—cheating at cards—then guilty of what's called, in plain terms, at the Old Bailey, forgery. But the thing was hushed up, and the young man was packed off to Australia. Poor Delpratt, always feeling acutely his own position, and doing his best to serve the legitimate members of the family, gave him up then as a bad job. But he probably softened to him of late years, believed in his reform, and viewed him even affectionately."

"Who was with him at the time of his death?"

"No one. There we're weak. He had certainly heart disease of considerable standing—sufficient, perhaps, to account for his death. There's only this to add. He is known to have complained of the strange taste of his medicines, and of the great internal pain and burning thirst they provoked."

"After all, as you said yourself, Merdock, just now, it's but a poor case."

"I repeat it—a poor case."

"I don't see that we've any grounds for resisting payment of the policy."

"Perhaps not, as yet. But never rush at conclusions, Pixley. We've time before us, and many things may happen. And mind, in my case, I mean to spring a mine upon that young man such as he little dreams of. Eustace Delpratt was my friend. I don't forget that. Hush! We've arrived. Remember, you're my clerk."

The funeral was of a simple kind. It was chiefly remarkable, perhaps, for its paucity of mourners. But, as Mr. Merdock had explained, the late Mr. Delpratt had, legally speaking, no relatives. No "inheritable blood," to use the conveyancers' term, had flowed in his veins, and he had died childless.

Ernest Delpratt was the chief mourner. He was accompanied by certain members of his mother's family, thus indirectly connected with the deceased. A clergyman or two from neighboring parishes, who had been on friendly terms with Mr. Delpratt, and whose flocks had received aid from his benevolence; the doctor, and, of course, Mr. Merdock, were in attendance. The gentry of the district sent their carriages, and round the grave were grouped numerous tenants, farm-laborers, and poor folk resident upon Lupton Manor, who were moved to pay a last tribute of respect to its departed proprietor. He had been to them invariably kind and generous—had never been known to act harshly, or to speak ungently. They regretted his loss deeply and sincerely, the more especially that they seemed to view with some distrust the gentleman who was recognized on all sides as the future Squire of Lupton Manor. Of Ernest Delpratt's position none entertained any doubt. It was thoroughly understood that to him the late Eustace Delpratt had bequeathed his entire possessions absolutely.

"Keep close to me, Pixley," Mr. Merdock whispered to his friend, after the funeral ceremony was concluded, and the mourners had returned to the manor-house. Then he added aloud, "I wish it to be fully known that I have attended here to-day as the friend for many years, and the professional adviser, of the late Eustace Vere Delpratt."

"That is quite understood," said Ernest Delpratt, rather impatiently. "It is now proposed that in that character you should read the will of the deceased." He placed upon the table a small packet, the seals of which had been broken.

"You wish me to do so?"

"Certainly. I wish all the usual forms to be observed on this melancholy occasion."

"Be it so, then. And you produce this document as the last will of the late Mr. Eustace Vere Delpratt?"

Only a small party was assembled in the spacious library of Lupton Manor. Ernest Delpratt moved anxiously from one to the other. He was very pale, he spoke in low, agitated tones, and his hands trembled exceedingly.

Mr. Merdock took his seat at the head of the table. He placed beside him a small black leather bag.

"The will you produce," he said, with a grave, business-like air, turning to Ernest Delpratt, "bears date the 18th of March, 1859. It was drawn by me, and my name appears as that of one of the witnesses, attesting the due execution of the document by the testator. By this will the whole of Mr. Eustace Delpratt's estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to you, and you are appointed the sole executor. You produce this as his last will and testament? You know of no other will or codicil executed by the deceased?"

"He executed no other will or codicil," said Ernest, in a low, faint voice.

"The deceased, had, however, it seems, some little time since, contemplated making a new disposition of his property. He had drawn up a few notes and memoranda. He designed to make a handsome provision to Mr. Ernest Delpratt, but the residue of his estate he proposed to apply in a different way. But I need not go into that. Mr. Eustace Vere Delpratt did not survive to make a new will, and these brief writings of his are without legal value."

Mr. Merdock paused, and took a pinch of snuff. An intense quiet prevailed in the room. The quick breathing of Ernest was plainly audible. He brushed his hair from his glistening, deadly-white face. Then, as though perceiving how much his hand trembled, he withdrew it hurriedly, and thrust it out of sight under the table. The other persons present, though yet well aware that they were likely to benefit in no way by the deceased's disposition of his estate, seemed yet, in spite of themselves, curiously interested in the proceedings. They were impressed, perhaps, by the gravity and deliberation of Mr. Merdock's manner.

"I have now to state," he continued, raising his voice somewhat, "that, practically, this document notwithstanding, the late Eustace Vere Delpratt died intestate."

There was a murmur of surprise. Ernest Delpratt rose from his seat, and raised his hand. He tried to speak, but his voice appeared to fail him.

"Three years after its execution, this will was revoked."

"By deed?" some one asked.

"No. By the adoption of another course, not less decisive. In fact, by marriage."

"It's a lie!" Ernest Delpratt screamed, hoarsely.

"The late Mr. Delpratt," the lawyer proceeded, calmly "was married in January, 1862, at the Chapel of the Embassy, in Paris, to Hortense Leroux, a French actress. Legal proof of that marriage I have with me. Into the details of the matter I need hardly enter. I may state, however, that in early life Mr. Delpratt had met with severe disappointment. He had contemplated an alliance with a young lady, a member of one of the most distinguished families of this county. To that union the stain upon his birth was deemed by the lady's friends an insuperable objection. The engagement, if such it may be called, was therefore abruptly terminated. Mr. Delpratt was deeply afflicted. He determined never to marry. Some time afterwards he made this will, bequeathing his entire property to the only surviving legitimate member of his family—Mr. Ernest Delpratt. But he had reason at a later date to be much offended at the conduct of the man his generosity would have enriched. To the peculiar circumstances of the case I will not further allude. Mr. Ernest Delpratt left England, and was for nearly ten years absent in Australia. In the interval my late friend and client again turned his thoughts towards marriage. He resolved to find a wife among a class little likely to be affected by the circumstances of his origin. Chance threw him in the way of this Hortense Leroux. She is now dead; I will bring no charge against her, therefore. I will only say that she was in every way unworthy of her husband, and that the marriage was a most unhappy one. The newly-wedded pair separated forever within a few weeks of their union. She was amply provided for, but survived only a few years, meeting her death under very painful circumstances. Her dress accidentally caught fire, and she was burnt to death upon the stage of the Lyons Theatre. Mr. Delpratt's marriage was kept a strict secret. It had been solemnized privately, and was known to very few. He never alluded to it. It was a distressing incident in his life, which he desired to forget. He placed the proofs of the marriage in my hands some years since. Of its validity there can be no question whatever."

"It's a trumped-up story," cried Ernest, with a livid face. "I'll go to law. I'll establish the will. It's monstrous to suppose that it could be revoked by such a marriage."

"I will simply refer you to the act of the first Victoria, Chapter 26, Section 18," said the lawyer. "But you will, of course, proceed as you are advised. Only you will distinctly understand that I decline to act on your behalf; that I am not, and that I never will, accept the position of your legal adviser. I attended here, as I before stated, solely in my character of solicitor to my late friend, Mr. Delpratt. Gentlemen, I do not think I need trouble you with any further observations. This will is waste-paper. It was revoked by Mr. Delpratt's marriage. He was well aware of its revocation. He intended to revoke it. He had grave fault to find with Mr. Ernest Delpratt's conduct, and did not design to bequeath him Lupton Manor and his other possessions. Subsequently he was disposed, however, to make some provision for the young man. But his intentions in that respect were prevented by his death."

A servant entered and handed a note to Mr. Merdock.

The company rose, and prepared to quit a scene that had become strangely painful.

"And the property?" one asked.

"Mr. Delpratt dying intestate, and without legal heirs, his property goes to the Crown."

"It can't be—it shan't be," Ernest cried, wildly. "I'll not be swindled in this shameful way. I'll enforce my rights. I'll establish the will. At least the amount of the insurances shall be mine. The policies are in my possession. They were legally assigned to me. I can prove it. It has always been understood that they were intended for my benefit."

"In regard to one of those insurances I am at liberty to state that, acting on my advice, the Directors of the Albatross office will refuse payment of the claim."

The lawyer looked the young man very steadily in the face.

"What next? What are you going to charge me with next? Refuse payment? How dare you? Why—do you think I poisoned the man?"

"We know you did!" said Mr. Merdock quickly, in a low tone, as he struck his clenched hand sharply upon the table, and handed the note he had just received to Ernest Delpratt.

He clutched it tremblingly; read it with raging eyes. Then it fell from his shaking fingers, and fluttered on to the floor. He gave a strange, piteous moan; raised his hands, and pressed them against his head, as though to still some terribly acute pain.

"I'm ill," he murmured, faintly. "Let me get some fresh air. I shall be better presently—I shall"—and he staggered from the room.

Mr. Merdock found himself left alone with Mr. Pixley.

"I told you I should spring a mine upon that young man," said the lawyer, quietly. "I think I've been as good as my word."

"What was that note you handed him?"

"Read it."

Mr. Pixley took the paper from the floor and read: "E. D. bought arsenic of Gibbons, Chemist, Catherine street, Salisbury, on the 17th and 29th October, and the 20th November."

"It's from a very careful fellow who's been helping me to investigate this matter. I was in hopes I should have heard from him last night. However, the note came in time. Whether I did right to show it him I'm not sure. Perhaps not. But I felt a longing quite uncontrollable to crush the villain. It's wrong to be revengeful; it interferes with business arrangements. But I owed something to the memory of my poor friend. That villain felt the blow. How he winced!"

"He's certainly a villain, if there ever was one," remarked Mr. Pixley.

"And now I can tell you you something more about him. You're fond of dwelling upon the motives that lead to crime, Pixley. At the same time I may tell you that you omit from your calculations the fact that much wickedness in this world is accomplished at a very cheap price, so to say—for very inadequate reasons. There was motive enough in this case, however—more than enough. Ernest Delpratt had of course discovered the will in his favor, never dreaming that it had been revoked, or of the manner of its revocation. But more than that. The man is a gambler, and deeply involved. He owes at least five thousand pounds. He is a defaulter upon the turf, and he has forged acceptances in the deceased's name. I have ascertained that. Bills are falling due at the Branch Bank of Andover, which he must meet, or prepare for exposure, if not arrest. So he determined upon the murder of his benefactor. Once the proprietor of Lupton Manor, all will go well with him, he thinks. But he was in too great a hurry. If he had only waited a little, a new will, under which he was largely to benefit, would have been executed. Something his crime would then have brought him. As it is, he gets nothing; he simply beggars himself. Murdering Mr. Delpratt, as he did, in fact, the murderer, to speak plainly, cuts his own throat!"

A strange noise was heard in the hall outside the library door. The servants, greatly excited, entered the room. It was some moments before they could relate intelligibly the tidings they had brought.

The body of Ernest Delpratt had been discovered lying on the floor of one of the upper rooms of Lupton Manor House. His one hand clutched a razor, with which he had inflicted wounds upon himself. He was quite dead.

It was the room in which Eustace Vere Delpratt had met his death by poison.—*All the Year Round.*

HEAVEN.

Light after darkness,
Gain after loss,
Strength after suffering,
Crown after cross.
Sweet after bitter,
Song after sigh,
Home after wandering,
Praise after cry.

Sheaves after sowing,
Sun after rain,
Sight after mystery,
Peace after pain.
Joy after sorrow,
Calm after blast,
Rest after weariness,
Sweet rest at last.

Near after distant,
Gleam after gloom,
Love after loneliness,
Life after tomb.
After long agony
Rapture of bliss!
Right was the pathway
Leading to this!

—Frances Ridley Havergal.

MRS. BOYCE.

Argument of the Motion for a New Trial.

New and Important Points Raised by Mr. Van Buren.

The Meaning of the Term "Involuntary Manslaughter."

Judge Booth Refuses to Grant a Rehearing.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Boyce, convicted at the last term of the Criminal Court of "involuntary manslaughter," was heard by Judge Booth yesterday morning. There were very few people in the court-room, although the points made by Mr. Van Buren, counsel for the defense, were new in this State, and very interesting.

MR. VAN BUREN SAID

the defendant was indicted for the willful murder of Calvert H. Johnson. There was but one count in the indictment. The jury, upon a careful consideration of the testimony and the law, as given to them by the Court, found that she was not guilty of murder or manslaughter, but of a lesser offense—involuntary manslaughter. In his motion for a new trial he has assigned, among other grounds, that the verdict was against the evidence, and, although he had other grounds which he considered equally strong, he deemed that one invincible. There was not a particle of testimony adduced to show that Mrs. Boyce was guilty of

INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER;

there was not a scintilla of evidence which warranted the jury in finding her guilty of it; and he had a right to show that, if the jury had not found her guilty of involuntary manslaughter, they must necessarily have acquitted her of all crime. He called the attention of the Court to the statute defining involuntary manslaughter: 'Involuntary manslaughter shall consist in the killing of a human being without any intent so to do, in the commission of an unlawful act, or a lawful act which may produce such a consequence in an unlawful manner." If the statute stopped there, he granted that there might have been some plausible excuse for the jury in finding

THE EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT

they did find. But there was a proviso: "Provided always, that where such involuntary killing shall happen in the commission of an unlawful act, which, in its consequence, naturally tends to destroy the life of a human being, or is committed in the prosecution of a felonious intent, the offense shall be deemed and adjudged to be murder." Hence he had a right to claim, beyond question, that the jury found that what she did (if she did anything) was not in the commission of

AN UNLAWFUL ACT,

"which in its consequences naturally tended to destroy the life of a human being," or that she committed any act in the prosecution of a felonious intent. For if these ingredients had entered into their consideration they must necessarily have found her guilty of murder. There was not a particle of positive proof against Mrs. Boyce. All the testimony produced by the prosecution was circumstantial; that of the physicians was theoretical. The theory was, that Johnson received a blow upon the side which gave him a "nervous shock," and that he was choked and then died—a theory which was to his mind both monstrous and absurd. It was alleged that Johnson was in the possession of a large sum of money; that the defendant, alone or with some other person, robbed him, and, while in the prosecution of that

"FELONIOUS INTENT,"

inflicted the blow which killed him. If this were true, then the woman was guilty of murder, or of manslaughter. It would be difficult to imagine how such a killing could be manslaughter, yet a vivid imagination might create such an offense; but no imagination could construe such a state of facts into "involuntary manslaughter," as it was defined by the statute. If the doctors were believed, then Johnson came to a violent death; if the other witnesses, then Mrs. Boyce stole the bonds, and was connected with the infliction of the wounds that caused his death. The jury did not believe this woman guilty, or that she was accessory to the killing, or they would have found her guilty of murder, or of being accessory after the fact. There was apparent the humiliating and lamentable fact that the jury, who had sworn to try the woman upon the evidence and the law, had imbibed the prejudice against her—had believed her to be

A BAD WOMAN,

and that she had stolen the property—disbelieved that she was guilty of murder; but, carried away by the passionate appeals of the State's Attorney, desiring to convict her of some offense, acquitted her of the grave offense she was charged with, and took refuge behind "involuntary manslaughter" to punish her for something which was not charged in the indictment against her. There was no such thing as "involuntary manslaughter" under the statute, when there was felonious intent. The books were full of cases of involuntary manslaughter, but none of them referred to any felonious intent.

THE COUNSEL CLAIMED

that the Court erred in refusing to permit him to read medical works to the jury. The jury were the judges of the law as well as of the facts. The testimony of medical experts was gathered by experience and from medical works, and if, in cases of this kind, counsel had a right to read law books to the jury and tell stories, they had a right to read medical works for what they were worth—not as authority, but as argument.

AN INSTRUCTION WAS GIVEN

by the Court which he thought tended to mislead the jury: "If the jury believe, from the evidence of the doctors,—Thayer, Gunn, Bailey, and West,—taken in connection with the other testimony in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Calvert H. Johnson died and came to his death by external violence, as charged in the indictment, although other physicians may have disagreed in their evidence with the evidence of said Thayer, Gunn, Bailey, and West." This instruction called the attention of the jury to the prosecuting witnesses, naming them, which the Court had no right to do—giving them to understand that they were credible witnesses, and the only ones to be believed.

The instruction relative to "involuntary manslaughter" did not contain a definition of the crime,—the proviso was omitted, which was wrong, as one part could not be segregated from another and given to the jury.

HIS STRONGEST POINT

was that there was no testimony showing that Mrs. Boyce was guilty of any crime whatever. There was presumptive evidence to show that Johnson came to a violent death, but, when the theoretical case was scanned with a cool, calm, and dispassionate mind, it would appear that the physicians arrogated to themselves powers of discernment which were possessed only by Almighty God. It was not the theory of a scientific man, but of a detective. Granting that the man was killed; where was he killed? When did he receive the blow? Was it in his bed or in the street? Who gave it to him? this woman or somebody else? After the State's Attorney guessed that Johnson was killed, he guessed that Mrs. Boyce inflicted the blows. The whole theory of the prosecution was that the woman did not inflict the blows, but that some one else did. He was not prepared for such an

ABSURD VERDICT

as was rendered; he expected a verdict of "guilty of murder." He thought that, the jury having sworn to render a verdict according to law, and having done what they had, Lucifer must have clapped his hands with glee and shouted, until it rung throughout his kingdom, that hell had gained another victory on earth.

STATE'S ATTORNEY REED

did not propose to occupy the attention of the Court more than a moment. He did not intend to discuss the evidence; the jury had done that. Mr. Van Buren could not insist that there was no evidence tending to show guilt. The question of the sufficiency of the evidence was determined by the jury, and the Court would not disagree with them on that point. A person had no right to complain of a verdict which was in his or her favor. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts had decided that. A man was indicted for murder; the jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and his counsel took the position that the crime, if he committed it at all, was murder, and carried the case to the Supreme Court for decision. They held that, although the evidence might have shown the man to be guilty of murder, and he ought to have been convicted of murder, yet, if the jury, having power to fix the grade of the crime, had fixed it at manslaughter, he had no right to complain.

IT WAS PROPER

for the Court in determining the question to take into consideration the result of granting the motion for a new trial. If the Court decided the woman could not be convicted of involuntary manslaughter under the testimony, she was acquitted of all crime, and at liberty to go. The doctrine in many States was where a person was indicted for murder and tried and found guilty of manslaughter, they were acquitted of murder, and could not be tried upon that charge again, unless they killed another man or woman.

HE SUBMITTED

that the instruction defining involuntary manslaughter, as given to the jury, contained every word of the statute relating to manslaughter. It was well known that a person on trial for murder could be convicted of manslaughter.

The Court (to Mr. VanBuren,—If your position be correct, if I granted the motion, and the woman was put upon trial again for manslaughter, you might turn around and say it was a willful and deliberate murder, and procure her acquittal on that ground.

Mr. VanBuren was not speculating or looking forward to what the consequence would be if justice were done to the defendant.

The Court remarked that he was obliged to look at the consequences.

MR. VAN BUREN CLAIMED

that, in the disposition of the motion, justice should be done and the law correctly administered. Whatever might be the result of a new trial, the question should not enter into the present discussion. The questions for the Court to consider were, whether the verdict of the jury was wrong, and whether there had been error in the trial of the woman. He did not complain of a verdict in his favor, but he bitterly complained of an outrageous verdict for which there was no testimony.

THE COURT RECOLLECTED A CASE

that had been cited,—McNeil's,—because he was subsequently tried before him and convicted. He had had some conversation with Judge Rogers, who granted the motion for a new trial in the case referred to, and had been told that the reason the trial was granted was that he (Rogers) was satisfied that the defendant, if guilty of any offense under the law, was guilty of the crime of murder, and that he was not satisfied that the evidence was sufficient to warrant his conviction for that crime. In the Boyce case he took a different view. If the jury had seen fit to convict her of the crime of willful murder, he did not think he should have been disposed to disturb the verdict. He listened to the evidence with close attention, and, although he had no hesitation in saying there was certainly possibilities of doubts, if the jury had brought in a verdict of murder he should have felt that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the coviction. The question was presented whether, the jury having convicted her of the least offense which was included in the indictment, and of which they might have convicted her if satisfied by the evidence, he should disturb the verdict because he might be of opinion that the evidence would have justified them in finding her guilty of

THE GREATER OFFENSE.

He was aware that it was a question of some difficulty. If he granted a new trial upon the distinct ground (and that was the only ground upon which he could grant it) that, under the evidence, the jury might have found her guilty of the greater offense, upon the new trial the counsel for the defense might openly and boldly take the position that the defendant was guilty of the crime of murder, and claim that because she was guilty of willful murder she could not be convicted of involuntary manslaughter. It had been urged that the jury had found that she was not guilty of murder; that there was no evidence to show that she was guilty of that crime. That did not follow, by any means. If the jury saw there was a reasonable doubt of her guilt, they would be required, under the law, to acquit her, although they might really and honestly believe that she was guilty. For aught he knew, that was the position the jury assumed in the Boyce case. He was inclined to leave the responsibility of deciding the question with

THE SUPREME COURT;

it was the only way in which questions of the kind could be settled He thought they ought to know whether the Supreme Court of Illinois would follow the ruling of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and inasmuch as he could not see that any wrong had been done to the woman, he was inclined to overrule the motion. If he could feel that the slightest wrong had been done to her by the verdict, he should sustain the motion without a moment's hesitation, and grant a new trial. Such, however was not his feeling, and, therefore, overruled the motion.

Mr. Van Buren remarked that he should require thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

Mr. Reed said he could have them.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

A Deputy Sheriff was then sent to the jail to bring Mrs. Boyce into Court to be sentenced. He returned with the information that she had just got up, and would require fully an hour to dress herself.

The Court said he would request Judge Gary to enter the order overruling the motion, and to sentence Mrs. Boyce on Monday.

The State's Attorney was satisfied, and the Court adjourned.

REALLY A BIG THING.

The American Heirs to the Great Chase (English) Estate to Receive About $260,000,000—Chicago the Home of Some of the Fortunate Ones.

Already public interest has been excited to a considerable degree by the decision in the celebrated "Chase will case" in favor of the American heirs, several of whom reside in Chicago, and others are scattered over the Northwest. From Mr. J. H. B. Henderson, of this city, residing at No. 1322 Wabash avenue, a party in interest by marriage, we have obtained the following interesting facts in connection with one of the most enormous bequests ever distributed:

The vast property first came from a Sir Townley, of Townley Hall, living then in Lancastershire, to whom, in addition to his own estates, a vast fortune was bequeathed, consisting of estates in Leicestershire. Sir Townley had one son, who married, and in turn left one son, who married and left a male heir. The latter never married, and to his sister Mary the entire possessions of Sir Townley came in succession, and to her heirs. She married a man named Chase, to whom she bore four sons, named, respectively, Richard, William, Thomas, and Aquilla. Richard remained in England, but the other three came to America in about the year 1629; Aquilla settling in Newburyport, Mass., or vicinity; Thomas, in Rhode Island or vicinity; and William, in Yarmouth, Mass. The amount bequeathed was, originally, $385,000,000, of which one-fourth was disbursed to the heirs of Richard, who had remained in England, and the remaining three-fourths, by the recent decision, is to be distributed among the American heirs. The decision was telegraphed to one of the Chase heirs, then at Louisville, and since that time several meetings of the heirs have been held at Newport, R. I. A certain gentleman, one of the heirs, has spent twenty years in compiling the family record in America, and his labor seems likely to be soon rewarded, as the sum total falling to the American heirs amounts to over $260,000,000!

C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122, and 124 State Street,

Have just opened 2,000 pieces of fine black mohair alpaca of their own importation, which they offer at 40, 45, and 50 cents, being about 40 per cent less than regular prices. Twenty pieces real Guinet black silk, very fine and heavy, and nearly a yard broad, at $3.25, retailed everywhere at not less than $5. Also 100 pieces fine double damask table linen, at from 75 cents to $1, worth from $1 to $1.75. A fine fronting linen at 65 cents—others ask $1.25 for no better goods. Buyers of all kind of dry goods can rely on saving at least one-third their money

New York Store

Just opened. One hundred pieces fine black mohair alpaca, at 45 and 50 cents; cannot be bought in the city for less than 75 cents. Large lot of embroideries at about half their cost of importation. Twenty pieces real heavy table damask at $1; a great bargain. The above goods are all of our own importation, and are little above half the regular prices. In addition to these, we have recently purchased two large stocks of assorted dry goods of the assignee in bankruptcy, which we will offer at about half price.

The Traders'.

The January statement of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, shows that it has a cash capital of half a million invested in registered United States bonds, and a surplus of $110,487.43. The responsibility of its officers and directors, and its good financial condition, will gain it a good business.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

Separation of the Swedenborgians of Chicago.

Some of the Causes Thereof.

A short time since there was a large secession of members from the present society of the Swedenborgian denomination in this city, who are now worshipping in Dr. Bartlett's church, on Wabash avenue, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Noble. The early Swedenborgians of Chicago worshiped in the parlor of Mr. J. Y. Scammon. They were few in number, poor in earthly riches, but encouraged to persist by the fervid zeal of their leader. Their next place of meeting was a modest room on Harrison street. A few years later they purchased the lot near the foot of Adams street, on which they erected a church, used for denominational purposes until the great fire occurred in the fall of 1871. The first week after the fire, it will be remembered, Mr. Scammon spent in settling his losses with the Mutual Security Insurance Company, at the expense of the other policy-holders. It was some time before he found leisure to attend to church affairs. In the meantime, it had become apparent that Wabash and Michigan avenues, between Madison and Harrison streets, must henceforth be devoted to business uses only. This, of course, enhanced greatly the value of the lot on Adams street, which has an area of 76x190 feet, and is most eligible for the ends of business. If the church sold this lot it must build elsewhere. Mr. Scammon was the owner of a lot on Eighteenth street, of some value, but of no immediate use, and he made up his mind that it should be exchanged for the Adams street property. Being a member of the Board of Trustees, and also Chairman of the Executive Committee, the power to negotiate an exchange was largely in his own hands. Mr. Scammon had always been potent in the Church; still more in the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. No man had ever been allowed either upon the Board or in the Committee, to whom Mr. Scammon objected. As soon, therefore, as he could turn his attention from propositions affecting insurance companies to matters connected with his own denomination, he called a meeting of the Executive Committee. The notice was not general, and, in the confusion of the time, Mr. Scammon found an excuse for the small attendance. Only friends of Mr. Scammon who could be relied on to favor the project were present. This fractional meeting was so small that, realizing the informality of their action, they sent notice to the rest of the Society of this proposition to exchange, and asked a general expression of opinion. A general expression of opinion was made, few favoring the project. The Eighteenth street lot was not in a convenient locality, and the thing looked badly on the face of it. Formal protests were made by prominent members of the Society, at a meeting called to discuss the subject, and the whole matter was laid over for future consideration.

The annual meeting of the Society occurred the following January, at which the customary business of the year was transacted. Mr. Scammon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a report. The report was a compendious history of Mr. J. Y. Scammon, ecclesiastically and ethically considered. It told how tenderly he had fostered the Church from its small beginnings, how he had held it in his arms, directed its infant steps, sighed for it, and wept over it; how he had, in short, nursed it in its babyhood, led it by the hand in its childhood, guided and counseled it in its youth, and now expected, in recompense, to be permitted to govern and regulate, in like manner, its maturity. The entire paper served merely as wrappings and integuments of the proposition, which was carefully unfolded as he proceeded. He expressed the hope that no one would oppose the exchange, and broadly intimated that if the transfer was not made, he should withdraw from the Society, and devote his energies and his means to other modes of furthering the interests of Zion. No action was taken in regard to the proposition. It was merely laid over in an informal way, and ordered to be printed. Nothing further was done about the matter by the Society, acting in its corporate capacity, but, soon after, the transfer was made, and dissenting members were so informed. Mr. J. Y. Scammon, Chairman of the Executive Committee, transferred, with the necessary legal forms, the lot on Adams street, to Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon, in exchange for the lot on Eighteenth street. There was a show of appointing a committee of valuation, but the exchange had been foreordained, and could not be prevented. An inexpensive chapel has been built on Eighteenth street. Chapels have also been erected on West Washington street, adjoining Union Park, and on Fullerton avenue. With what funds these are built, or to what extent these funds have been disbursed is not known. But the case has a legal aspect. Mr. Scammon and his Executive Committee have conferred a title to property which, it is claimed, is not good in law. The statute regulating the powers and duties of trustees, specifies "that they shall have power, *under the direction of the Society or congregation*, to execute deeds and conveyances of and concerning the estate and property herein authorized to be held by such society or congregation." The Swedenborgian Society has never directed, nor even consented to, the exchange of the Adams street property for the lot on Eighteenth street.

The proceeds of church sales are not the only Swedenborgian funds in Mr. Scammon's exchequer. Soon after the fire large contributions were made to relieve the needs of Swedenborgians in Chicago. The parties contributing relief either made Mr. Scammon their almoner, or he assumed the duties incident to such a position. How much money was received by him is not known, nor how much, nor in what way it has been expended. He has been asked for a report, but has declined to make any statement whatever in regard to receipts or disbursements of the relief moneys confided to his charge.

Mr. Scammon has been the real pastor of the Swedenborgian Church for the past twenty-five years. It was dissatisfaction with his pastorate that caused the secession of a large portion of the members under the Rev. C. D. Noble. Mr. Noble came to Chicago as the colleague of Mr. Hibbard nearly three years ago. Being a young man of spirit, as well as of education and culture, he would not submit without question to Mr. Scammon's ecclesiastical domineering. In proportion as he became popular with the Society he became unpopular with Mr. Scammon, who could not brook any question of his own supremacy in the Church. Mr Scammon soon discovered that he did not like Mr. Noble's manner, nor his doctrine, and criticised both as well to his face as in his absence. The new associate would have departed many months ago, had he not expected the secession which has recently occurred, and a separate charge. When the separation finally was made, it was done very quietly. The dissentients simply left their brethren in possession of the church property, went forth, and established themselves elsewhere. The feeling is exceedingly bitter, although little is said to those who are not Swedenborgians. The right of the seceders to a portion of the church property will ere long be tested in the Courts.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The Adelphic and Hinman Literary Societies of the Northwestern University have made arrangements for an intellectual contest on the 7th of March. The debaters from the Adelphic are Messrs. William L. Martin, David C. Riehl, and Festus W. Cleveland. Declaimer—Melville C. Wise; Reader—Miss Emily E. Wheadon. The debaters from the Hinman are Messrs. Chancey Gaines, Isaac E. Lambert, and George H. White; Declaimer—A. H. Needham; Orator—J. S. Norris. The term election of officers for the Adelphic Society was held on Friday night with the following result: President, Henry A. Cooper; Vice President, R. G. Hobbs; Secretary, John W. Richards; Chaplain, Theophilus Brown Hilton, Jr.; Treasurer, John A. Whipple.

The University Societies met in their respective halls on Friday night. There are few institutions that have more reason to be proud of their literary societies than the Northwestern.

The programme of the Adelphic was: Orators—Stout, Bradley, and Taylor. Debate—Affirmative, Wadsworth, Rice, and Hyde; negative, Wise, Roland, and Leach. Question—Was Cromwell's Career More Beneficial than Injurious to England? Declaimers—Matthews and Stout. Reader—Miss McKeen.

The programme of the Hinman was: Reader—Pitner. Declaimer—Bristol and Fewcotha. Orators—Patten, Warrington, and Weland. Debate—Affirmative, Sawyer, Gardner, and Arnold; negative, Beatty, Arnold, and Robinson. Question—Are Secret Societies Injurious?

A PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT.

The third annual reunion of the Independent Social Club, on Friday evening, was one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable social events of the season. Notwithstanding the forbidding character of the weather, about 100 couple, the male portion of which consisted principally of the younger men engaged in business at the Stock Yards, had assembled in the spacious parlors at the Tremont House at 10 o'clock, when the festivities of the occasion began. At midnight supper was served, and after partaking of the excellencies (which none know better how to provide than Messrs. Tucker & Sherman of the Transit House) dancing was resumed. At 4 o'clock the party dispersed, each one departing firm in the conviction that nothing had been left undone by those having the management of affairs, to render the entertainment one of rare enjoyment. Where all seemed to vie with each other in contributing to the comfort of the guests, it perhaps is unjust to particularize, but special credit seems due to Mr. S. R. Noe, Secretary of the Club, and to Messrs. Isaac Waixel and John Wood.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STOCK YARDS.

The year in which the Stock Yards were commenced the Company put up a brick building 50x150 feet, two stories in height, the lower floor of which was divided into offices for the accommodation of commission men and others doing business at the yards. At that time it was not supposed that our live-stock trade would ever reach such proportions that additional office-room would be required, but it soon became necessary to finish off the upper floor, and two additions have since been made. The rapid expansion of the trade during the past year has made necessary the construction of increased facilities for the transaction of the business connected therewith, and, with the advent of spring, Superintendent Sherman informs us, the Company will commence the erection of a building 50x100 feet, adjoining the present Exchange. During the season a large number of new sheds for the protection of hogs and sheep will be constructed.

KENWOOD SEMINARY.

The examination at the close of the recent session of the Kenwood Seminary was a most gratifying exhibit of the proficiency of the pupils, and the exertions of their teachers, and the reception by the Principal, at the close of the entertainment, a brilliant affair. The walls were decorated with pencilings by the students, which occasioned many utterances of surprise and commendation among the visitors.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A. L. Morrison will speak this evening on the subject of temperance, at the hall of the Washingtonian Home.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, will lecture at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening.

Maurice Mayer Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. B., celebrates its fifth anniversary to-morrow evening by a grand ball and banquet at Standard Hall.

The last of a series of very pleasant parties given by the South Side Sociables will occur at Avenue Hall on Tuesday evening.

West Siders are reminded not to omit patronizing the oyster suppers given by the ladies of the Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons meet, to-morrow evening, in the parlor of the Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue. Drs. Hayes and Montgomery will read papers on pathology.

Frank Bartholomew and Charles Williams were yesterday bound over to the Criminal Court in Bonds of $3,000 each, by Justice Scully, for committing several petty burglaries, and other deeds of villany.

It is proposed that the ladies of the "Blue Danube Club" furnish neck-ties to correspond with their aprons at their next party, on Thursday evening, at Bournique's West Side Hall. An enjoyable evening is anticipated.

A meeting of the manufacturers of Chicago will be held to-morrow evening, at the Gardner House, to consider the matter of holding an exposition in our city this year, in connection with the exposition of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association.

Thomas McGovern, employed as engineer at the Grand Central Hotel, and who was injured by a runaway accident on West Adams street, a few days ago, died yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Literary Society of the Christian Union, at No. 758 Michigan avenue, will discuss the following question to-morrow evening: "Resolved, that charitable institutions encourage pauperism." There will be essays, music, and declamation. All are invited to attend.

The beautiful and imposing ceremony of erecting the Stations of the Cross will be performed in St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue, this evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by the Rev. Pastor Noonan and many of the local clergy, will officiate.

The Grand Soiree of the Typographical Club will be given at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, to-morrow evening. The arrangements for spending a pleasant evening are complete, and if those who attend do not enjoy themselves it will not be the fault of the managers.

The Informal Club held their fourth soiree at the residence of W. U. Kirby, No. 70 Park avenue, on Wednesday evening, when the following young ladies were present: Miss Julia Bull, Miss Grace Kirby, Miss Carrie Hutchinson, Miss Nellie Butler, Miss Lulu Stevens, Miss Lucy Bull, and Miss Lillie Keyes.

The ladies of Murray Chapel Parish will serve dinners to all their friends, and as many strangers as will favor them with a call, at 116 and 118 Franklin, between Madison and Washington streets, in the same room lately used by the Foundlings' Home Society and Christian Union. They begin Wednesday, and continue every day through the week, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital return thanks for the following cash donations since Jan. 1, 1873: National Bankers' fund, $500; C. B. Farwell, $100; Mrs. Mark Kimball, $100; Mrs. Derman, Quincy, $100; John Forsythe, $100, and Mrs. A. McBere, $40. Besides these cash donations are gifts of provisions, &c., the list of which is fortunately too extensive for publication.

The ice-bound steamer Manistee, of the Engleman Line, has just been heard from. The Captain, first mate, and six men came ashore on Friday the 21st, at Ludington, Mich., for supplies. The Manistee lays twenty miles out from shore, and the party had a long and dangerous journey over the ice-fields. They report all hands well and in good spirits.

Miss Matilda Hetcher, of Council Bluffs, opens the Cottage Grove lecture course at the University Place Baptist Church, Thursday evening. Her subject will be "Love and its Evil Genius." R. E. Hoyt will follow with his humorous lecture, called "Floating Island." Tuesday evening, March 4, there will be music and local professionals and amateurs. The last lecture of the course will be given by George P. Upton.

Wendell Phillips, sometimes known as the American Demosthenes, will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Street Life in Europe" at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow evening, being the second lecture of the course in that church. On Tuesday evening he will lecture at the Union Park Church, attacking James Anthony Froude. The churches will both be crowded, without doubt.

The private class devoted to elocutionary and dramatic instruction, which has been recently organized by Mrs. Anna Cowell, meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 265 Madison street. Amongst the ladies and gentlemen of the class may be found some of the best amateur dramatic and elocutionary ability in the city, and they hope, under the conscientious training of their accomplished and efficient instructress, soon to reach a high degree of excellence. It is their intention soon to produce before the public one of the Shakspearean dramas, in addition to other lighter pieces, and, as general elocution will receive a large share of attention, a series of public readings may also be inaugurated.

A negro gambling-house, at No. 436 Clark street, was "pulled" yesterday afternoon by a squad of men from the Armory. Louis Broady, the keeper, and twenty-one inmates, were arrested. Great confusion followed the entrance of the officers. Two negroes leaped from the second story windows, with the window-sash around their necks. One fellow got into a stove, and altogether the scene was very unlike that witnessed in a Caucasian gambling-house, under the same circumstances, where the inmates are as orderly in their actions as if the officers were welcome guests.

The following donations have been received at the Public Library since Feb. 1: W. S. Frazier, 1 volume; A. W. Kenkel, 5 volumes; Mrs. Clara A. Boynton, 1 pamphlet and 9 volumes; Sanford B. Perry, 7 volumes; Dr. B. Durham, 14 pamphlets and 31 volumes; C. T. Hotchkiss, 1 volume; "A Friend," 7 volumes; John A. Woodworth, 1 volume; F. C. Vierling, 93 volumes *New York Ledger* and 6 volumes; A. H. McDonald, 1 volume; S. Rabat, 10 pamphlets and 1 volume; The Dowager Lady Hatherton, 1 volume; Bishop Whitehouse, 2 volumes; C. Shackleford, 1 number *Columbian Centinal*, 1809, 21 pamphlets, and 5 volumes; L. Habel, 1 number New York *Morning Post*, Nov. 7, 1783, 1 number Boston *Gazette*, March 12, 1770; W. F. Poole, 1 pamphlet.

A young man named H. C. McCarty was lodged in the Armory Station, yesterday afternoon, charged with committing forgery. It appears that McCarty, being quite well acquainted in the city, had a friend visiting him who was not. The latter being out of money, the two contrived a plan to raise some. McCarty introduced his friend to a well-known merchant as the agent of a certain house in New York, remarking that he wished to draw on his house for $150, and that he was perfectly good. The draft was drawn, and cashed, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Friday, when the merchant who had cashed the draft received notice that it was a forgery. McCarty was at once arrested by Detective Slayton, but his friend had decamped. McCarty refuses to tell his whereabouts.

The beautifully-illustrated monthly journal, the *Aldine*, which has entered upon its sixth year, has now fairly won the right to be considered the handsomest paper of the kind in the world. Since it is distinguished for the excellence of its literary contents, as well as the beauty of its illustrations, it appeals to all tastes, and is welcome at all homes. The terms are $5 per annum, entitling every subscriber, in addition to the *Aldine*, to a couple of beautiful oil chromos, "The Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," 14 inches by 20, and sold for $30 in the art stores. The general Chicago agents for this publication are J. S. Baker & Co., No. 40 Walnut street, near Ashland avenue, who will furnish all information that may be desired, and who show samples of the *Aldine*, and of the chromos which can be so cheaply obtained.

BUILDING NOTES.

Progress of Work on the Great New Hotels.

The Newspapers Getting Back on the South Side---The Evening Post's New Office.

With the exception of the past two days, the weather of the week just closed has favored building enterprises, and a great deal of outside work has been done by parties anxious to avail themselves of readiness for tenants early in the spring. From present appearances, a few weeks' work in clearing up streets, sidewalks, and approaches, will give our business centre an aspect no one looked for as possible to be achieved within five years from the period of the fire. The new city stands to-day ready to resume its relations to trade in fixed and established centres, even before the fire of October, 1871, is extinguished, for it is still smouldering in the ruins of the Murry Nelson Elevator, on the river at Adams street. Good progress has been made in the work of hotel completion, a feature of our reconstruction our residents and visitors are alike interested in. The frescoers are at work in the Grand Pacific, and the lighter details of finish are reached. The lessees will begin to put in carpets and furniture within thirty days. A novel feature of hotel protection against fire has been developed in the Pacific, which is likely to be widely adopted. The vast tanks in the roof, instead of being open, are closed by strong cylinders of plate iron, and, on occasion, can carry the full pressure of the great pumping-engine below. By this means the house can be flooded by its own machinery, thus realizing actually the Holly principle. The kitchen furniture and fixtures are here, and will go in this week. Very numerous applications are being already made for board at the Pacific, and rumors have been liberally afloat tending to fix the character of the house, but no rates have been given in any single case. It seems certain that the new era of hotel-boarding has arrived in Chicago, but the lessees of the Pacific have decided to wait until the rooms are in readiness, early in April. Potter Palmer is beginning to resume operations on his great hotel, which will be finished within the year. The Clifton House, pushed throughout the winter, is now in an advanced condition, and will be ready in a few months. Messrs. Hale Brothers are working night and day on the furniture of the new Sherman. Nothing new has transpired as to the Tremont. It seems certain that the rumors that it is to be taken by John B. Drake, much as that is to be desired by his old friends, are wholly unauthorized by that gentleman. On March 15, Philip Conley flings out the flag of the new St. Charles Hotel; European plan; eighty rooms, on South Clark street, near Lake street, the site of Mr. Conley's St. Charles since 1844. It will be a model establishment. Mr. Conley has built, and is furnishing it throughout, in admirable style. The new restaurant hotel of Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth, on Clark and Madison streets, is up to the first story, and will be rapidly pushed to be open in May. Before midsummer Chicago will be able to receive her friends from abroad on a liberal scale.

The general building aspect for the season, as may be imagined, opens somewhat light as to stores and business premises, although numerous existing gaps will be filled with work under contract, much of which has been already announced. The larger share of the activity of the season will be given to residences, and of the better class of these the North Side will receive the largest share.

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Within a few weeks the *Journal* will be our neighbor in its beautiful new building on Dearborn street. The *Times* and *Staats Zeitung* Buildings are equally advanced. The removal of the office of the *Evening Post* took place yesterday afternoon and evening, and on Monday the paper will be issued from the new and roomy quarters which have been fitted up expressly for its reception at Nos. 86 and 88 Dearborn street. The building is a marble front, 40 feet by 80, four stories and basement, the whole of which will be occupied by the different departments of the concern, except the single store-room, 20 by 80 feet, on the ground floor, which has been let to Bliss & Swan, stationers, and will be occupied by that firm March 1. The basement of the building is devoted to the machinery. It contains a new stationary boiler and engine of thirty horse power capacity, a Bullock newspaper press, capable of printing 12,000 complete sheets of the paper per hour, and three new folding machines of the latest and most approved construction. The first floor will be devoted to the business office, the second to the editorial rooms, of which there are six, conveniently and compactly arranged, and connected with the composing-room in the upper story, and the business offices below by a pneumatic tube of ingenious construction. The third floor will be occupied by the job department and bindery, and the fourth is devoted to the exclusive use of the news composing room and the stereotyping department of the paper. There are four generous skylights in the news-room, which is 40x60 feet in dimensions, and 18 feet in height, and is remarkably light and well ventilated. A steam elevator plies from basement to attic; the whole is heated by steam, and altogether the building contains every convenience and facility for the production of a newspaper which experience has demonstrated to be desirable. The *Evening Post* is the second of the burned newspaper establishments to take up its new abode in vastly more commodious quarters and with greatly enhanced facilities—the first being THE TRIBUNE.

PIGEON POPPING.

The Kennicott Shooting Club had a private shoot of its own, at Dexter Park, yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended by the members of the Club. The weather was so bad, and the pigeons flew so wildly, that the scores were not so good as the members of the Club can make under different circumstances. The match for the Club medal, fifteen single and five double rises, was won by Mr. Ed Price, and another match for $25, twenty-five single rises, between Messrs. Wachter and Dowkes, was won by the former by a small majority.

Dress Elevators.

The time for muddy walks and horrible street crossings will soon come, but ladies who use Madame Dewey's dress elevators will escape all such inconveniences, and will be able to do their visiting or shopping without fear of soiling their dresses.

To Housekeepers.

Parties in want of paper-hangings, window shades, upholstery goods, or bedding, will find one of the best selected stocks in the city by calling on Hilger, Jenkins & Co., at their new location, No. 107 State street.

THE GREENEBAUM BUILDING.

A Happy Inauguration of the New Home of Three German Banks.

Description of the Building and Its Offices---Cost, $120,000.

The opening of the new Greenebaum Building, on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon, by a select party of the most prominent business men of the city, invited by Mr. Henry Greenebaum. Among those present were the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the Hon. William Bross, Mr. Peter Schuttler, Mr. A. C. Hesing, Mr. B. G. Caulfield, Mr. Fred Letz, Mr. Franz Arnold, Judge Van Buren, Mr. Henry Leopold, Mr. D. S. Greenebaum, Mr. John A. Huck, Mr. Isaac Greenebaum, Mr. H. Austrian, Mr. L. I. Gage, of the First National Bank, Mr. J. Irving Pearce and Mr. L. V. Parsons, of the Third National Bank, Mr. W. H. Park, of the Bank of Chicago, Mr. Elias Greenebaum, Mr. Charles Henrotin, of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Mr. Michael Greenebaum, Mr. Richardson, of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. James Warrack, Mr. W. S. Walker, and Mr. Nelson Morris. Before sitting down, or rather standing up, to the very elegant cold luch set in one of the main offices of the bank, the party roamed around the building and examined its many excellencies. The general ornamentation and woodwork seemed to be most admired. The latter is of massive black walnut, inlaid with rosewood, birds-eye maple, and enamel, and decorated with gilt scroll. When the lunch had been disposed of, and the wine commenced to flow, the guests began to give expression to their opinions. Mr. Henry Greenebaum said a few words of introduction to the toast "The City of Chicago," which brought out the Hon. Thomas Hoyne in a few neat extempore remarks, complimentary to the city and to Mr. Greenebaum, one of its representative men of business. Mr. Hoyne was followed by Governor Bross, Mr. A. C. Hesing, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Parks, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Caulfield, Judge Van Buren, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Cooke, all of whom spoke in high terms of the Greenebaum family and its elevated position in the community. These addresses were responded to by the several members of the family present. The inauguration, if it can be so called, was continued until a late hour in the evening.

The many excellencies of the Greenebaum building are worthy of a detailed examination. First of all, its very location—in the van of the westward movement of our banking institutions inaugurated by the fire—midway between the new and the old quarters of our wholesale trade, easy of access of the business men as well as to the artisans to South, West, and North Divisions—in close proximity to the offices of two great newspapers, the Chamber of Commerce, Court House, and the telegraph offices—it was a master-stroke of policy to locate this building in its present site.

The size of the building is 80x80 feet on the ground. It is a high basement building, four stories high above the basement. The two most prominent characteristics of the building are its solidity and the convenience of its arrangements for the public as well as for other occupants. It is built of Buena Vista and Amherst sandstone, in a modernized modification of the Romanesque style; the basement characterized by heavy massive square piers, the first story by large columns, with carved capitals, carrying rich molded arches with carved spandrels. The upper stories have openings with deep molded reveals, the whole front enlivened by heavy projecting pilasters and rich string courses. The entire building is crowned by a galvanized iron cornice of unique design.

Its foundations contain more than 6,000 cubic feet of dimension stone, 100 cords of rubble masonry; its massive walls have consumed 1,200,000 bricks, and 8,000 cubic feet of cut stone. It may be imagined that, to consume this quantity of material, the walls must be of unusual thickness. Such is indeed the case. The outside and inside walls of basement are two feet thick, those of first story and the outside walls of second story are twenty inches thick, none of the other walls are less than 16 inches thick. All walls carrying floors are of brick; not a single floor in the building is carried on a wooden partition or supports. The vaults are larger than those of any other building in the city. The combined area of the floors of the various vaults in this building exceed 1,000 feet square. It was on account of its superior vault accommodations that the newly-formed Abstract Company selected the basement of the building for its dwelling place for the next five years. The rooms occupied by the Abstract Company, besides having a vault surface of nearly 250 square feet, offers splendid light and abundant ventilation.

The main floor of the building, measuring 80x80 feet, is occupied by the German National Bank on the south, the German Savings Bank on the north, and the office of Henry Greenebaum & Co. in the middle, each concern occupying about one-third of the space. In designing these rooms, reference was first had to absolute strength—to see how this has been accomplished, look at the large piers and arches, separating the German National from the office of Henry Greenebaum & Co. To attest the convenience of the arrangements for the general public, we can only say try them. There is no other place in the city where so many different kinds of business can be transacted within the compass of one suite of rooms, as on the first floor of the Greenebaum building.

Nor has the comfort of the employes been left out of sight. A flood of light at every desk—large, light, and well-ventilated cloak, wash-rooms, and water-closets, easy of access from every part of the building. The rooms themselves well warmed in winter and ventilated for summer use, there seems nothing wanting to make them perfect model business quarters. The general elegance and originality of the finish of doors, windows, and counters adds to the good impression made by the interior of this floor on the beholder.

The position of the room of Mr. Greenebaum—midway between the various departments of his business and still easy of access to the public—is also worthy of mention, and will cause great saving of time both to himself and to his clients.

While speaking of the excellencies of these apartments, we must not forget the vaults, which contain 300 square feet of floor surface, and which are strengthened, in addition to the unusually heavy arrangement of brick walls and arches, by iron arches, which have consumed fully 36,000 pounds of iron. The lining of the cash vault at the German National Bank, with a solid continuous mass of rolled iron, ten inch "I" beams, is unapproached by any other vault in the city, except that of the First National Bank. Perhaps there is no better standard whereby to judge of the excellence of work of this description than its cost. The sum paid for the iron and steel linings, and the various vault-doors and locks in the building, is $9,000.

Over the rooms of the German National Bank, and connected with it by an iron staircase, are the rooms of the Illinois Mortgage Company, covering a surface of 26x80 feet, with a vault lined with iron measuring 7x19 feet.

Turning from the rooms devoted to the interests of Mr. Greenebaum to those open to the general public, we find that there, too, the ideas of solidity, comfort, and elegance have been carried out; heavy walls, large vaults, commodious stair ways, large, well-lighted corridors and rooms, elegant finish, wash-rooms, water-closets, steam-heating coils, meet us wherever we turn.

While we have spoken of the heavy masonry of the building, we neglected to mention the unusual strength of the floor-timbering; none of the floor-joist measure less than 3x14, and those of long space are 4x14. All the partitions are supported by heavy rolled iron beams to avoid the consequence of the shrinkage of wooden supports. The floors of the first and second stories, and those of all halls, are of maple. The hardwood doors and casings are made in a manner equal to cabinet work.

Unusual care has been taken with the plumbing work and the tin roof, which were done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Michael Greenebaum, who for many years has been engaged in such business, and who has here expended the results of all his experience in one effort to secure that *rara avis*, a perfect job of plumbing and roofing. Again applying the money test, we state that nearly $7,500 has been expended on this part of the work.

The entire cost of the work is $120,000, and was executed by the following contractors: L. H. Boldenwick, stone-cutter; Thomas E. Courtney & Co., masons; McDougal & McKindley, carpenters; Letz & Co. and A. Bolter, iron workers; S. H. Harris, vault-door manufacturer; William Swissler, painter and glazier; Reilley Bros., plumbers; Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, steam heaters; Stotz & Woltz, manufacturing counters and bank finish, and many others, the whole work being done from designs by and under the supervision of Burling, Adler & Co., architects.

A Spirited Wager.

A Prussian Baron, who long before the war had married a Parisian lady, lately entertained a number of his friends. At the dessert, the elated gentleman began, as usual, to crow over the decadence of France, maintaining, above all, that Paris would never recover its former standing, and that Berlin would soon be the capital of Europe in every respect. The lady upheld the contrary point of view as long as she could; but at last, losing her temper, she said, "Let any of you give me no matter what, and I will bet you something will be made of it in Paris, which Berlin could not do." The wager was accepted, and next morning she received from one of the heavy wits a gray hair carefully boxed up. To make matters short, the Baroness a few days afterward invited her guests to examine the artistic use made by a Parisian jeweller of the gray hair. There was an exquisite and costly medallion, representing the Prussian spread eagle, in black *email*, holding in one of its claws the same hair. A white enamel escutcheon above it bore the following inscription: "Alsace-Lorraine, which you only hold by a single gray hair." It is stated that the gentleman did not offer to make another wager.

Mrs. Partington on Domestics.

"The plague of our housekeepers," said Dr. Spooner as he sat with Mrs. Partington in her little front parlor, "is domestics. They don't work well; they are always troublesome; and they make such a racket there's no living in peace with them."

"I'm shore I am surprised to hear you say so," replied she; "for mine is very different. It never gets decomposed, and a little ile in the j'ints makes all go as smooth as can be."

"Oil in the joints, madam!" the Doctor almost screamed; "that is impossible; besides, it would be highly improper. No domestic will submit, madam, to be oiled in the joints! Impossible!"

"But my dear Doctor," said Mrs. P., laying her finger on his coat-sleeve, "I can insure you that it is not impossible; and, if you will step into the next room, I will show you how I lucubrate my Domestic, in every j'int, and nothing improper in it at all."

The Doctor looked at her, half aghast; his sense of propriety was in danger of being offended. Should he or should he not? he asked, and decided he should. They entered the adjacent room, and stopped at the threshold with surprise; for there sat Ike at Mrs. Partington's "Domestic" Sewing Machine, making the wheel revolve rapidly and the needle fly at a bewildering gallop.

"What are you doing with my Domestic, you bad boy?" said she, excitedly.

"I was seeing if 't wouldn't make a noise, like Aunt Tilda's," replied he, getting out of the chair, and grinning; "but there isn't a bit of noise in it. Aunt Tilda's is like a steam fire engine and a locomotive—bully, I tell you!—but I've been running this for half an hour, and I can't get even a squeak out of it."

Mrs. Partington smiled.

"And this, then, is your domestic?" remarked the Doctor, relieved of his apprehension. "Such a one must be invaluable in a quiet family, whose violence can be subdued by merely a drop of oil!"

The Doctor went out, and Ike turned his attention to slamming the stove-door, in faint imitation of Aunt Tilda's machine.

The Champion Roofers.

The firm of M. W. Powell & Co., No. 170 East Monroe street, originally Barrett, Arnold & Powell, has been engaged for twenty-four years, in this city, in the laying down of felt, composition, and gravel roofing, and has during this long period won a reputation for doing thorough and trustworthy work. Since the time of the fire of October, 1871, their operations have been immense, and the demand for their services has been unceasing. Between that time and January of the present year, the quantity of roofing done by them amounts to 33,247 squares and 17 feet, each square covering 100 square feet, the total being equivalent to 76 acres, 1 rood, and 12 rods. They have also done sidewalk work to the amount of 1,840 squares, and 42 feet, or 4 acres, 36 rods. Among the first-class buildings roofed by the firm are the Grand Pacific, Briggs, and Sherman Hotels, McVicker's, the Kendall, Nevada, and other blocks. Now that the working season is recommencing, the competition for the services of the firm will doubles begin again.

McLain's Candied Castor Oil

is not a substitute; it is pure East India castor oil, combined into a mellifluous compound, making it delicious and palatable. No recoil succeeds the dose. It assimilates with the fluids of the stomach, avoiding all pain or unpleasantness in its action. Adults who prefer castor oil to any other cathartic medicine will find this delightful. The remedial properties of the castor oil are not impaired by the sugar used in the combination. Thousands are thronging the drug-stores in quest of it. Babies, children, and adults really "cry for it." Messrs. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., are the agents for the sale of McLain's Candied Castor Oil and McLain's Candied Vermifuge Bonbons. Please note that the Vermifuge Bonbons resemble cream bonbons kept in confectioners' shops, and are beautiful, effective, and delicious. Price 25 cents for either.

Extraordinary Inducements.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, offer for a few days longer their entire stock at cost price, and many things at a great reduction from cost, including silks, velvets, dress goods, suits, cloaks, shawls, linens, flannels, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, notions, &c. Ottoman shawls, half price; cotton flannel, 10 cents, worth 18 cents. Special attention called to the hosiery department. These goods must be sold to make room for spring purchases. In our dress and cloak making rooms we shall make a reduction of 10 per cent on all goods manufactured. Customers can rely upon this sale as genuine.

Butters' Next Sale.

To-morrow morning, Wm. A. Butters & Co. will resume the sale of the forfeited pledges from Lipman's loan office, No. 27 West Madison street. These goods consist of diamonds, gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc., all of which have been forfeited. The sale of the diamonds will begin at 12 o'clock. Many of these articles, which will have to be knocked off to the highest bidder, are of great value, and some of the jewelry is remarkably beautiful. Since there is so much to be sold, there is no doubt but that visitors will be able to pick up some excellent bargains.

The Carriers' Quarterly Business Directory

is now ready. Merchants, and others to whom correct information is indispensable, should not be without a copy. The publishers challenge comparison with other directories recently issued in Chicago. Office No. 7 TRIBUNE Building.

CARPETS.

Carpets

AND

Curtain Goods.

Closing out sale for one week AT WHOLESALE PRICES, previous to removal.

SPENCER H. PECK,

19 South Canal-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known specialist—at 101 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, delicate, or confidential nature—of both sexes. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 101 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

193 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY EVANS, SIMMONS & CO., REAL Estate Dealers; office 62 South Halsted, northeast corner of Madison-st.:
25x172, with building, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.
27x180, Indiana-av., fine frame house.
48x100, two fine brick houses, Twenty-fourth-st., east Calumet-av.
Fine marble front, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
Fine marble front, Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
Fine brick house and lot, Thirty-second-st., east of South Park-av.
Two fine marble fronts, Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st.
102x173, Wabash-av., south of Fortieth-st.
50x119, Forty-first-st., east of Langley-av.
64½x170, State, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts.
Fine marble front, Indiana-av., north of Eighteenth-st.
20x200, fine frame house, Cottage Grove-av.
28x178, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
25x108, Fifth-av., just south of Van Buren-st.
60x150, Prairie-av.; will trade for house South Side.
35x156, Michigan-av., east front, near Twelfth-st.
60x160, Michigan-av., near Adams-st.
100x125, Madison-av., Hyde Park.
Fine brick house, Groveland-place, Cottage Grove-av.
One acre of ground at Englewood, with fine two-story and brick basement frame house, corner; will trade for inside property.
WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY.
60x200, Throop-st., two frame houses, east front, two-story and basement; will sell separate or together.
25x125, nice cottage, 10 rooms, West Jackson-st., east of Throop-st.
40x125, West Van Buren-st., fine cottage, near Throop-st.
40x125, Fine frame house, Centre-av., near Adams-st.
30x120, two-story frame house, brick basement, West Monroe-st., near Throop.
31½x120, fine frame house, West Monroe-st., near Centre-av.
Cottage and lot, West Tyler-st., east of Loomis.
Cottage and lot, Lincoln-st., between Adams and Monroe.
Cottage and lot West Washington-st., near Oakley-st.
Two-story frame house and lot on Ashley-st.; cheap.
Cottage and lot corner of First and Lincoln-sts.; cheap.
Cottage and lot on Frank-st., near Blue Island-av.
50x125, corner, on West Jackson-st., fine cottage; very cheap.
Fine new cottage corner Burch and Cypress-sts.
Cottage and lot West Fulton-st., near Lincoln-st.
30x125, West Washington-st., two-story frame house; terms easy.
25x125, new two-story and basement brick house, on Leavitt-st, near Jackson.
80x70, southwest corner of Canal and Monroe-sts.
30x180, two-story frame, West Jackson-st., east of Halsted.
50x100, two frame houses, east front, Jefferson-st., between Madison and Monroe.
25x100, frame house, east front, Jefferson-st., between Madison and Monroe.
42x150, West Jackson-st., fine frame, brick basement, near Paulina.
Three nice brick houses on Marshfield-av.
25x125, two-story frame house, West Van Buren, near Hoyne.
Some first-class improved West Madison-st., property.
20x125, frame house, east of Desplaines-st., on Monroe.
Fine brick house on Park-av., corner.
Fine corner property, residence corner of Morgan and West Washington-sts.
48x110, two brick stores, east front, Blue Island-av., near Harrison-st.
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
60x125, West Madison-st., east of Hoyne, south front.
133x125, West Madison-st., east of Leavitt.
132x125, West Monroe-st., east of Leavitt, south front.
32x125, West Adams-st., east of Leavitt; cheap; south front.
100x132, West Tyler-st., east of Hoyne, north front.
192x140, Ashland-av., south of Twelfth-st.
10 lots, West Chicago-av., near Lincoln.
50x150, west front, on Union Park.
112x125, Polk-st., near Halsted-st.
77x125, east front, on Jefferson Park.
75x150, west front, on Jefferson Park.
50x125, south front, on West Jackson-st., east of Throop.
50x167, north front, on Monroe-st., east of Laflin.
107½x125, corner of Aberdeen-st. and Taylor.
67x138, Winchester-av., south of Van Buren-st.
Four lots on Lowe-av.
10 lots east front, 6 lots west front, on Diller-st.
48x126, Washington-av., between Paulina and Ashland-av.
110x200, West Van Buren-st., east of Halsted.
ACRE PROPERTY.
5¼ acres, Englewood, on Sixty-second-st., west of Halsted.
20 acres, Sec. 1, 38, 13.
36 lots, Sec. 1, 38, 13.
5, 10, or 20 acres, Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres, Sec. 26, 40, 13.
40 acres, Sec. 26, 40, 13; will trade for inside property.
80 acres, Sec. 10, 40, 13; will trade for inside property.
5 acres, Sec. 10, 40, 13; cheap.
80 acres, Sec. 35, 39, 13; will trade for marble front house, South Side.
Fine farm at Wilmington, 120 acres; cheap.
Fine farm in Ford County of 320 acres, well improved.
6,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, 200 barrels of potatoes, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; will trade for inside property.
74 acres at Cazenovia; $400 per acre.
We have a large list of both improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city and suburbs; a select list of acre property and farms, to which we invite particular attention.
Wanted—Houses, cottages, and rooms to rent.
F. EVANS, GEO. N. SIMMONS & J. N. CARTER.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., BARGAIN. Douglas-place, near Cottage Grove-av., per foot, $125.
Wallace-st., corner Thirty-fourth, $750.
Dashiell-st. and Lowe-av., lots near Thirty-fourth-st., $650 to $700.
Portland-av., corner Bushnell-st., $1,400.
Bushnell-st., near Wentworth-av., $1,000.
West Monroe-st., near Wood, per foot, $125.
Van Buren-st., northwest corner Winchester, 96x125, $10,000.
Oakley-st., corner Von Horn, $850.
Clayton-st., corner Oakley, 48x125, $1,600.
Clayton and Evans (Eighteenth-st.), lots $500 to $700.
Von Horn-st., east of Western-av., $650.
Western-av., near Indiana-st., $750.
Superior-st., near Hoyne, $700.
Dock-property, 105 feet front, south of Division-st., $150.
Dock, 150 feet to Lumber-st., north of Twenty-second, $100.
House and lot on Walnut-st., cheap, $5,500.
House and lot on Washington-st., near Robey, (36 feet), $9,000.
House and lot on Warren-av., near Oakley-st., $6,000.
House and lot on West Indiana-st., near Oakley (time), $2,000.
Stone front, complete, Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., $10,500.
House and lot, Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., monthly payments, $4,000.
Cottage and lot, 45 minutes' ride, $20 per month, $1,700.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOMES—PRAIRIE-av., two-story cottage and lot, $4,500.
Twentieth-st., 10-room brick, and barn, $9,000.
Twenty-eighth-st., 12-room brick and barn; $2,000 down.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., new house and 50 feet; very choice; will take some trade.
Burnside-st., two-story frame, large lot, $5,000.
Arnold-st., good cottage, large lot, $3,100.
Ellis-av., fine house and 33 feet, $7,500.
Union-av., frame house, and 38x200 feet, $6,700.
Indiana-av., North Twenty-second-st., large house, $12,500. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SPENCER & HENCKEL, REAL Estate Brokers, 92 East Washington-st., a two-story and basement brick house on Warren-av.; modern improvements; easy terms.
4 lots in H. M. Thompson's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 39, 13, cheap.
6 lots in Waterman's Subdivision, Sec. 6, 33, 14.
2 lots on Madison-st., near Hoyne.
75 feet on Hoyne-st., near Madison.
125 lots on Archer-av., near Brighton, cheap.
7 large and choice lots at Oak Park, long time; small payment down.
13 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 14; long time; easy terms.
17 acres in Sec. 33, 38, 14; easy terms.
10,000 acres best farming lands in Iowa, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit purchasers; title perfect.
5,000 acres choice farm and mineral lands in Missouri; title unquestionable.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av.
Beautiful lots on this new boulevard at low prices and on easy terms.
These fine lots immediately join the city limits, and, for investment or improvement, cannot be surpassed.
The attention of builders is especially called to this property, possessing as it does every practical advantage.
Lots also on Egan-av., and Vincennes-av. and South Park Boulevard on same easy terms; small cash payment and long time on balance, with separate mortgages on each lot; title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, Office No. 18, first floor.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, Nos. 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle—One two-story frame house, with lot 45x120 feet, on Prairie-av., east front, near Twenty-sixth-st., No. 1190; house has nine rooms besides bath room and closets; house in good repair, almost new, $13,000, very easy terms; a good investment.

FOR SALE—$650 WILL BUY COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, with lease of ground for three or five years. Inquire at Forty-third-st., first house east of P. F. W. R. R.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LAKE-ST., east of La Salle-st., 40x180 feet.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren-st., 50x105 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st., 52x120 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x110 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 25x170 feet.
State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 45x125 feet.
State-st., northeast corner Twenty-first-st., 180x180 feet.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE MARKET; on Tyler and Harrison-sts., half mile east of Central Park, $200 less per lot than adjoining property. Price per lot, $550 and $650. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 36x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE DWELLINGS—I OFFER FOR sale my three brown stone octagon front dwellings; three stories, with English basements. They are well finished, with all modern improvements, including good barns in the rear; lots 179 feet deep. If not sold soon, they will be for rent from May 1. For particulars, call at my office, Room 7, 89 Washington-st., over U. S. Express office. WM. W. BOYINGTON.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—100X125, NORTH-west corner Wabash-av. and Forty-second-st., and a lot on Warren-av., 25x125 feet, near Western-av. Must be sold at once. Perfect title. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, LOTS ON FULLERton, Sheffield, and Seminary-avs., and Dunning-st., two blocks from the Lincoln-av. cars, cheap and on easy terms, by A. PICK, Room 8, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st., first-class house and lot corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av.; one on Johnson-place, corner Thirty-eighth-st., balance cash, for lot on Madison-st., between State and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot, with barn, on Fulton-st.; 5 houses on Walnut-st., all new. Inquire at 503 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CALUMET-AV., IN Dyer & Davison's subdivision, at a bargain for ten days. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., LOT 24x150 FEET, east front, on North Clark-st., near Goethe. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW BUILDING AND ONE or three lots on Erie-st., east of Ashland-av., suitable for a carriage factory or some manufacturing business. A bargain can be had in this property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-st., corner Clark: 10 acres in S. W. of S. E. of Sec. 31, 38, 14. Special figures.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO. REAL ESTATE and Loan Agents, 155 Monroe-st.:
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., two-story frame house and lot, 20x170 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., three-story and basement marble-front house and barn, lot 25x160 feet.
Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st., three-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms, modern improvements, lot 25x100 feet.
Wabash-av., south of Peck court, three-story and basement elegant stone-front house, lot 23x167 feet.
State-st., bet. Harmon court and Twelfth-st., 2 two-story frame houses, lot 80x165 feet.
State-st., corner Forty-eighth-st., two-story frame house and lot, 25x161 feet.
Calumet-av., south of Twenty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot, 49½x181 feet.
Myrick-av., bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., two-story frame house and lot, 50x177 feet.
Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot.
Thirty-second-st., 5 two-story and basement brick houses and lots, with all modern improvements.
Union-st., west Cottage Grove-av., two-story frame house, and lot 25x180 feet.
Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot, at a bargain.
West Washington-st., two-story and basement brick house, and lot 24x170 feet, easy terms, and cheap.
West Lake-st., three two-story and brick basement stores, and lot 60x106 feet.
Brown-st., between Twelfth and Taylor, two-story frame house of ten rooms, lot 25x100 feet.
Cottage-place, two-story frame house, and lot 25x115 feet, near Thirty-first-st.
Dearborn-st., two-story frame house, and lot 25x115 feet.
Ellis-av., a fine large double house and barn, with lot 100x180, beautifully laid out, at a bargain if taken soon.
Halsted-st., near Twelfth, one house, store and lot 30x100; very cheap, if sold at once.
Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st., cottage house, and lot 25x125 feet.
Prairie-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., large, fine double brick house, handsomely finished inside, with all modern improvements, and lot 75x180; price $45,000; most of the purchase money on long time.
Third-av., north of Taylor st., two-story frame house and lot 30x100, or would exchange for small house and lot south, as part payment.
Judd-st., west of Canal-st., good cottage house and lot 25x120, cheap.
Indiana-av., south of Thirteenth-st., 2 two-story and basement marble front houses, all modern improvements, and lot 25x135, very cheap.
West Washington-st., two-story and basement brick house, with furnace and gas fixtures included, lot 20x125, at a low price.
UNIMPROVED.
Lawndale—Lots on Willard and Central Park-avs., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., near the depot (at a bargain).
Diversey-st., west of Halsted, 75x125 (very cheap).
Tremont-st., between Centre-av. and Clay-st., 4 lots, 24x125 feet each.
Forty-second-st., east of Lake-av., 170x173.
South Englewood, 200x160 (very cheap).
Central Park, 12 acres north of Barry Point Road, of e. ½ of s. e. ¼ of Section 15, 39, 13. A choice piece at a bargain.
Forty-second-st., 35 lots that can be bought at a low price.
Indiana-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., east front, 100x125.
Archer-av., west of Twenty-third-st., 50 feet, runs through to Twenty-third-st.
Chicago-av. and Robey-st., 2 lots, 24x125.
Robey-st. and Fourth-st., 4 lots.
Lincoln-st. and Erie. 3 lots

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
Van Buren-st., southeast corner Winchester-av., 133x100 feet, at $80 per foot.
No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house, with lot 48x130, east front, between Adams and Jackson-sts. Price, $5,500; very low.
Centre-st., corner of Dayton. 31½x100 feet, at $1,850.
Harrison-st., southwest corner Clinton, 90x110 feet, at $200 per foot. Will sell 45 feet on corner at same price.
Seeley-av., 25x125 feet, near Jackson-st., at $65 per foot.
Bissell-st., near Centre, 4 lots, $900 each.
Indiana-av., 150x166, near Forty-eighth-st., east front, $60 per foot.
Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey, at $1,200 each.
Hubbard-st., 75x125, corner Lincoln-st.
Indiana-av., 1 lot north of Thirty-fourth-st., at $3,000. The entire purchase money can run 5 years, at 8 per cent, to party who will build.
Osgood-st., just north of Centre-st., 5 lots, each $1,000, all cash, east fronts, and fine neighborhood.
ACRES.
320 acres on Sixty-third-st., at $160 per acre.
5 acres on Ridge Road, this side of Evanston, in Sec. 30, 41, 13, at $1,000 per acre, or will exchange for house and lot worth that sum. It is all clear.
11 acres in S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13, near Lawndale, at $1,500 per acre.
Over 500 acres in vicinity of Central Park, and farther west, ranging in size from 5 to 160 acre tracts, at the lowest market figures. We make a specialty of this property, and have a full list of it. Call and examine.
A fine 80-acre farm at station, 19 miles from Court House, to exchange for house and lot in city. It is free of encumbrance.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—75X150 FT., east front, corner Dearborn-st. and Burton-place.
80x150, east front, corner Dearborn and Schiller-sts.
71x150, east front, Dearborn-st., just north of Division.
120x80, west and south fronts, corner, two blocks north of Chicago-av.
100x150, east and south fronts, corner Chicago-av. and Dearborn-st.
104x80, west and south fronts, corner Chicago-av. and Dearborn-st.
50x150, east front, near Lincoln Park.
100x150, east front, near Lincoln Park.
25x130, corner Indiana and Dearborn-sts.
NORTH SIDE.
100x100, corner Clark-st. and North-av.
25x150, west front, on North Clark-st.; cheap.
48x110, Lincoln-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.
50x180, LaSalle-st., just north of Schiller, east front.
50x180, Hinsdale-st., just east of Rush; cheap.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MANVILLE & NEAL, ROOM 7, OTIS Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.
3-story and basement brick house, Wabash-av, near Twentieth-st.
2 2-story and basement brick houses, West Adams-st., near Robey.
2 2-story and brick basement house, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
2-story frame house, 33-foot lot, Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st.
1½-story frame house, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
4 2-story frame houses, West Adams, near Hoyne, $4,500.
Cottage on Owasco-st., near Western-av., cheap.
5 2-story frame houses, York-st., near Paulina, $4,000.
65x156, Van Buren-st., near Western-av., cheap.
2 lots on First-st., near Robey.
2 lots on Hoyne-st., 1 corner Fourth-st., 1 corner Ashley-st.
20 acres at Englewood.
450 feet on Sixty-second-st., at Englewood, near station.
Large 2-story house, with 50-foot lot deep, at Englewood.
Best lots, near Normal School, $15 a foot.
Large list of houses and acre property.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENT, WHEN a man of very moderate means can buy of us a good home on South Dearborn-st. for $5,500, only $1,000 cash, and the balance at times to suit buyer. This house is located near Twenty-ninth-st., and is only five years old, and is in elegant repair for a house of its value. Lot, 25 feet, usual depth. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING 144 AND 146 Fulton-st., size 40x90 feet, two stories, built for lathe machinery; has skylights adapted to the purpose; in good order, and in a manufacturing centre. Lease of ground very favorable. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT 50X170 TO alley, on Washington, east of Park, brick barn, etc. Marble-front and lot 25x170, with barn, east of Union Park, on Washington; or will trade for a smaller house. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 149 and 151 South Sangamon-st.; also one vacant lot adjoining. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 50 Lake-av.; for sale at a bargain, and on very reasonable terms.
A number of fine residences and building lots for sale on the South Side.
Parties having property for sale are respectfully solicited to leave description and terms of sale with
J. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID HOUSE, WITH LOT 45x130 feet, southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts. A bargain in this property for 10 days, as owner wants to go South. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES EAST OF HUMBOLDT Park, $3,000 per acre.
40 acres, cheap, Section 23, 38, 13.
210 acres s. w. of Brighton, near proposed railroad.
80 acres s. w. of Brighton, near proposed railroad.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, Nos. 149 and 151 Madison-st., cottage house of 5 rooms on Fulton-st., near Wood; lot 25x125 to alley, for $3,300 on easy terms.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH-AV., $25 DOWN, balance in $10 monthly payments. SAM. R. HURFORD, Room 1, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THREE-STORY BUILDing, two stores, and two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Halsted, $10,500, ¼ cash, balance 8 years. See OWNER, 787 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, cottage No. 399 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey; choice neighborhood. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO-STORY FRAME RESIdence 700 Washington-av., near Lincoln-st.; good barn. Apply at 48 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT, BARN, and water, on Fourth-av., $1,600; $500 down; good time. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV. AND REUBEN-ST., $1,000; $125 cash, balance long time at 8 per cent; will take sash, doors, etc., as payment. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st., a new two-story gothic cottage on Fifty-fifth-st., south front, between Woodlawn and Kimbark-avs., lot 49 1-10x150 feet, covered with natural forest trees. This house is only three blocks from Illinois Central Station, and only half a block from Hyde Park dummy. Very cheap, and on terms to suit buyer.

FOR SALE—47 LOTS, BOUNDED BY DIVISION, Leavitt, Shorber, and Bryson sts. Also 200 or 400 feet on West Lake-st., corner of Kedzie-av. GEORGE H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE ON RANDOLPH-ST., near Carpenter, with cheap lease of ground for nine years. GEORGE H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.: Lot 100x180 feet on Lake-av. (east front), between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., adjoining Senator Trumbull's land.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE—$150—COME WITH money—Old house, 10 rooms; rents for $30; 1½ year's ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS LOT WITH GOOD two-story building on it, on Milwaukee-av., near Division-st., only $3,800; easy terms. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—TWO SOUTH FRONT LOTS ON ERIE-st., one block east of Ashland-av., at a low figure. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE LOTS ON Adams and Jackson-sts., in the immediate vicinity of Jefferson Park, at low figures. Lots in this vicinity are scarce, and cannot be obtained every day at reasonable figures. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE SEVERAL fine pieces of ground on fashionable streets which we can sell on 10 years' time to parties who will build. It is inside fire limits, and parties would have to build brick or stone. The entire purchase money can run 10 years. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, 26½x130, FIRST LOT east of 866 Fulton-st.; $2,000, $500 down. Lot on Monroe, 150 ft west of Leavitt, $100 per foot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Notary Public, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. O'BRIEN, 54 COOLIDGE-ST.: 1 lot on Twelfth-st., $600; 1 lot on Samson-st., $850; 1 lot on Twelfth-st., near Reuben, $1,400; 1 lot on Polk-st., near Reuben, $600; 1 lot on Charlotte-st., near Central Park, $675. Also, other cheap lots in the southwest-ern part of the city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 AND 83 South Clark-st.:
ACRES.
5 acres in Phare's Subdivision, already subdivided.
2 acres on Forty-first-st. and Charles-av.
10 acres on Forty-first-st. and Bowen-av.
5 acres on Forty-third-st. and South Park boulevard.
6 acres on Forty-second-st. and South Park boulevard.
17 acres on Thirty-first-st. and Western-av.; railroad and canal accommodations.
14 acres on Forty-second-st. and Ashland-av.
15 acres in Wheaton, Ill.
120 acres fine farming lands, Stark County, Ill.
4,000 acres fine farming land in Nebraska.
Two magnificent fruit farms in Southern Illinois; the most complete in the State.
SOUTH DIVISION.
Burnside-st., two good homes; easy.
Cottage-place, 2-story and basement; low, easy.
Bowen-av., a corner, only $100.
Colfax-av., an elegant residence, low.
Franklin-st., near Madison, 30x125; sell or trade.
Indiana-av., two elegant residences, cheap, easy.
Michigan-av., two elegant residences cheap, easy.
Monroe-st., fine store; $20,000 below value.
Prairie-av., several fine residences.
South Park-av., two fine residences, low, easy.
Twenty-fourth-st., $14,000, paying $2,000 rent.
Houses and lots at a bargain.
WEST DIVISION.
Aberdeen-st., several residences cheap, easy; one a bargain.
Adams-st., several residences; also good lots low.
Blue Island-av., two stores; good investment.
Centre-av., several fine residences; one special bargain.
Carpenter-st., a fine residence; cheap, easy.
Green-st., two residences, near Madison, low.
Sangamon-st., good house on leased lot.
Washington, a number of fine homes; several bargains.
Jackson and Monroe, desirable lots, cheap.
NORTH DIVISION.
Centre-st., desirable house to sell or exchange, low.
Dearborn-st., good lot, low.
Kinzie-st., two stores, cheap.
Lill-av., several lots at a bargain.
Orchard-st., three houses, desirable, very low.
Sedgwick-st., four lots; long time.
Wells-st., two lots, cheap.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS Cheaper than to Pay Rent.
On Burnside-st., two 2-story houses, cheap.
On Burnside-st., two 2-story houses, near Twenty-ninth-st.; bargain.
On Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., lot 25x125; cheap.
On Vincennes-av., 2-story basement brick, 10 rooms, desirable.
Six good houses, well located, in the West Division; very cheap.

FOR SALE—BY OSBORN & SON, 128 SOUTH Clark-st.
Hyde Park, fine residence and grounds; long time; no cash down; $17,000.
Prairie-av., house, 8 rooms; $5,500.
Thirty-second-st., near Colfax, 2-story brick; $1,500 under price if taken this week.
Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story brick; $9,500.
Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story frame; $5,500.
Hoyne-st., nice cottage; $3,500.
Hoyne-st., near Adams, fine house and grounds; $10,000.
Jackson-st., near Loomis; fine investment if taken before March 15.
Leavitt-st., near Adams; unusually pleasant, and cheap, easy terms; $7,500.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick; $7,000.
Washington-st.; a number of brick and frame houses, ranging from $6,000 to $13,000.
BARGAINS.
Lots on Jackson-st., near Robey, $2,000 each.
Lots on Flournoy-st., near Robey; $1,000 each.
Lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., just outside fire-limits; must realize, and will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW 2-STORY house on State-st., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, opposite Rock Island car-shops. Also, 50 feet, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. Three lots at Washington Heights, $125, east front. Building lots near Milwaukee-av. at $300, on time. Also, in Hyde Park, on monthly payments. REINHARDT & FOREMAN, 328 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.: 7 lots in Pierce Humboldt Park Addition.
8 choice lots on Humboldt Park Boulevard.
15 lots near Central Park, low; $450 each.
4 lots on Western-av.; price $450 each.
2 lots on State-st., near Forty-third; $75 per foot.
301 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $90 per foot.
50 feet on West Madison and Carpenter-sts.; $35,000.
1,700 acres of choice lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa to sell at half their present value, or exchange for city property.
A house and lot in Evanston, at half-price.
Splendid cottage and lot on Dearborn-st., corner Twenty-eighth.
Cottage and lot on Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth.
House and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.
Two-story dwelling, corner of Jackson-st. and California-av.
Cottage and lot on West Jackson-st.; $3,300.
Two-story house on West Adams-st.; $3,500.

FOR SALE—WE CAN OFFER TWO SOUTH-FRONT lots on Coolidge-st., near Throop, at a decided bargain if sold this week; choicest lots on the street. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON WABASH-AV., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. cheap. Fine improvements going up opposite. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—34 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON BURNside-st., corner of Fortieth; $1,200. Easy terms. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st., 2-story and basement swell-front brick house on Twenty-fourth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs. House has ten rooms, bath-room, &c., well finished. Anyone who desires to purchase a good home, centrally located, should inquire about this house. Terms $7,000, ⅓ cash.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH of Twenty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet on State, near Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., on easy terms, or exchange for other city property.
33 feet on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
Six marble-front houses on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.
Several good brick and marble-fronts on West Washington-st.
Houses and lots on Groveland-st., near Vincennes-av.
Also several large tracts of acre property southwest of the city.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st., fine marble front dwelling, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., cheap, partly trade.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., at a sacrifice, if taken at once.
200 feet, boulevard, at South Park entrance, a very decided bargain. Look at it.
10 acres on Stony Island-av., near Cornell; fine piece for subdivision.
Cheap lots, Douglas-place and Boers-st., from $500 to $700 each; long time.

FOR SALE—91 FEET ON THE SOUTH BOULEVARD by 165 feet on another street, south and east front. (The owner must have money.) Price, $3,600 cash; it is worth $4,000. No. 8 Taylor-st., near State, Room 1.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ARNOLD-ST., near Twenty-ninth.
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton; very easy terms.
40 feet on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.; would exchange for residence, and pay cash.
Lot on Union Park, west front.
Lot on Arnold-st.; would exchange for suburban lots.
Stone front residence on Michigan-av.; would exchange for good business lot.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $25,000 or $50,000, or would put in another 20-acre block worth $25,000 more than the first, if necessary. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 3, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front residence; large lot, shrubbery, and furniture new and first-class. Location also first-class; will please any lady or gentleman. Price $30,000, half cash. Address H 74, Tribune office, and Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$13,000—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with Mansard roof, on South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; fully finished and in fine repair; brick barn, with gas and water; rear windows look out upon the lake. The house is in the finest locality on this avenue, and is considered by us a very great bargain. Lot 21½x150. For sale by GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina, 25x130 feet, cheap, and on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT WITH GOOD HOUSE, 12 rooms, arranged for two families if desired; Oakley, near Fulton-st.; $4,500. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A NUMBER OF first-class and desirable residences at prices ranging from $4,000 to $40,000, in good locations. J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, Office No. 18, first floor.

FOR SALE—150X150, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Green and Carroll-sts. MUIRHEAD & CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Harrison-st.; deep lot, with fine improvements, renting for $8,000 per annum; at a bargain if taken soon. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD—FIVE acres, well located; improvements now in progress in front of this property. A great bargain. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, Nos. 149 and 151 Madison-st., a 2-story frame house on West Jackson-st.; lot 25x125 feet, west of Morgan-st., for $6,000; ⅓ cash.

FOR SALE—164x114 FEET ON THE CORNER OF Colfax and Crittenden-avs., just west of the University, $62 per foot. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—ONTARIO-ST., CORner of State, a new brick house, octagonal front, all modern conveniences, fine location; price, $9,500. Apply T. HOWARD, on premises, or at 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 126 WARren-av., and lot 48 feet front, for $10,500; $3,000 cash; balance on time; office hours in the forenoon. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH LINcoln-st., between Monroe and Adams, for $3,200; easy terms. See owner, 107 South Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY: 100 feet on Dearborn-st. extension, near VanBuren-st.; 45 feet on Monroe-st., near LaSalle. J. M. CUTLER & CO., Room 13, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st., a fine cottage, in good order; 6 rooms, closets, and basement, for $1,100 cash; corner Green-st. and VanBuren.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 33 FEET, VINCENnes-av., $4,500.
Brick house, Prairie-av., 31 ft., $10,000.
Cottage and 50 ft., Drexel Boulevard, $4,500.
Swell front brick houses, Langley-av., $11,000.
Brick house and lot, $6,500.
Lots on all the principal streets and avenues in Hyde Park. Lots at Grand Crossing or Cornell, 1½ blocks from Main Station. Marble front house, Wabash-av., only $13,000; marble front house, Indiana-av., $12,000; lots on Michigan-av., Wabash-av., and State-st., near Normal School, 50x160 to 20 ft. alley, only $1,000 per lot.
J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st., near State.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, CORNER LAKE AND Sangamon-sts., cheap; must be sold this week. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES ON VINCENNES-AV., near Forty-fourth-st. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block, new 5-room cottage and lot; $1,800, $100 down, balance monthly payments.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY 91 SOUTH JEFFERson-st.; 15 rooms, including cottage in rear. Will take improved residence property, and give the above in part payment. Apply to C. DONNELLY, 345 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000, $3,500, $4,300, BEST BARgains, on Fulton-st., between Paulina and Robey-sts. 3 choice lots, with neat cottages, gas, and water. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Notary Public, 133 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-st., corner Clark:
1 7-room cottage on Hamilton-av., near Jackson.
2-story house and lot 40x125, on Walnut-st., near Robey.
2-story basement brick house, corner Morgan and Jackson-sts. Fine neighborhood.
6 2-story brick houses on Egan-av.; a bargain; very easy terms.
1 large 2-story house on Erie-st., near Ashland-av.
1 2-story house on Lexington-av., near Campbell-av.
1 new Gothic cottage on Oakley-st., 9 rooms—$2,500.
5 lots on Adams-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st.; a very desirable location.
2 lots on Jackson-st., between Throop and Loomis.
2 lots on Jackson-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st.
100 feet on Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., $65.
20½ feet on Adams-st., between Aberdeen and Centre.
50 feet on Mather-st., west of Desplaines.
60 feet corner State and Erie-sts.
25x150 feet on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av.
25x165 feet on Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., east front.
20 lots on Oakley-st., only $650 each.
20 lots on Davis-st., only $650 each.
4 lots on Wilmot-av., $700 each.
2 lots on Robey-st., $800 each.
10 lots on Sheridan-st., near Humboldt Boulevard, $400.
14 lots on Diversey-st., corner Milwaukee-av., $250.
4 lots on Kimball-av., east front, $400.
150 feet on Humboldt boulevard, at a great sacrifice.
1 lot on Milwaukee-av., only $1,200.
1 2-story house, and lot, on Milwaukee-av., near corner Ashland-av.; a good business location.
36½-acre lots on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., very cheap.
1 block, 5 acres, near Central Park.
5 acres near new depot at Cazenovia.
62 acres near new depot at Cazenovia.
7½ acres near new depot at Cazenovia.
40 acres at crossing St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.
4 acres corner Richmond and Twenty-second-sts.
5, 10, or 18 acres at Englewood, on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.
4 acres on Lake-st., near California-av.
120 acres in Crawford County, Iowa, for sale or to exchange.
320 acres near Topeka, Kansas, for sale or to exchange.
160 acres near Austin, Minn., for sale or to exchange.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION—40 acres, southwest, near Brighton, $700.
5 acres near cotton mill, on Egan-av., $2,000.
16 acres on railroad and dock, near McCormick's factory, $2,600.
10 acres near station, makes 100 lots, $650.
5 acres, splendid for garden, near station, $350.
80 acres near station, 16 miles out, $50.
40 acres near good town and depot, 7 miles out, $70.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, S. E. COR. Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 100 feet, n. of Thirty-fifth-st., e. front.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, n. w. cor. Thirty-fifth-st.
South Park Boulevard, 225 feet, n. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 152 feet, s. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 152 feet near Thirty-seventh-st.
Egan-av., 700 feet, near Boulevard.
Vincennes-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Oakwood.
Vincennes-av., 53 feet, s. e. cor. Bowen-av.
Vincennes-av., 300 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-first-st.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., e. front.
Michigan-av., 200 feet, s. e. cor. Forty-eighth-st.
Oakwood Boulevard, 660 feet, south front.
Oakwood Boulevard, 350 feet, north front.
Indiana-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 300 feet, Forty-eighth-st., at Kenwood.
South Park Boulevard, 600 feet, cor. Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
Douglas-place, 25 feet, facing South Park Boulevard.
Also, several tracts of valuable acre property south of the city. All or any of the above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on terms of unprecedented liberality. For improvement or investment, nothing more attractive or desirable can be found. It is the best, and the best is always the cheapest, the safest, and the most profitable. The attention of strangers and fellow-brokers is respectfully invited.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—50x165 ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.
100x165 on Wabash-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st., or will sell 25 or 50 feet of it. Terms easy.
58x138 on Ellis-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. A fine lot.
100x170 northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st. Can be bought cheap.
100x150 on South Park-boulevard, near Forty-first-st. At a bargain if sold at once.
171x162 northwest corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth.
80x165 Wabash-av., east front, near Fifth-eighth-st.
200x165 Wabash-av., east front, north of Thirty-ninth-st.
Two 25-feet lots on State-st., near Thirty-second. Cheap.
25 feet on Third-av., west front, near Van Buren-st. Cheap.
Several pieces on Dearborn-st. extension.
Several cheap pieces on State-st., north of Harrison.
J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON THE Avenues.
No. 585 Michigan-av., and lot 37½x170.
722 Michigan-av., and lot 25x170.
1143 Michigan-av., and lot 21x130.
93 Calumet-av., and lot 49¼x170.
148 Calumet-av., and lot 25x160.
169 Calumet-av., and lot 30x125.
5 Calumet-av., and lot 55x90.
394 Calumet-av., and lot 26x180.
18 Sixteenth-st., and lot 25x143.
1355 Wabash-av., and lot 48x115.
160 Fourth-av., and lot 25x115.
449 West Washington-st., $25,000.
HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, SIX ROOMS & closets, lot 25x120, between the two boulevards, just south of limits, terms and price easy; also 200,000 feet flooring, siding, etc., boards for sale, or would contract and use the same. Apply to SLEE, 114 Douglas-place.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF PRICE, IF TAKEN THIS week, one lot on North Side, just outside the fire limits, near Larrabee-st.; or will exchange for South Side, or choice personal property. S. J. TOWSON, 70 East Madison-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, $2,500. COTTAGE and lot, $1,800. House and lot, South Side, $2,500. Two houses for exchange. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, 50x150 feet; cheap.
FIFTH-AV., near Van Buren, 25x100 feet; cheap, and all long time; only $1,000 required as first payment.
MICHIGAN-ST., near Clark, 40x150 feet; splendid business location, cheap.
LARRABEE-ST., 50x125 feet, with 2-story and basement frame house; cheap, or will exchange for good farm.
BURLING-ST., cottage and lot; small cash payment, balance long time.
FARM, 188 acres, improved, 30 miles from Chicago; cheap, on long time, or exchange for city property.
H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, No. 1487 Indiana-av., 9 rooms, gas, water and bath; brick barn; lot 50 feet front; possession given at once. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST business corners on West Madison-st.; two-thirds of the price asked will be taken in acre property. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,200, ONLY $300 DOWN, WILL BUY a new 1½-story house and lot, 30x125 south front, on Fourth-st. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, WITH DWELLINGS over, with lot, on Randolph-st., near Halsted; $10,000.
Three dwellings corner of May and Fulton-sts., with lots; $10,000.
75 feet on Lake-st., near Halsted, with two stores, and dwellings over. One large brick dwelling, and frame dwelling; $30,000. Terms for all of the above property, ⅓ cash, balance 8 years. Call on the owner, 426 West Van Buren.

FOR SALE—WANTED, A CASH OFFER FOR 3 lots on Ashley and Fourth-sts. Bargain if taken at once. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR ROBEY, 8-room cottage, and barn on lot; 30x125. Terms very easy. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON THE CORNER OF MICHIgan-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.; house contains 9 rooms, besides closets; lot 25x138; good barn on the premises; would exchange for first-class unimproved property on the avenues, or west, near Central Park. Address Lock Box 537, or inquire at Room 1, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE THE FIRE limits, on Robey, Hoyne, and Leavitt-sts., north of North-av., and in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, on long time. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 502 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY marble front house, $15,000.
No. 1122 Michigan-av., 3-story marble front house, $18,000.
No. 810 Michigan-av., 3-story frame house, $16,000.
No. 788 Michigan-av., 3-story brick house, $28,000.
No. 1295 Wabash-av., frame house, 50 feet of ground, $10,000.
No. 334 Calumet-av., 2-story frame house, $7,000.
No. 663 Michigan-av., 3-story marble front house, $26,000.
906 Michigan-av., 3-story marble front house, $16,000.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, ROOM 13 Methodist Church Block:
House and two lots, Fullerton-av., near Racine-st., $2,700.
House and lot, Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third-av., $2,500.
House and lot, Adams-st., near Western-av., $2,800.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.: 300 feet (west front) on Egandale-av., between Walnut and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; very cheap; a good investment; completely covered by an evergreen-tree grove.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MICHIgan and Indiana-avs. and Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts., near South Park and Boulevard. Capitalists are invited to investigate. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, Nos. 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle—One new two-story and basement octagon stone-front house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; only $3,000 cash first payment. To those desiring a good house on easy terms we can recommend this house. It will be finished with all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPerty, 50 feet, east front, on Michigan-av., near Fifty-third-st. ROBERT A. HILL, Room 18, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; OR, WILL EXCHANGE FOR small cottage—A new two-story house just finished, 8 rooms, pantry, and closets, on Stewart-av., near Napoleon-place. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSE AND lot on Michigan-av., $20,000; ¼ cash; will take outside property in part payment. S. G. WILLARD, 119 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—97x181 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st.
Houses in various sections of the city from $3,000 upward. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$1,650—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT 118 Quinn-st., near Archer-av.; $300 down. Cottage, furniture and lot, $1,400, near Archer-av. and Rolling Mills. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES ON Thirty-third-st., Colfax-av., and Forty-first-st., near steam and horse-cars, 11 rooms; $5,500 to $9,000; easy terms. Also 214 feet on Drexel boulevard, corner Forty-first-st.
120 feet on Colfax-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
75 feet on Joseph-st., near Archer-av.
100 feet on West Indiana-st., near Noble.
See the owner, A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY G. D. BEEBE, 148 LA SALLE-ST.: At Humboldt Park Station, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, 25 acres very choice property. Will be sold cheap if taken during next few days.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COTTAGE AND LOT, 590 Erie-st., $30 monthly; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Notary Public, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80X150, COR. NORTH LASALLE AND Maple-sts. Price $18,000; encumbrance $12,000; balance cash, good notes, or encumbered property at cash valuation. A. LIMBERG & CO., 173 Washington-st., corner of Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH lease; 7 private rooms. Address M 11, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE PROPERTY—50X170 ON Wabash-av., at Twenty-sixth-st.
25x200 feet on Madison, near LaSalle-st.
25x100 feet on Sherman-st., near depot.
32x188 feet on West Adams, at Jefferson Park.
50x245½ feet on Lake-av.; splendid.
50x120, Douglas-place, near Ellis-av.
50x114, Douglas-place, near University.
50x164, Rhodes-av., near University.
75x105, Oak-av., at Ellis Park.
20x100 on Erie-st., east of Dearborn.
25x109 on Townsend-st.
25x100 on Dearborn and Superior-sts.
25x100 on Superior-st., near Market.
78x115 on South Park-av. $125.
Splendid lots on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, and Prairie-avs., from Twenty-second to Seventy-eighth-sts. Cheap and bargains.
House and lot on West Adams-st. $3,400.
House and lot on California-av. $4,200.
House and lot on Cutler-st., bargain. $5,500.
Brick house and lot on Cottage Grove-av., worth $5,000. $3,500.
Good house and lot on Jackson-st. $3,200.
Good house on Kramer-st. $1,800.
Desirable cottage and lot, Loomis-st., $1,500.
Fine cottage and lot, Park-av., $4,000.
House and lot, Robey-st., bargain, $1,400.
House and lot, near car shops, Austin, $1,700.
Ten houses, with lot, Butterfield-st., $2,500—$4,000.
Three houses, with lot, Burnside-st., $3,500—$4,500.
Good house, with lot, Twenty-seventh-st., $2,300.
Cottage and lot, a bargain, Wabash-av., $6,000.
Basement house and lot, Thirty-third-st., $3,500.
Fine house and lot, Wabash-av., $8,000.
Residences on Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, Indiana-av., &c.
Cheap residences at Winnetka; easy terms.
Fifty lots, Oak-av. Boulevard, &c.
Twenty-one lots in Irving Park.
Twelve lots on Jones and Homan-sts.
Nine lots in Sheffield's Subdivision.
Four lots on Harrison-st. and Western-av.
Six lots on Tyler-st.
Three lots in Block 19, Sec. 19, 39, 13, $300 each, and 1,000 other cheap building lots.
Acre property to any amount, in which fortunes silently repose. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN ALL PARTS of the city, ripe for subdivision.
3-story and basement brick dwelling on Michigan-av., at a bargain.
2-story house on Leavitt-st., $9,500.
2-story house, Walnut-st., $4,500.
2-story house, Warren-av., $6,500.
2-story house, Washington-st., $12,500.
2-story house, Twenty-fifth-st., $9,000.
Cottage and lot, Campbell Park, $3,500.
Cottage and lot, Western-av., $3,000.
Cottage and lot, Harrison-st., $3,200.
Cottage and lot, Jackson-st., $2,500.
Cottage and lot, Adams-st., $3,200.
Cottage and lot, Wilcox-st., $3,500.
Cottage and lot, Tyler-st., $2,700.
Cottage and lot, Oakley-st., $3,500.
Cottage and lot, Monroe-st., $3,200.
Cottage and lot, Ashley-st., $1,800.
Cottage and lot, Fulton-st., $3,000.
Cottage and lot, Washington-st., $5,000.
Cottage and lot, Lake-st., $3,200.
Lot, 30x126, Park-av., on pavement, $110 per foot.
Lots on Monroe-st., 33x125, $65 per foot.
Lots on Adams-st., 33x125, $65 per foot.
Lots on Madison-st., good business property.
Lots, 27½x156, Van Buren-st., $50 per foot.
Lots, 26⅔x156, on Tyler-st., $60 per foot.
Lot on Cicero-court and Union-place, $900 each.
2 lots on Idaho-st., 33x125, $1,200 each.
Lot on Polk-st., near Douglas Park, $500.
Lots on Flournoy-st., $800 each.
Lots near Rock Island car-shops, $25 per foot.
Choice lot on Lake-av.; very desirable; cheap.
50-foot lot on Rhodes-av., $125 per foot.
Lot, 75x171, Wabash-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., $100 per foot.
Lot, south front, on Ogden-av., only $800.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—8 LOTS IN BLOCK 3, Maplewood, for house.
4 lots in Condon's Subdivision, south of Burges' road.
2-story and basement on Warren-av., near Oakley-st., and house and lot on West Randolph-st., near Sangamon, for South Side property.
Some lots fronting Central Park, also Woodlawn-av., for good house and lot in good location.
House and lot on Milwaukee-av., near Morgan-st.; wants lot near Central Park.
Three 2-story houses on Flournoy and Lexington-sts.; part trade.
90x198 on Adams-st., near Fifth-av.; will take wild land, farm, city, or suburban property in part.
Cottage and lot on Butterfield-st.; would take lots in part.
10 acres in Phillips' Subdivision; would take peach farm at St. Joseph.
House and lot on Park-av.; would take in part a good building lot.
A very fine peach farm at St. Joseph, for city property, improved.
A 3-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland-av., for lots.
15 lots in Barr's Subdivision; will take town lands in part.
Also houses on most any street for sale, and quite a number for exchange; also a large number of farms in a number of States to exchange. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 92 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING property on easy terms:
A nice 2-story and basement dwelling on Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen all on the first floor; lot 25x178; gas fixtures and furnace included; house in good order, and will sell furniture, or part, if desired; possession can be given any time after March 1.
Also, a two 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with all the modern improvements; 2 bath rooms, and, in fact, every convenience; nice barn; lot 25x180, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st.; furnished or unfurnished.
An unimproved lot on Wabash-av., east front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; 50x174.
A 2-story brick dwelling on Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st.; very large barn in rear.
5 acres, corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.
10 acres in Section 34, 37, 14, just south of Kensington, on Illinois Central Railroad; a choice piece for subdivision.
80 acres in Section 5, 39, 13, north of Austin.
10 acres in Section 15, 39, 13, on West Madison-st.
Address or apply to B. F. GUYTON. Room 18, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st. 50 or 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. 50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. 50 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st. 50 feet on Lake-av., near Douglas-place. 50 feet in Groveland Park. 50 or 100 feet on Union-av., near Cottage Grove; and some choice lots in and near South Park. Also a number of cheap lots in the West Division, near the Madison-st., Milwaukee-av., Blue Island-av., and Van Buren-st. horse cars. Low prices; easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.—Three-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. House is in one of the finest neighborhoods on the avenue. Lot 25x180, with a good barn. This house has all the conveniences of any home, two bath rooms, with water-closets, completely grained and finished throughout, ceilings frescoed, a fine conservatory, etc. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. If you want a good home please investigate.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
80x120 feet on Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
57x80 feet on Fifth-av., near Washington-st., and adjoining the new Times Building.
60x120 feet on West Madison-st., near Ashland-av.
127x150 feet on Canal-st., near Randolph.
80x130 feet corner Monroe and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IF TAKEN at once; 30 acres, being corner Seventy-fifth-st. and Centre-av. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, with lot 24x185 feet to alley, south front, on West Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. This property will be sold cheap and upon easy terms. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR-shops at $400; corner Thirty-ninth and Wentworth-av., $850; Arnold-st., $550. No money required down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—48 FEET ON MILWAUKEE-av., near Division, $2,000. Four brick houses, near Union Park, $9,000. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE, NO. 14 Park-av. THOS. FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON PARK—TWO SPLENDID lots, 178 feet deep, on Monroe-st., close to Jefferson Park. Apply to JOHN WEST, 276 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—290 WEST MADISON-ST., STORE AND lot, shelves and counters. BAIRD & SHANDREW, 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., stone front, $14,000, $2,000 cash, $3,000 in lots, balance easy time.
Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., house of 10 rooms, $7,250; $2,250 cash, balance at end of 3 years.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., brick house of 11 rooms, $12,500; only $2,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—2 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES WITH 50 feet of ground each, west of Western-av., and south of Harrison-st., at a bargain. Address B 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES ON JACKSON AND Adams-sts., east of California-av.; terms easy. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE, NEAR horse cars, very cheap, and easy terms; part monthly payments.
Also nice cottage on West Side, near horse cars, at a bargain. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 9 OWASCO-ST., BEtween Jackson and Van Buren; price, $2,200. Cottage 303 Clayborn-place, between Lincoln and Girard-sts.; price, $2,500. A. F. NOBLE, Room 2, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; lot 21x130 feet. House and lot will be sold for $16,000, on easy terms; or will exchange for unimproved avenue property, will pay difference in cash if any exists. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved property on any one of the avenues south, between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-sts.—One two-story and basement swell front brick house on Twenty-fourth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., value, $8,000; and house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., value, $10,500; will sell one or both on very easy terms. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—FOR $14,000, EASY TERMS, A THREE-story brick house with brick barn, north of Sixteenth-st., on Wabash-av.; rented for $1,700; lot 22x170. Apply for further particulars to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot centrally located, renting for $312 per year. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT ON State-st., 150 feet north of Fifty-first, for $1,200. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$650—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, FULTON-st., 7½ years ground lease; half down. Cottage of 8 rooms on Park-av., 4 years' lease; $750. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Notary Public, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE LOTS, 50X140 FEET, between Fullerton and Armitage-avs., only one block from Boulevard, artesian well furnishing an abundant supply of pure water, at the low price of $700. Several fine houses are already built on this property; only two blocks from depot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON LILL-AV., NORTH OF city limits; location desirable. Offered at a bargain. J. R. ANDREWS, office 8, Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—100X160 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Prairie-av., just south of Thirty-ninth-st., lot and park fenced, filled, and two row trees in front. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—11-ROOM HOUSE AND lot, with fine barn, bay windows, &c., Lincoln-st., near Monroe, for $4,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, 17 rooms; lot 25x183, south front, near Paulina-st., octagon front, $15,000; easy terms. Residence lot in same region taken in payment. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—STONE, BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES in desirable locations, from $6,000 to $30,000. M. CANFIELD, 150 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., brick houses, from $9,000 to $12,000.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms and barn, and lot 25x180, $12,000.
Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., stone-front house, $14,000.
Wabash and Michigan-avs., several first-class houses.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 25x110.
Harrison-st., near Aberdeen, two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and lot, $7,000.
Harrison-st., east of Centre-av., two-story house, 8 rooms and lot, $4,000.
Aberdeen-st., between Gurley and Harrison, cottage, 8 rooms and lot, $3,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, good two-story and brick basement house and lot 25x125, $6,500.
Green-st., near Van Buren, cottage, 12 rooms, and lot, $5,500.
Judd-st., near Jefferson, two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot, $4,000.
Monroe-st., east of Lincoln, two-story and basement brick house and lot; want to sell immediately.
Second-st., near Oakley, two cottages, 4 rooms each, and lots, $1,400 each.
Canal-st., near Twelfth, two stores and lots 50x116, $16,000.
River-st., near South Water, some desirable property.
Michigan and Wabash-avs. lots north and south of city limits.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $100 per foot.
Douglas place, corner Stanton-av., 54x120.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125, east front.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., several lots.
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth, 28x140.
Englewood, fine large corner lot near Normal School.
Canal-st., near Twelfth, 175x425.
Canal-st., near Monroe, 80x80.
Van Buren and Lincoln, 50x125.
Lake-st., east of Lincoln, 50x137.
Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x170.
Twelfth-st., near Wood, 1 lot, $1,200.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., 2 lots, $800 each.
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., 90x125.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
Prairie-av., near Sixteenth, house and lot, $9,500.
Vincennes-av. and Thirty-seventh, three houses.
Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st., house and lot; $4,000.
10 houses on South Side, from $4,000 to $20,000.
Planing-mill to exchange for acre property.
Madison-st., valuable corner improved, renting for $4,000, will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for acre property.
1 lot on Monroe-st., near Union Park.
15 lots on North-av., at wholesale price.
4 lots near corner Robey-st. and Milwaukee-av.; $700.
12 lots, east front, Humboldt Boulevard; $750.
500 feet on Humboldt Boulevard, near the Park; now offered for the first time.
7½ acres near Humboldt Park, at a bargain.
30 lots left at Englewood, from $325 to $400.
5 half-acre lots at Englewood; $1,650 each.
50 lots at crossing of Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard and Halsted, separately or together; very cheap.

FOR SALE—$2,300—COTTAGE AND LOT, PARK-av., near Western. House and lot on Davis-st.; $2,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 122 LASalle-st., Room 7:
8 lots fronting on and near Humboldt Park, $600 per lot.
15 lots on First-st., near Hoyne, $550 per lot.
5 lots on Harbine-st., near Leavitt, $700 per lot.
Lots on corner Dearborn and Huron-sts.
24x100 feet on Superior-st., $80 per foot.
24x120 feet on North Clark-st., $100 per foot.
25x100 feet on Erie-st., near Pine, $175 per foot.
50x100 feet on Erie-st., near Franklin, $100 per foot.
58x100 feet on Franklin-st., near Chicago-av. (out of fire limits), cheap.
Six new cottage houses and lots on Kroger-st., on monthly payments.
20 acres on new Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, east of Norwood.
30 acres in Section 3, 40, 13.
Lots in town of Hyde Park, on State-st., Wabash and Michigan-avs.; long time; 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—WOOD-ST., COTTAGES AND LOT, $4,000 and $5,000.
Walnut-st., house, brick basement, 50 foot lot, $7,000.
Lincoln-st., house of 10 rooms, near Adams-st., $6,500.
Robey-st., near Monroe, house and lot, $6,000.
Indiana-st., near Wood, 10 rooms, $3,500.
Park-av., near Hoyne-st., brick house, $9,000.
Washington-st., near Lincoln, brick house, $9,500.
Gurley-st., near May, 10 rooms, stable, $5,500.
Madison-st., near Ada, cottage and lot, $7,500.
Monroe-st., houses and lots, $9,000 to $15,000.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, and lot, north of Twenty-fourth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—2-story frame, with brick basement, lot 26x180, north of Twenty-second-st., east front.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Near Indiana-av., a 2-story frame, stone basement, lot 22x120 feet.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, lot 26x130, near Calumet-av.
TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A cottage of 8 rooms, and lot, near Calumet-av.; a bargain.
EGAN-AV.—East of Cottage Grove, two 2-story frame and brick basement houses; lots each 24x136; fine property, and sold together at a bargain.
NEWBURY-AV.—No. 144, 2-story frame, 8 rooms, lot 25x100.
DREXEL BOULEVARD—2-story frame house, and lot 50 feet front.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO. 186 East Madison-st.:
Three houses and lots on Hubbard-st.
House and lot on Rumsey-st.
Brick store and dwelling, and lot, on South Halsted-st.
House and 50-foot lot on Seminary-av.
House and 80-foot lot on Fulton-st.
Brick house, and lot, on Seminary-av.

FOR SALE BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
50x165 ft on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
80x125 ft on Douglas-place, near Prairie-av.
27x156 ft on West Van Buren-st., near Western-av.
200 front ft on Lumber-st., to river, near Twelfth-st.
25x125 ft on North Franklin-st., near Wisconsin-st.
30x152 ft on North Clark-st., near Schiller-st.
25x115 ft on State-st., north of Van Buren-st.: will exchange for good improved residence property.
20x80 ft on Fifth-av., north of Madison-st.
28x190 ft on corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
80 acres in Section 36, 41, 13, adjoining Rogers' Park.
160 acres in Section 36, 37, 14.
40 acres in Section 31, 39, 12.
AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Several tracts, 20, 60, 80, 120, and 160 acres, excellent for subdivision.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
3 lots, each 50x150 ft, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-first-st.; good residence lots.
2 lots, each 50x125 ft, on Forty-first-st., near the boulevard.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERty near Lincoln Park, or improved property in any part of the city, a very desirable lot on Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av. Address SIDNEY THOMAS, 12 Rice's Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—NO. 344 TYLER-st., $5,500. No. 176 Leavitt-st., basement brick, $6,000. No. 172 Jackson-st., want an offer. No. 463 Jackson-st., $5,200, on time; easy payments. No. 757 Wabash-av., three-story brick, $1,500. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—ON monthly payments, and just outside the fire limits, situated on West VanBuren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and VanBuren-st. cars. Prices, from $750 to $800 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments to suit. For further particulars, inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, No. 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Seventy-fourth-st. 56 feet, corner Thirty-eighth-st. and Langley-av. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. JOHN HISE, 127 South Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, WITH MODERN improvements, barn, etc., and large lot, on West Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; price reasonable, and terms easy. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 1 BLOCK west of Ashland-av.; cheap for cash. J. M. BEVERLY, 21 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CITY LOTS, IN McReynold's Subdivision, north of Milwaukee-av., between Reuben and Wood-sts.; also on West Harrison, Polk, Spruce, and Plum-sts.; near street-cars, schools, and business; also 40 feet corner of South Clark and Taylor. Only $20,000 cash and time. J. L. CURTIS & CO., Real Estate, Loan, and Note Brokers, No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW PARLOR stove, with Russia pipe to match, or would be suitable for an office; also a No. 8 kitchen stove, nearly new. Apply at 164 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, of 5 rooms, with lot, on Robey-st., north of Milwaukee-av. $1,300; easy payments. Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$3,000 STORE AND DWELLING, CORner Rucker and Kinzie-sts., 24x50; lease to May, 1877; $100 a year; pays over 20 per cent interest. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO MARBLE FRONTS AND one frame house, with lots, on the South Side. For particulars, address D 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$40 MONTHLY—2 HOUSES, 8 AND 12 rooms, with lots, near Lake-st. and Western-av; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Notary Public, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH LOT ON Adams-st., west of old limits, on monthly payments. Price, $3,400. J. R. ANDREWS, office 8, Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY GOOD FRAME houses, with barns, on South Park-av., east front, north of Thirtieth-st., corner Gano, with 50-foot lot. Will be sold at a big bargain; only $10,000, or will sell one house. No cheaper property on a leading avenue can be found on the South Side. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—GROVE lot of either 50 or 100x200 feet, on Union-av., surrounded by good improvements, and less than half a block from Cottage Grove horse cars. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO AT two-thirds its value for cash. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ROOM COTTAGES, WITH UNfinished basements, and lots 25x100 feet, on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., east fronts; also a 25-foot lot on Indiana-st., near Robey-st., and 22x150 feet corner of Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. Inquire of McKICHNIE, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, rear of 627 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ALEXANDER-st., near Wentworth-av., 12 rooms; only $2,500 cash; house cost more to build. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

INSTRUCTION.

CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT at 201 West Madison-st., Room 52, by BILLY HOMER.

DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at the School of Civil Engineering, 227 West Madison-st. Architecture, machinery, etc. Terms, $5 for 10 lessons, in advance.

FOR $6 A TERM A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED teacher will accept several more piano pupils; best of references. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE are given by OLIVIA OLSEN. Call after 6 o'clock p. m., 173 West Indiana-st., second floor.

LESSONS ON THE VIOLIN, AND IN THE GERman language, by a gentleman lately from Germany. Terms moderate. Address H 57, Tribune office.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, GERMAN, MATHEMAtics, Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., by a graduate of an European Polytechnic academy. Address H. G. COSTER, 341 West Harrison-st.

PENSIONNAT FOR YOUNG LADIES, AVENUE Beau Sejour, Bois de Boulogne, Paris. For particulars inquire at the Academy. FAVARGER, 286 Michigan-av.

PROF. DELOULME, 207 WEST MONROE-ST., BEtween Aberdeen and Morgan. Piano, Vocal culture, Singing, French, Latin, etc. Thorough teaching, by the month.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LASalle-st. Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, large 2-story house, and lot 100x130, on easy terms, and at a great bargain.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., nice cottage with basement finished; lot 33x132; very easy terms.
North Clark-st., near Diversy-av., nice 1½-story house, 8 rooms; very easy terms.
Dayton-st., near Centre, house and lot, $1,600.
Orchard-st., near Belden-av., 2 new houses; easy terms.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 30 feet, south front.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots, south front.
Wells-st., near Clark, 1 lot.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, 2 lots, east front.
Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,280.
Mohawk-st., near Centre, 1 lot.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots, $1,200 each.
Burling-st., near Sophia, lots 25x124, $800.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Drexel-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 2 lots, $60 per foot.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 7 lots.
Lincoln-av., corner Lill, 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, $1,200.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Owen-st., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Western-av., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots: very cheap.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, 66 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Florence-av., near Wrightwood, 10 lots, $800 each.
Wolfram-st., near Halsted, south front, $25 per foot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HEIRS OF THE LATE CYRUS R. Overman offer for sale their beautiful farm located near Bloomington, Ill., and about one mile from the State Normal University. There are on the place over 1,500 bearing apple trees, and large quantities of fruit and shade trees; it is located on a high ridge, and overlooks the beautiful city of Bloomington (20,000 population); it is near the junction of the C., A. & St. L., and Illinois Central Railroads; it is just the place for an elegant country seat, or for a first-class nursery. The price asked is very low, the terms are very easy. Parties interested can obtain a full description circular with price etc., by calling on or addressing, L. A. CHASE, Andersons Hotel, Chicago. An exchange would be made for a homestead in or near Chicago.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 5 AND 10 ACRE LOTS, well improved; good soil; price low; at station near Chicago. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—FARM—160 ACRES, OR MORE, 65 miles from Chicago; $35 per acre: worth $50, but must be sold. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED village property and outside lands in a thriving Wisconsin village. A small stock of goods would be received in part payment. A. HOLLY, 177 LaSalle-st., or 420 West VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 (OR MORE) ACRES, 52 miles from Chicago, well improved, and orchard in full bearing, with house of 7 rooms, very convenient outhouses, &c., all complete, ¼ mile from railroad. Will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, or in exchange for city property, or stock of merchandise, groceries, or dry goods. Apply to ALBERT BUNN, 761 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—96 ACRES NEAR CAZENOVIA STAtion, and on Irving Park Boulevard, $100 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FARM, CONTAINING 965 ACRES OF land, all under cultivation, and well fenced; situated in Marion County, Ill., one mile from Farina Station; there are two farm houses on the property, barn, cattle sheds, corn crib, &c.; a fine orchard of peaches, apples, pears, &c.; 20 acres of wood land near by; plenty of water, and first-class railroad facilities for shipping produce; will be sold on the most reasonable terms at a low figure. Apply to or address J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 130 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation; 100 miles from Chicago. Would exchange for city property and assume incumbrances. Apply 799 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE HOUSE AND 5 acres of land in the village of St. Charles, Kane County, Ill.; can be had at very low price if taken soon. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 1½ miles from Laporte, Ind.; substantial modern style brick house, with good out-buildings, situated on an eminence, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and overlooking one of the finest lakes in Northern Indiana; the scenery unsurpassed; just the place for a gentleman retiring from business to find a pleasant home; 50 acres well cultivated, in pastures, meadow, orchard, &c.; plenty of fruit, &c.; reputed one of the most desirable places in the State; 60 miles from Chicago; all in good repair. Terms easy. Inquire on the place of B. M. NEWKIRK, Esq., Laporte, Ind., or M. N. LORD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SAN DIEGO LAND AGENCY—FOR sale in the rising city of San Diego, lots and blocks in all parts of the city. This property is doubling in value every few months. Also acre property, $75 per acre. R. CORNELL & CO., 143 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF SIXTY ACRES AT Downer's Grove, for $6,600, easy terms. Farm has good house and barn; has fine fruit orchards, and is well fenced. Downer's Grove is a fine suburban village, 21 miles from Chicago, on the Burlington Railroad, and many of our best business men in Chicago find a residence there. Land is increasing in value at this place very rapidly. For additional particulars, apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE piece of property located in Los Angeles, California. To any person wishing to enjoy the most beautiful climate in the world, this is a rare chance. Will sell or exchange for productive Chicago property. Ample reasons given for wishing to dispose of same. Address S, 40 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE, WELL-STOCKED FRUIT farm, on the lake shore near St. Joseph, Mich.; good residence, fruit house, barn, &c., grounds elegantly laid out, cheap for cash or good Chicago property. Address J. B. SPENCER, 164 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property, farm of 200 acres, 3 miles from Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., 40 acres timber, balance under cultivation, good house, barn, large orchard; also three smaller farms to exchange in same neighborhood, with nice improvements, orchards, etc. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FARM OF 100 acres, in Green Lake Co., Wis., all fenced; 60 acres under plow, 40 acres timber, 10 acres marsh. Good house and orchard; just such a place as a good practical farmer of small means would like. The place will be sold cheap, with stock and farming implements, or exchanged for a house and lot in Chicago. Title perfect. No incumbrance. S. G. SEATON, 104 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 10,000 acres of high rolling prairie lands in the State of Iowa. These lands are located along the line of railroad, and are splendidly adapted to grain or stock. A. M. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 161 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FRUIT FARM IN ST. JOSEPH, Mich.; 7 acres; good land; fair cottage-house, good barn, and lot well set with fruit; about 600 trees, mostly bearing; all kinds of small fruit; price, $3,800. Would exchange for stock of watches, jewelry, or established business. Inquire of the owner at 486 West Lake-st., this week.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR EXchange good property in or near this city for heavy timber land on a navigable river in Wisconsin and a fine residence and store in a first-class city, go to or address W. A. A. PERKINS, 79 North Peoria-st., city.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EACH DIVISion. Our applications for them are increasing daily. We want also choice residence lots and lots outside fire limits. H. OSBONE & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ACRES OR LARGE LOTS EAST OF and near Douglas Park. Address, stating quantity, best terms, and exact locality, B 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN REUben-st. and Western-av., in reach of horse cars, for farming lands in Iowa. Part cash, or encumbrance assumed. C. ANDREWS, No. 125 Clark-st. Room 31.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT ON monthly payments, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Address X 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, NOT LESS THAN 10 ROOMS, South or West Sides, about $5,000. Address, giving location and full particulars, A 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, TO REMOVE before May 1; will exchange lots near Humboldt Park. S. F. NORTON, Room 32, 156 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS, UNIMPROVED, west of Ashland-av., between Lake and VanBuren-sts. Address, stating location of lot, price, and terms, B 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS ON SOUTH WESTERN-AV., IN vicinity of Harrison and Polk-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ENGLEWOOD! ENGLEwood!—Parties having lots or acre property for sale in Englewood, who will take a fine new piano towards payment, address, for one week, H 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT WITHIN 3 blocks of corner West VanBuren and Wood-sts., in good location, where water is on the street. Address, stating location, price, and terms, W, 104 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL PURCHASERS for houses south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st. worth $5,500 to $15,000. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOOD ACRE PROPerty; cash in hand to close at once if satisfactory. A. D. TINGLEY, Rooms 54 and 55 Republic Life Building.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON MONTHLY payments of $50; $100 down April 1. Anybody wishing to sell on these terms please give exact location and address with full particulars, Q 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, GOOD LOCALITY for cash. Give precise location and cash price. No fancy prices entertained. CHARLES BALDWIN, 84 Union-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT IN HYDE Park or vicinity at from $30 to $50 per foot; will pay cash if any object. Address W. PORTER, 622 Burnside-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A LOT WORTH ABOUT $1,000. MUST be a bargain; will pay all cash. Address B 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A 25 LOT ON WEST MONroe or Adams-st., near Wood-st., or on Warren-av., between Wood and Reuben-sts. Address by letter to C. P., 665 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—CITY REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for farms, acre property, lots, cash and merchandise, or vice versa. J. W. BROWN, 283 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON LEASED GROUND OR house and lot, west of Wabash-av., valued at $2,000 or $4,000; will pay $1,000 cash, $500 to $1,000 in furniture, balance on short time. Address X 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE FOUR CUSTOMERS FOR lots on Southwestern-plankroad. Owners, please call at our office, 62 South Halsted-st. EVANS, SIMMONS & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND LOT BY a responsible party on one of the avenues east of Wabash-av., on monthly payments of $150 to $200 per month, or would make a small cash payment. Address C 67, Tribune office, giving number of house and avenue.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING FIRST-CLASS UNimproved inside property for sale cheap can find a purchaser here. Cash in hand and can close at once if a bargain is offered. A. D. FINGLEY, Rooms 54 and 55 Republic Life Building.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST OR SOUTH Side, $4,000 to $10,000 and worth the money. Address E. ROSE, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH ABOUT $20,000, which I will take in part payment for piece of outside property on Washington Heights. DR. F. R. NUTE, 49 Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY, WELL IMproved, worth from $30,000 to $50,000, will give $20,000 in suburban acre property, cash valuation, $10,000 cash, balance assume an encumbrance.
Wanted—Acre property or subdivisions, west of Halsted and south of Sixteenth-st. A LIMBERG & CO., 173 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

SUBURBAN R[EAL ESTATE.]

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH [...] fine new houses, with all [...] Young married men, now is [...] first-class home where you c[...] home in every sense of the w[...] enue, and a place noted for it[...] and social. We will build ho[...] most fastidious. Our lots ar[...] when the many improvemen[...] completed, will surely dou[...] KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearb[...]

FOR SALE—AT WASHING[TON HEIGHTS] Five acres timbered ridge[...] from dummy depot; price wi[...] cent profit in 1873. Also 3 acres prairie, 2 block[...] Also 4 fine building sites, h[...] ft, near depot. We have lots in all parts of [...] ton Heights, and will furnish[...] ties desiring to invest in this [...] Call before 9:30 any morning [...] for train. B.[...]

FOR SALE—$10,500—A [...] Willow Springs, on the A[...] 73 acres, high ground, 60 [...] with a fine grove; good house[...] &c. The improvements alon[...] mile from depot; title perfect[...] 4 miles beyond John Went[...] the most attractive places wi[...] For investment or residence, [...] that can be found, within les[...] the Chicago Depot. It is a [...] not far distant when such hig[...] and will command four-fold [...] ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Cha[...]

FOR SALE—UNTIL MARC[H ...] ments, without interest, [...] station and Normal School, [...] house and 50-foot corner lot, [...] WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN [...] 60 acres in Sec. 5, 39, 13. 20 acres at Hawthorne. 10 acres on South Park-av. [...] 6 acres on Eighty-seventh-[...] Acre tracts on Stony Island [...] Other tracts acre property. [...] 184 D[...]

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESI[DENCE ...] Park by CHACE & ABELL[...] Block.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE[...] will take house on W[...] CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearb[...]

FOR SALE—BY G. D. BE[EBE ...] Very choice acre property [...] sington.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEA[P ...] town of Cornell; size, 25x1[...] office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 51 A[CRES ...] for subdivision on North[...] acre. WHIPPLE & McWH[ORTER ...] plaines-st.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE [...] Heights, $400; will take [...] payment. C. W. DEAN, 64 [...]

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL [...] cottage of 8 rooms, 8 minu[...] minutes' from Normal School [...] easy terms. Any one contem[...] suburbs cannot do better than [...] C 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTO[N ...] 120 acres in different p[...] Washington Heights, ASA W[...] Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETK[A ...] villa of ten large fine room[...] fine ground running to the [...] barn, shade, fruit trees, etc. [...] fine country home at a low pric[...] of R. H. GRAVES, Winnetka[...] 99 State-st., corner Washingto[n ...]

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE [...] two cottages at Austin; [...] change. J. MATTESON, 60 [...]

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN [...] 2 acres on Elgin Railroa[d ...] 31 acres on Madison-st., 15 [...] 40 acres on C., B. & Q. Rail[...] change. 40 acres, 25, 40, 13. $2,500. 5 acres on North Branch, [...] 40 acres fronting boulevard. 8 acres northeast ¼ 25, 38, 14. 20 acres Washington Height[s ...] STORRS & W[ARE ...]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID S[...] at Irving Park, 4 corners, [...] deep, on easy terms. Also 2[...] house and lot in city, North[...] proved property. North Side, [...] property is in Block 18, two blo[...] Well-built artesian well water; railr[...] OWNER, 205 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHAN[GE ...] erty, 21 acres, three-four[...] mal School, with house; well [...] fruit trees; Blue Island dumm[...] times a day. Apply to P. J[...] Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROP[ERTY ...] Q. R. R., near Lawndale an[...] and boulevard fronts east of 1[...] S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Was[hington-st.]

FOR SALE — HOUSE AN[D ...] city limits, at a sacrifice [...] terms, and a bargain. Appl[...] Dearborn-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES [...] buildings and improvem[...] miles from Chicago and one m[...] Q. R. R., a very desirable pla[...] take in city or suburban p[...] HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washin[gton-st.]

FOR SALE—30 OR 60 ACRE[S ...] dividing, 1½ miles from [...] junction of Chicago, St. Paul [...] on easy terms; also 200 feet [...] grove, at $25 per foot, on easy [...] 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AN[D ...] property in lots or blocks. [...] WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., R[...]

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MO[...] 10 acre block in the delight[...] dale, on C., B. & Q. R. R., [...] schools, and accommodation [...] $4,000.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT [...] favorable terms, farms, [...] from $1,500 to $10,000. Addre[ss ...] at 804 State-st. O. J. STO[UGH ...]

FOR SALE—ATTENTION[...] wood, near Normal Schoo[l ...] larly well built house, 8 rooms[...] room, and fine cellar; must [...] don't want to lose a bargain. [...] cago, Washington Heights, an[...] WAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOO[D ...] of 8 rooms and lot 50x150 fe[...] payments of $50, without inte[rest ...] payments of $25. F. M. FO[...]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE [...] in Hyde Park, handsom[...] plenty of ground; will be so[...] applied for at once. Address [...]

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, [...] terms; rare chance for [...] stations within 5 minutes' wal[k ...] its; other good property takes[...] whole or half interest. ALE[...]

FOR SALE—NOW IS TH[E ...] nice new house, built as [...] sirable locality at South Engl[ewood ...] payments. See A. F. NOBL[E ...]

FOR SALE—HOUSES AN[D ...] the depot at South Engle[wood ...] ly, and yearly payments. A. [...] une Building.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETT[E ...] Real Estate and Financia[l ...] son-st.; 56 acres fronting nor[...] vard; will divide and sell p[...] the future.

FOR SALE—300 FEET [...] near Fifty-fifth-st. Boul[evard ...] either for building or as an [...] grove. Apply to GASSETTE[...] Real Estate Agents, 149 and 1[51 ...]

FOR SALE—E. L. CANF[IELD ...] Lake Forest residence pro[perty ...] Those seeking suburban house[s ...] suburb. Austin lots near de[pot ...] Englewood lots near depot, [...] build houses for those desir[...] acres.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLE[WOOD ...] with cottage about ¼ of a [...] east of Wallace-st., between [...] cheap, and on easy terms[...] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—17½ ACRES [...] plaines; will make splen[did ...] easy terms. MUIRHEAD [...] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY PARKER [...] E. cor. Madison and Cla[rk ...] Subdivision of N ½ of S ¾ o[f ...] 14, one mile N. W. of Englew[ood ...] Yards, near boulevard. One [...] Town Hall, Stock Yards, on [...] m., from whom purchasers m[...] resides on premises, and will [...] Also, acre property on Hum[boldt ...] in Sherman's Addition to Hol[...] Loans negotiated on the m[...]

FOR SALE — CHOICE [...] wholesale acre prices. [...] 50-foot lots, which I am selli[ng ...] less than $100 per lot; terms [...] month. EDMUND G. ST[ILES ...] Room 51.

FOR SALE — NEW SU[BDIVISION ...] JENKS have a new subd[ivision ...] Northwestern car-shops. T[...] wishing choice corners in th[...] We will sell these lots, for a [...] small cash payment, balanc[e ...] pect to sell them all in thirty [...] ner Clark and Madison-sts.,[...]

FOR SALE—5-ACRE [...] wood; easy terms. 20 acres at Washington He[ights ...] Bargains, inside and out[...] WALT & CO., 163 LaSalle-s[t ...]

FOR SALE—A NUMBE[R ...] acre tracts near and fro[m ...] the lines of the Chicago & N[...] Railroads, suitable for subd[ivision ...] 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — AT COR[NELL ...] Watch Factory, high and [...] of 6⅔ acres, very cheap; eas[y ...] 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cen[t ...] vision; 150 trains a day to th[e ...] the West Side, VanBuren-[...] For additional particula[rs ...] SPRINGER & YOUNG, R[...] Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS T[HE ...] nice home in Hinsda[le ...] high land before the flood co[...] $4,000, $5,000, and more. I[...] State-st. O. J. STOUGH. [...]

FOR SALE—ON EASY [...] exchange for improve[d ...] acres, 8 miles from city limit[s ...] all under cultivation, ex[...] rooms, large cellar. Two g[...] bearing orchard, plenty of [...] farming implements, etc. [...] County. CORTHELL, 122 [...]

FOR SALE—WASHINGT[ON ...] acres cheap. Free fare[...] s. m. L. L. WILSON, Roo[m ...]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID [...] is with 3½ acres of gr[ound ...] trees, grapes, etc.; this is a [...] ply to H. F. ELDRED & CO[...]

FOR SALE—SOUTH EV[ANSTON ...] depot and public school [...] to 30 feet above the lake, wit[h ...] only $15 to $25 per front foo[t ...] ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block, [...] Avenue Block, Evanston.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, SEVERAL fine new houses, with all the modern improvements. Young married men, now is your opportunity to secure a first-class home where you can have gas and water; a home in every sense of the word as good as any on the avenue, and a place noted for its good society, both literary and social. We will build houses to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. Our lots are large and beautiful, and, when the many improvements now under contract are completed, will surely double in value. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS: Five acres timbered ridge, for subdividing, one block from dummy depot; price will insure purchaser 50 per cent profit in 1873.
Also 5 acres prairie, 2 blocks from 2 depots.
Also 4 fine building sites, heavily timbered; each 82x625 ft, near depot.
We have lots in all parts of Morgan Park and Washington Heights, and will furnish free transportation to parties desiring to invest in this rapidly-growing suburb.
Call before 9:30 any morning during the week, in time for train. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$10,500—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT Willow Springs, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad; 73 acres, high ground, 60 feet above the river, covered with a fine grove; good house, barn, &c.; splendid view, &c. The improvements alone are worth $5,000; only ¼ mile from depot; title perfect. This charming place is but 4 miles beyond John Wentworth's farm, and is one of the most attractive places within easy reach of the city. For investment or residence, it is the most desirable place that can be found, within less than an hour's ride from the Chicago Depot. It is a rare bargain. The time is not far distant when such high lands will be appreciated, and will command four-fold their present valuation. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—UNTIL MARCH 1, ON MONTHLY PAYments, without interest, choice lots for $350, close to station and Normal School, Englewood; also, new 8-room house and 50-foot corner lot, only $500 down. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—
60 acres in Sec. 5, 39, 13.
20 acres at Hawthorne.
10 acres on South Park-av. Boulevard.
6 acres on Eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard.
Acre tracts on Stony Island-av. and Seventy-first-st.
Other tracts acre property. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st. Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE Park by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE IN WOODLAND PARK; will take house on West Side in part payment. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY G. D. BEEBE, 148 LA SALLE-ST.: Very choice acre property at Riverside and at Kensington.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, A LOT IN town of Cornell; size, 25x130. Address A 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 51 ACRES LAND SUITABLE for subdivision on Northwestern Railroad, $70 per acre. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, $400; will take sash, doors, and blinds in payment. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL PARK, ENGLEWOOD, A cottage of 8 rooms, 8 minutes' walk from depot and 6 minutes' from Normal School; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Any one contemplating a residence in the suburbs cannot do better than investigate this. Address C 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40, 80, AND 120 acres in different parcels at Morgan Park and Washington Heights. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA. A BEAUTIFUL NEW villa of ten large fine rooms nicely finished; 2 acres fine ground running to the lake shore, well, cistern, barn, shade, fruit trees, etc. A rare chance to secure a fine country home at a low price and easy terms. Inquire of R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or J. S. HAMILTON, 89 State-st., corner Washington.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD; two cottages at Austin; Michigan fruit farm to exchange. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRE TRACTS:
20 acres on Elgin Railroad, 33, 40, 13. $1,200.
21 acres on Madison-st., 15, 39, 13. $1,200.
40 acres on C., B. & Q. Railroad, near Riverside. Exchange.
40 acres, 26, 40, 13. $2,500.
5 acres on North Branch, near Rolling Mills. Cheap.
40 acres fronting boulevard, 18, 38, 14. $1,500.
8 acres northeast ¼ 25, 38, 14. Starr & Klemins. $1,800.
20 acres Washington Heights. $500.
STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY, at Irving Park, 4 corners, 200 feet front each, 165 feet deep, on easy terms. Would take in part payment good house and lot in city, North Side preferred, or unimproved property, North Side, east of Clark-st. Above property is in Block 18, two blocks from depot, has abundant artesian well water; railroad fare 7 cents. Address OWNER, 205 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R., near Lawndale at Hawthorne and Riverside, and boulevard fronts east of Douglas Park. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT OAKLAND, city limits, at a sacrifice, if taken this week. Easy terms, and a bargain. Apply to ULRICK & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES (30 ACRES GROVE), WITH buildings and improvements that cost $15,000, 16 miles from Chicago and one mile from station on C., B. & Q. R. R., a very desirable place; part payment will be taken in city or suburban property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 OR 60 ACRES, SUITABLE FOR SUBdividing, 1½ miles from Irving Park, 1 mile from junction of Chicago, St. Paul & Northwestern Railroad, on easy terms; also 200 feet north of Englewood, in the grove, at $25 per foot, on easy terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—A 10 acre block in the delightful suburban town of Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Good society, churches, schools, and accommodation trains at low fare. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—50x125 FEET ENGLEwood, near Normal School and depot, with particularly well built house, 8 rooms, besides bath-room, wash-room, and fine cellar; must sell. Call Monday, if you don't want to loss a bargain. Also, lots in South Chicago, Washington Heights, and Jefferson. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and lot 50x150 feet, near depot, on monthly payments of $50, without interest. Also lots on monthly payments of $25. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Hyde Park, handsomely situated, good house and plenty of ground; will be sold low and on easy terms if applied for at once. Address Box 94, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SEC. 34, 40, 13; EASY terms; rare chance for subdivision; three railroad stations within 5 minutes' walk; half a mile from city limits; other good property taken in part exchange for either whole or half interest. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A nice new house, built as you want it, in the most desirable locality at South Englewood. Long time and easy payments. See A. F. NOBLE, Room 2, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ADJACENT TO the depot at South Englewood, on monthly, quarterly, and yearly payments. A. F. NOBLE, Room 2, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.: 56 acres fronting north on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; will divide and sell parts; no greater bargain for the future.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON GREENWOOD-AV., near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, east front; it is good either for building or as an investment; in a natural grove. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST., Lake Forest residence property improved and vacant. Those seeking suburban houses should visit this beautiful suburb. Austin lots near depot, churches, and school. Englewood lots near depot, church, and school; will build houses for those desiring it, in Sec. 22, 39, 13, five acres.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, TWO ACRES, with cottage about ⅝ of a mile from station; also lots east of Wallace-st., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth cheap, and on easy terms. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—17½ ACRES IMPROVED, AT DESplaines; will make splendid subdivision; cheap and easy terms. MUIRHEAD & CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY PARKER & STOWE, ROOM 19, S. E. cor. Madison and Clark-sts., 72 lots in Chittick's Subdivision of N ½ of S ½ of S E ¼ N E ¼ Sec. 18, 38, 14, one mile N. W. of Englewood and 1½ miles from Stock Yards, near boulevard. One of the above firm will be at Town Hall, Stock Yards, on Saturday, March 1, at 2 p. m., from whom purchasers may learn terms, etc. Owner resides on premises, and will show property.
Also, acre property on Humboldt Boulevard, and 35 lots in Sherman's Addition to Holstein.
Loans negotiated on the most satisfactory terms.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT wholesale acre prices. 85 lots yet for sale out of 144 50-foot lots, which I am selling for $14,000; average price less than $100 per lot; terms, $25 cash, balance $10 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBDIVISION—LARKIN & JENKS have a new subdivision of 20 acres at the new Northwestern car-shops. These lots are 50x125. Those wishing choice corners in this new city should call soon. We will sell these lots, for a few days, very low, for a very small cash payment, balance on five years' time. We expect to sell them all in thirty days. Office, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK—SOUTH ENGLEwood; easy terms.
20 acres at Washington Heights, cheap.
Bargains, inside and outside property. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF 5, 10, OR 40 ACRE acre tracts near and fronting Humboldt Park, and on the lines of the Chicago & Pacific and C., M. & St. Paul Railroads, suitable for subdivision. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT CORNELL, NEAR CORNELL Watch Factory, high and dry acre property, in blocks of 6⅔ acres, very cheap; easy cash payment; balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent, optional; good for subdivision; 150 trains a day to the city, carrying passengers to the West Side, VanBuren-st. and Grand Union Depots. For additional particulars apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A nice home in Hinsdale, on easy terms. Get up on high land before the flood comes. Houses $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, and more. Inquire at Hinsdale or 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENNTS OR WILL exchange for improved city property, farm of 140 acres, 8 miles from city limits, near station, fare 16 cents; all under cultivation, new modern built house of 15 rooms, large cellar. Two good barns and out-buildings, bearing orchard, plenty of small fruit; also stock, grain, farming implements, etc. Finest suburban home in Cook County. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—LOTS OR acres cheap. Free fare for customers. Call at 9:30 a. m. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 22 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT WINETka with 2½ acres of ground well laid out with fruit trees, grapes, etc.; this is a bargain. For particulars, apply to H. F. ELDRED & CO., 125 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON LOTS, CLOSE TO depot and public school; ridge lots and grove lots, 15 to 30 feet above the lake, with direct sewerage to the lake, only $15 to $25 per front foot, on easy terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago; T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SEIPP'S SUBDIVISION. 5, 10, or 15 acres on Stony Island-av., near Cornell.
15 or 20 acres near Stony Island and South Chicago-avs.
10, 15, or 30 acres at South Englewood.
10 acres on Halsted-st., near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.
10 acres near Union Stock Yards, subdivided.
10 or 20 acres near new car-shops of C. & N. W. R. R.
2 or 6 acres at Hawthorne, very cheap.
Bargains in acre property and lots near Brighton.
Several pieces of acre property near South Lynn.
Houses, lots, and acre property at Hinsdale.
Acre property and lots at Jefferson.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSTON House and lease of ground for $750.
New house and large lot, $3,000.
New house and two lots, $4,500.
New house and fine lot, $7,000.
CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago.
T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT HUMBOLDT PARK AT very low prices on monthly payments. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $9 PER FOOT, ½ MILE NORTH of north city limits; 31 lots at Maplewood; much less than auction prices. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, OR ANY PART, NEAR Central Park; Lake-st. runs through Centre. E. J. BRANDT, owner, No. 474 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, subdivided into two 5-acre blocks, at $250 per acre. ½ cash. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, A STOCK of clothing hats, caps, and furnishing goods. 328 State-st. R. & F.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE AND GROUNDS at Hinsdale, in exchange for lot in city. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO those wishing to exchange real estate for a very desirable stock of cloths, dry goods, and notions, now at Kenosha, Wis.; goods invoiced at cost price amount to $9,000; clean, nice stock, suitable for immediate sale; owner has too much other business to manage store, and wishes to dispose of it at once. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 511 Wabash-av., and 159 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACTURING BUSIness for city property, a house, vacant lots, or house and lot. Value from $2,000 to $3,000. Address X 40, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE AND SEVEN lots at Jefferson, and eleven grove lots near the depot at Washington Heights, for unincumbered farm store or hotel in the country. Address S. C. SCOTHAN, No. 6 South Peoria-st., Chicago. Apply immediately.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF BEST MANUFACture of locks, exclusive sale. Will exchange part interest to a business man, or hardware house, who will take charge of business. Examine stock from 12 to 2, at 72 East Madison-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PIECE OF CITY IMproved property for acre property, near the city. ANDREW PEARSON & CO., 180 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHEAP, SUBURBAN LOTS FOR jewelry, watches, horses, or other good personal property. Address, with particulars, H 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN KANSAS, and $1,000 mortgage on a farm, for improved city property. Will assume small incumbrance. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY A LARGE list of finely improved farms, near Chicago, of every size and price to suit. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FINE HOUSE AND grounds on one of the avenues (south), a good paying business property on the West Side. Owner does not wish the premises advertised. For additional particulars, apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—75X180 FEET, WITH NEW BRICK buildings on State-st., near Thirty-second; want 100 or 200 feet on one of the avenues, east of State-st. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD HOUSES, WITH lots, on Shurtleff-av., north of Thirty-first-st. Want unimproved lots east of State-st. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FRAME HOUSE, WITH LARGE lot, on Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for marble front on one of the avenues; difference, if any, paid in cash. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty a farm of 90 acres in Benton County, Iowa; small house, fenced, and under cultivation; near Vinton. CORTHELL, at 122 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MY RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO for residence in suburban or interior town. For particulars address J. CADWALADER, 15 Silver-st.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE UNINCUMBERed for hardware, cutlery, guns, pistols, and sporting goods, at 80 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS NEAR HUMBOLDT Park for a house on West Side to remove before May 1. S. F. NORTON, Room 32, 156 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE HOUSE 20x44, LOT 37½x125 to 18-foot alley, three blocks west of Lincoln Park entrance, for vacant lot on North Side worth about $4,000. Address B 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE SUBURBAN HOUSE AND $1,500 cash for cottage and lot in Chicago. Address C 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GROCERY STORE DOING good business, cheap for part cash, balance trade. Must sell on account of sickness. J. M. BEVERLEY, 21 Oriental Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TWO OR THREE DWELLings worth $18,000 or $20,000, a choice business lot of 40 feet on Market-st., near Randolph. C. M. DONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH CANAL-st., for house and lot worth about $12,000. Assume incumbrance. WM. B. LANGLEY, 59 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MARCHANDISE, HORSES and buggies jewelry, or furniture, a few good lots in Lemont close to railroad, 25 miles from Chicago. Address J. F., 69 Pacific-av.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND buggy for strictly choice suburban realty. Address E 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY REAL ESTATE, FARMS, acre property, and lots, with cash and merchandise, or vice versa. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. Joe, Mich., 80 acres, for large stock or grain farm, or a farm; and a 5 or 10 acre piece with a good house near some good town. Address T 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES AND real estate for stock of goods. Address B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO LOTS, or California stock and merchandise in exchange for new 12-room cottage and lot. Address X 16, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED AND paying business; a few thousand dollars and good business ability required. Call or address Room 3, 89 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO TAKE HALF interest in an old established produce commission business; first-class references given and required. Address C 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a safe cash business of four years' standing. Satisfactory reference given. Address T 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE IS now offered for a partner with a capital of from $6,000 to $8,000, in a good paying and substantial manufacturing business; one of the oldest established in the city. Apply personally to E. A. JOHNES, 166 West Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A EUROPEAN GARDNER and horticulturist of large experience desires to meet with a party, owner of suitable grounds in the city, and about $2,000 ready money to engage in the business of gardening, the culture of plants and of flowers; advertiser thoroughly understands the building of green-houses, etc.; has been employed here for some years, and can satisfy whoever reflects that large and sure profits will be realized out of the undertaking. Address K 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A HOMŒOPATHIC PHYsician; good references. Address HOMŒOPATHIST, R 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED drug store with a growing business; amount of capital required about $2,000. Address A 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-established wholesale house: a conservative business man with $30,000 can find a business in every way satisfactory. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A PARTY OF LIMITED means but possessed of a valuable connection in the wholesale lumber and shingle commission business of the city, with a firm of moderate capital desirous of engaging in the business. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, E 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN AN ESTABlished grocery business, South Side; or, will sell. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED meat market; half interest for $400. For particulars, address on Monday, O 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO JOIN THE advertiser (who has $1,000) to open a retail tea and coffee store. Address O 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER WITH $2,000 to take a half interest in the safest and best business in Chicago for the capital invested. Call at 494 Wabash-av., and investigate.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000, TO take an interest in safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address B 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—OR BACKER, WITH $1,000 or $2,000, to put on the market an article on hand of great value; party furnishing means can control goods. O 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH CASH CAPital or available credit, as partner in a safe and profitable business South. References and business first-class. Address D 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MERCANTILE BUSIness, with small capital. Must have references. Apply after to-day 157 Fifth-av., Room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL, IN A good paying legitimate business, that will pay $6,000 per annum. Address G 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, with about $5,000, for the furniture business, in which the advertiser has had 15 years' successful experience but by loss from fire requires more capital. A 1 references given and required. Apply Monday at the office of S. I. WELLS, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars, in an old-established and paying commission business. We have an agency worth $5,000 yearly; light expenses, and to the right party can offer a good opening. Address O 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN a jobbing trade, to extend the business. References given and required. Address J. S. WILLIAMS, care of Carrier 53.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO $1,000 CAPItal, to manufacture a new article paying from $400 to $500 a month clear profit. Address, with place of interview, X 32, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ON THE 17TH INST., A SMALL-SIZED brown cow, with a white face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by giving information as to her whereabouts with C. H. Stocks, 889 West Lake-st. CHAS. BONNER.

STRAYED—ON SATURDAY MORNING, THE 22D, a dark brown horse, blind of the right eye, U S on the left shoulder, a blister mark on the neck. Whoever will return the same to No. 100 Mather-st. will be rewarded.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.
726 and 728 Wabash-av., 2-story frame house, 12 rooms, each from May 1, 1873.
1282 Wabash-av., 9 rooms.
Three-story brick house on Wabash-av.; near Harmon-court, 18 rooms, from May 1, 1873.
1446 and 1448 Prairie-av., 8 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.
Stores and dwellings above, 500, 562, and 564 West Madison-st.
Two-story and basement brick house on Washington-st., near Lincoln-st., 12 rooms, completely furnished.
Furnished house on Peoria-st., near Adams.
69 West Sheldon-st., 3-story and basement, 13 rooms, $83.33 per month.
Two-story frame house 12 South Clinton-st.

NORTH DIVISION.
329, 331, and 333 Chicago-av., new 2-story brick houses, 11 rooms each.
156 and 158 Illinois-st., stores, and dwellings above.
537 Webster-av., new house, 11 rooms.
House and store 970 Clark-st.
290 Chicago-av., new stone-front house, 11 rooms.
714, 716, and 718 North Franklin-st., new houses, 11 rooms each.
Houses for sale and rent in all parts of the city. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT THE GENERAL REAL ESTATE AND Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block:
No. 14 Eldridge-court, 3-story and basement marble front house of 14 rooms.
1220 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement house of 10 rooms.
1515 Wabash-av., 2-story house, 8 rooms.
507 Wentworth-av., house of 7 rooms.
114 North Paulina-st., cottage, 7 rooms.
752 Hubbard-st., 2-story frame house of 14 rooms.
1012 West Adams-st., 2-story frame house of 11 rooms.
7 Flournoy-st., cottage, 6 rooms.
Two tenements of 12 rooms each in brick building corner of Beach and Harrison-sts.
230 Sedgwick-st., house of 9 rooms.
743 Sedgwick-st., brick house, 11 rooms; barn.
424 Fullerton-av., 3-story and basement marble front house.
476 and 478 North LaSalle-st., 2-story and basement houses, with Mansard roofs.
26 rooms in building corner of North Wells and Hinsdale-sts., suitable for a small hotel or boarding house.
16 rooms on the second and third floors of the building No. 204 Washington-st.
13 South Water-st., 26 rooms.
869 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement house, from May 1, 1873.
735 and 737 Wabash-av., from May 1, 1873.
Also, good ground leases on Randolph and Lake-sts. for a long term of years.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH barn; Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. The furniture will be sold cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON PARK-AV., all modern improvements; possession March 1; rent, $100 per month. Address G 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLY-LOCATED HOUSES, North, South and West Sides, from $30 to $150 per month. M. CANFIELD, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, TWO-STORIES AND basement, 187 Superior-st. None but first-class parties need apply. Inquire of C. MARKUS, 199 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE MAIN FLOOR OF A PLEASANT house, two squares from Union Park; water, gas, and closets, coal house, back and front entrance, and hall; terms, $30 per month; at home to-day. No. 90 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class house, 11 rooms, modern improvements; furniture for sale, all new, at a sacrifice. Address O 28, Tribune.

TO RENT—TWO STONE FRONT HOUSES ON West Washington-st., connected; 30 rooms; full of good paying boarders; furniture for sale, if desired. Call at 314 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AND FURTITURE FOR SALE—AN 11-room, 2-story and basement house, well furnished (every room). Furniture, beds, and bedding, carpets, lace curtains, etc, will be sold at a bargain. Location very desirable, and rent an object. For particulars and schedule of effects apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH BARN, water, etc., south of Harrison-st., and near Hoyne. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WEST SIDE, 7 ROOMS, $35; furniture complete, for a song. J. E. KIMBALL, Real Estate Agent, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN REAR OF 205 ABERDEEN-st., at $10 per month.

TO RENT—98 CORNELIA-ST., A SMALL REAR cottage of 5 rooms at $12 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 713 HUBBARD-ST., WITH 8½ feet basement, above ground, cheap. Inquire of F. J. SMITH, 15 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house, 13 rooms, with or without furniture; barn and carriage house; No. 1029 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st.; with large lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE furnished complete; large lot, barn and carriage house; Adams-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Large basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND LARGE LOT, NO. 1124 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; splendid chance to begin housekeeping; new furniture for sale at a great reduction; if desired, will sell on long time, monthly payments, or exchange for merchandise or building material. Call at house.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY WHO WILL BUY $1,000 worth of furniture, the eight-room cottage No. 311 West Washington-st.; rent $65 per month; lease until May, 1874; immediate possession. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, SUITABLE for a boarding-house, in good locality. Inquire at 166 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS IN GOOD neighborhood at $60 a month, possession given March 1. Stoves and gas fixtures for sale. Inquire on premises, 307 West Jackson-st. near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—A TWO STORY COTTAGE, CONVENient to business, $16 per month. CAHILL & CO'S., 122 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 45 MINUTES' RIDE, $12; 4 rooms South Jefferson-st., $10; 5 rooms, $15; farm, 160 acres, 15 miles out, with stock and utensils. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE; greatest bargain in the city; must be sold immediately. 251½ Park-av.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE CORNER OF WOOD and Van Buren-sts. at $15 per month.

TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, in good repair; water and gas; low rent to a good tenant. Inquire, with reference, at 600 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 302 WALnut-st., water, bath-room, etc. MARTIN BROS. & CO., 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, AND BARN if required, corner of Burling-st. and Webster-av., North Side, cheap.

TO RENT—DWELLING 184 PORTLAND-AV., FIVE rooms, cheap.
Dwelling 58 North Sangamon-st., 7 rooms; newly papered.
Cottage 62 North Sangamon-st., 7 rooms, newly fitted up. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$75—HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEAR UNION Park. Brick house, 11 rooms, near Lincoln Park, modern improvements, $800. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Notary Public, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE BUILDING 475 WABASH-av., well adapted for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at the building, to PECKHAM & BROWN.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS, 6 ROOMS EACH, on North Side, near the street cars. GRAHAM, PERRY & CO., 166 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, corner Halsted-st. and Belden-av. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ON THIRD-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement frame dwelling, with 9 large rooms and 5 closets, bathing room; gas in every room, and water on both floors. Inquire at L. CLINE & SON, 8 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF DWELLING, NO. 628 West Madison-st., near Paulina. T. C. HILL, Room 7, 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6, ANOTHER OF 5 rooms, one block from horse cars; North Side; $20 and $16. A. T. GALT, 77 South Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE 124 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11 rooms. Apply at SIMONDS & CO., 128 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLings, three stories and basement, with brick barns, Nos. 314 and 316 North LaSalle-st. Inquire at 330 North LaSalle-st., or Room 3, Rice's Building.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, containing more than 40 rooms, at the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and Arnold-sts. Apply, after 4 p. m., at 51 South Curtis-st., to J. G. HAMILTON.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS to a responsible party, at reasonable rates. Inquire at 154 Sophia-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIdence, brown stone front, situated in Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 93 Second-place, between Court and Clinton-sts.; furnished complete; furniture all new. House contains 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; will sell the furniture or rent house without furniture, or will exchange for a furnished house in Chicago. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence of William B. Pierce, Esq., at Kenwood Station; fine grounds; house roomy and in perfect order; rent moderate. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FLOORS OF 6 ROOMS EACH IN NEW brick block on Lake-st., between May and Ann. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, 10 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels, wash-bowl, hot and cold water, bath and closet, gas-fixtures, &c. No. 273 Thirty-first-st. Just painted inside and out. Inquire of owner at 271 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A BUILDING ON THE NORTHEAST corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av., being finished for a hotel; will be ready for occupancy May 1. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, FURNISHED, on a leading avenue (South Side), near Thirty-second-st. Family of three persons would desire board. Prefer applicants having no children. Address C M, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE STORIES and basement marble front, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; will rent to private family only. Owner and family will board for rental. Apply at 124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID MARBLE FRONT DWELLing, 2½ stories, 11 rooms, and all modern improvements, closets and store-room; first-class. No. 330 Chicago-av.: rent low to a good tenant. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—481 WABASH-AV., CORNER of Eldridge-court, large house and barn; fine location.
8 South Green-st., 2-story frame, 9 rooms.
S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, furnished or unfurnished; West Side. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, AND FURNIture for sale, or will rent furnished. Address G 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING SIX ROOMS; water in the kitchen; rent, $26. Apply at 143 Aberdeen-st., between Van Buren and Tyler.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT PARKSIDE. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—ON FRIDAY, A SORREL HORSE with halter on, at 1165 Indiana-av. W. H. HOYT.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NO. 511 WEST Madison-st.—A few families can be accommodated with handsomely furnished suites of rooms at moderate rates. Also, single gentlemen.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, at $12, $15, $25, and $30 per month. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 183 WEST Monroe-st., 3 doors East of Halsted.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also cheap room, at 177 Clark-st., northeast corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 28.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on second floor northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 21.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED HALL BED room, would do for two gentlemen; rent $11. 645 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR CONTAINING 10 rooms including bath room, at a low rate. Inquire at 175 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—1458 INDIANA-AV. THREE NICE rooms.

TO RENT—NO. 17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply on the premises 59 Shurtleff-av., or to E. NICHELS, 265 Archer-av.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS, WELL FURnished, with or without board. 709 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED SLEEPING APARTments; one of the best locations on South Side. Address or call, 903 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen only, at 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, 2 LARGE, WELL-furnished front rooms, gas, bath, hot water, and fire. 170 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM WITH PRIVILEGE OF parlor, all furnished, warm, with gas and care; at 83 South Green-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS northeast cor. Randolph and Franklin-sts. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtleman, without board, large front room. Apply at 394 West Randolph-st., near St. Caroline's-Court Hotel.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR OF BRICK HOUSE, 6 ROOMS; new; modern improvements; west of Union Park. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED room, gas and fire, to one or two gentlemen, at 97 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN SECOND STORY IN the rear of 45 South Green-st., cheap.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or double. 178 South Pooria-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove, nicely warmed and cared for; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED large front room, with or without stove, near Twenty-second-st. Apply at 761 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, hot and cold water, and bath-room, on Prairie-av. Would board gentleman and wife if satisfactory arrangements could be made. No other boarders. References given and required. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 139 TWENTY-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. Location very desirable. 179 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, HEATED; has closets, hot and cold water; also front parlor; would board gentleman and wife. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; private family. Apply at 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—83 TWENTY-SECOND-ST—A LARGE furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for two persons; references required.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING at 395 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., at $20. Rooms not shown Sunday.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, at 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars, cheap to a good tenant. Call on Monday.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom; gas and fire if required. Address G 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR a single gentleman; private family. 817 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR two gentlemen or man and wife. Inquire at 48 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, at No. 88 South Green-st., near Madison, suitable for two gentlemen. Terms low.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPING room in cottage 252 West Washington-st.; $18 per month.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF A RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, 3 closets, and cellar, at $25 per month. 456 South Park-av.

TO RENT—2 UNFURISHED FRONT ROOMS ON Madison-st., near Sherman House; one near corner Halsted-st. Apply 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, to respectable parties, with or without board. Also, single rooms on second floor. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Illinois-st., sixth house east of Rush-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED FOR gentlemen, with gas and use of bath, from $3.50 to $5.50 per week, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, suitable for an office, or Dentists' room. Apply at 686 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO YOUNG MEN OF RESPECTability can obtain two pleasant rooms where there are two other gentlemen; fire and gas. 80 West Van Buren.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, at 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 69 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BACK PARLOR SUITE, with stove and fuel, and use of bath-room; also large room suitable for gentlemen, at 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—7 NICE ROOMS OVER STORE AT 145 West Twelfth-st. No other rooms connect with the hall. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRE, gas, &c. Use of piano, if desired. 143 Third-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF PRIVATE HOUSE, or will rent rooms en suite or singly. 720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRE, FOR gentlemen only, over 245 West Madison.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, in small private family. 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 85 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND clothes-press, $12 per month. Front hall bedroom, $8. Good size back, with clothes-press, $8; private family. 360 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR private parties. Address B 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, for gentleman and wife; first-class. 570 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM, FURNISHED, SECond floor front, at 291 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 NEATLY-FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, each suitable for two, or single gentleman, at 633 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for light housekeeping. Inquire at 271 West Randolph-st., to-day.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT OR REAR ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in second or third story, brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Have inside blinds and modern conveniences. First-class in all respects. No families with children need apply. Room 40, No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—98 CORNELIA-ST., 1, 2, AND 3 GOOD rooms at $4, $6, and $8 per month.

TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1, AN EXCELlent suite of furnished rooms, suitable for man and wife or 4 single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, on the premises, Parker's Building, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT SUITE OF FURnished rooms to a couple of gentlemen who wish to be permanent, without board, location central and good, on West Side. Address A 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. Z. BARBARA, FORMERLY of St. Louis, will call at or send her address to 107 South Peoria-st., she can learn of something to her advantage.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW, PREpossessing and accomplished, is desirous of becoming acquainted with a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony. Address MRS. B 68, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BELLE P. CLINTON. I HAVE WRITten several times. Why do you not answer? I have only received one letter since I saw you. Please write to same address. CHARLIE.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY THAT RECOGnized friend, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., also Madison and Market, Friday, at 2 p. m., please send her address to H 66, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—NELL, DON'T KNOW THE ADDRESS, or would have written; you can send it to N. Address H 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO called at 145 South Jefferson-st., on Sunday, please call at 44 West Randolph-st., up-stairs? NETTIE.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN THAT EXAMined the "Arabian blood" saddle pony on the corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., will find it to his advantage by addressing T 15, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO noticed gentleman on the train coming into the city, yesterday afternoon, and got off at Park Station, address O 24, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—GRANGER, DINE WITH ME TO-morrow at the Sherman, and bring that diamond pin. R. H. EDMUNDS.

PERSONAL—MR. CHARLES HARTLEY; YOU will find the receipt for those goods at GRANGER'S, 128 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—NELILE RECEIVED YOURS ALL right. Letter in the post-office for you. C.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO WISHES TO rent the furnished room at 195½ West Madison-st. will please call, as it is now for rent.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—TO SELL T. BOURGOIN'S Water Proof Polish. No humbug. Call and see for yourself. T. BOURGOIN, corner of Washington and Clark-sts., Court House Square.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE best selling articles out. Address Agents' Supply Depot, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—OUR CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $20 a day; we want a few more. Call at once and secure territory. J. S. BAKER & CO., 40 Walnut-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry. Useful articles of ready sale, with large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TRAVELING FOR WHOLEsale houses on commission, to call at Nos. 280 and 282 South Canal-st. They will find a staple article that meets with ready sale. A good commission.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

STORES, OFFICES, &c.
Four-story building, 111 and 113 Lake-st.
Second, third and fourth floors over Hale, Ayer & Co., corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.
Five story building 211 and 213 East Monroe-st.
Very desirable store and basement, Nos. 144 and 146 East Lake-st.
Stores and basements, 216 and 218 East Washington-st.
66 Lake-st., four-story building.
Choice offices corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.
23 and 25 East Randolph-st.
One-half of store and lofts 82 State-st.
Second, third, and fourth floors, northwest corner Lake and State-sts.
Store and lofts, 52 East Madison-st.
Stores and lofts, 351 and 353 Wabash-av.
114 Fifth-av., 4-story building.
45 and 47 East Jackson-st.
Second third, and fourth floors, 146 South Clark-st.
Lofts and basement, 148 State-st.
W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE NEW marble front building, northwest corner Monroe and Adams-sts. Plans at our office. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES, LOFTS, AND basements, on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—159 FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe-sts. basement, stores, and offices. BAIRD & SHANDREW, 181 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY 25x70, three-story high, used for a furniture shop; engine and boiler new; the premises front three streets. Apply at 288 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN 143 MONroe-st. Store and basement in 145 Monroe-st. Large upper floor in 149 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO CORNER OFFICES, EXCHANGE Building, as insurance offices. Inquire at Room 43, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 60 FEET DEEP, 376 STATE-st., well adapted for trunk store, barber shop, or other business. J. L. DAVIS.

TO RENT—STORE 30X167 FEET ON RANDOLPH-st., near State-st!
Offices with vaults!
Large room, fourth floor!
Store and basement with vaults!
The latter in Foot Block.
L. C. P. FREER, Room 9, Southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 10 LASALLE-ST, SUITABLE for wholesale tobacco and cigar business; immediate possession given. Apply to RICHARDS & GOOCH, 181 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS AND basement of 124 South Clark-st., 20x80, suitable for printing offices; also three offices at 126 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE WORKSHOP, 18x24 feet, suitable for a painter, or other light trade. Apply to FRASER, 49 State-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD CARRIAGE FACTORY. Inquire at 602 State-st.

TO RENT—4 FINE LOFTS, 47x80, CORNER MADIson-st. and Fifth-av. Inquire of A. & J. M. FRENCH, Room 13, Phoenix Block.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF LARGE BRICK barn, for mechanical uses. Rear of 447 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORE, 21x70, DOING A trade of $125,000 per year, on reasonable terms. Address H. N. TODD, Wenona, Ill., or W. TODD, 141 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE UNDER Bishop-Court Hotel, 90x24. 521 Madison-st. N. S. GROW.

TO RENT—SHOP-ROOM FOR A PLUMBER. Apply to CHAS. MATTHEWS, 75 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1002 WEST MADISON-ST., A NICE store. Inquire at the place.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING on Calhoun-place, in rear of 90 Washington-st., for mechanical purposes, arranged for power. Also handsome offices at 90 Washington-st. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE FOR PHYSICIAN OR dentist, and rooms for housekeeping. Apply at drug store, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORE, VERY CHEAP, AT 446 SOUTH Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE, DWELLING, AND BARN, ALL new with modern improvements, and furniture for sale, at 544 North Wells.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LOFT with gas fixtures and office complete, at 173 South Water-st. Inquire No. 71 South Canal-st., in the store.

TO RENT—IN GOOD REPAIR AND AT A LOW figure, barn and carriage house and stabling for three horses. Address or call at 903 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, IN Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., all heated and ventilated, by JOHN WILLIAMS, in basement.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE RENTING agents, 188 West Madison.
Photograph gallery and 6 rooms 89 South Halsted-st., near Madison; also, in same building, 3 or 4 splendid rooms for offices.
18 rooms in new brick, suitable for 4 families or a boarding-house, at 95 South Halsted.
4 rooms corner Halsted and Madison for offices only.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT FORmerly occupied by Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, corner of Monroe and Market-sts. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city, and will be leased on favorable terms. Inquire of HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS ON MICHIGAN and Wabash-avenues, State, Clark, Dearborn, and cross-sts., from 20 to 50 feet wide, at reduced rents. M. CANFIELD, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT northeast corner Monroe and Market-sts. Also, 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, 50x90 feet, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts. Rooms and stores in Masonic Block, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Large stores on Randolph-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Houses in all parts of the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A SMALL BUILDING SUITABLE FOR barber or shoemaker shop, at 223 West Lake-st.; rent $12.50. Also some rooms; rent $25.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—OUR FACTORY, CORner West Washington and Jefferson-sts., with engine, boiler, dry kilns, and shafting; reasonable terms. Also, the most desirable salesroom, 120x50, corner State and Monroe-sts. Inquire of A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune building.

CLAIMS AGAINST INSOLVENT INSURANCE companies bought by E. WAKELEY & CO., Room 10, Morrison Block, 145 South Clark-st.

CASH HIGHEST PRICE FOR CLAIMS ON ALL insolvent insurance companies. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 161 LaSalle-st.

CLAIMS—I WILL CASH THE CLAIMS OF THE bankrupt insurance companies before or after dividend. J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NOTE FOR $500, due in about 15 months, with interest; will exchange for city property or piano, as I am leaving the city. Address R. LEONARD, Globe Theatre.

FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES AND REAL ESTATE to trade for stock of goods. Address B 57, Tribune office.

INSURANCE CLAIMS IN ALL BANKRUPT COMpanies cashed at highest rates. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

I WILL PAY 10 AND 5 PER CENT COMMISSIONS for $1,500 for 3 or 5 years on a house and lot, South Side, worth $3,000 cash; principals only address B 18, Tribune office.

LOANS NEGOCIATED ON CHICAGO REAL EState and Illinois farms, 7 to 10 per cent and commissions, $1,000 to $200,000. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—COMMERCIAL AND REAL estate paper bought and sold; loans negotiated. Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe. H. LOWY.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON IMproved city property. BAKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000, OR amount to suit. Secured and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on inside property. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, by AYRES & EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos, and other good collaterals, at No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1, K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $2,000 TO $10,000 at 9 and 10 per cent and commissions. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES BOUGHT. W. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD, on improved property, at 9 per cent; small commissions. RICHMOND & EISENHART, 188 East Madison-st., Room 3.

TO LOAN—$100 ON A SINGLE STONE DIAMOND pin or ring. Address H 41, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, or on farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago, in sums of $2,000 or less. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, on inside real estate worth more than twice the amount. Address T 13, Tribune office.

WE HAVE $5,000 TO BUY GOOD FIRST-CLASS mortgage paper with at a fair rate. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

$1.000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, by PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

$1.500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 East Washington-st., Room 24.

$2.400 TO LOAN FOR 60 OR 90 DAYS, ON SECURED paper. ALEXANDER S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS SECURities only, either in large or small amounts. H. D. TINGLEY, Room 54, Republic Life Building.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, as good as new, price $30; owner leaving city. Call at 68 Illinois-st., up-stairs. JAMES TARBET.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent; machines sold on easy monthly payments, and rented; open evenings.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 4 BLISS & WILLIAMS treadle lever press. Inquire at 124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—ONE H. B. Smith's 36-inch re-sawing machine, in perfect running order. Can be seen in operation at STEPHENS & CLARK'S Planing Mill, Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

TO RENT—ONE 25-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler, with shoe-room. Address H 58, Tribune office.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence east of Wabash-av., and between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; must be first-class in every particular, with a good large barn. Address B, Carrier 11, giving terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 ROOMS in Lake View; must be east of Evanston road and north Diversey-st., with barn. Address D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms in good location on South Side, east of Butterfield-st.; rent not to exceed $35. Address M 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, WITH OR without board, for gentleman, South Side, east of State-st., near Sixteenth. Address, with terms and locality, E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, BY A FAMILY OF three adults, a small cottage or four unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Location must be good, and not very distant from business centre. References given. Address, giving full particulars, X 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHIN ONE MILE OF Court House, three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife only; not to exceed $20 per month. Address D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS OR A small cottage for housekeeping, at low rent and convenient to business, by a family of two. J. C. PARKER, 41 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING room for single gentleman, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. Address, stating price and location, B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MAY 1, HOUSE OF six or eight rooms; good tenant; small family; north of Twenty-second-st., south of Chicago-av. Address ERWIN STANLEY, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., stating location, terms, etc.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN WITHIN ONE block of Douglas House, with room for man. E 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, or a cottage, suitable for housekeeping. Man and wife only. Rent not over $20. State location. O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE, CAPABLE OF holding 18 or 20 horses, located north of Twelfth-st. and east of Halsted-st. Inquire B, 329 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, with barn, on South Side, by a responsible party. Will take possession any time. Address O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS TENANTS waiting; to be occupied May 1st or before; 5 good dwellings, modern improvements, 8 to 15 rooms each, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Also, 7 cottages, 4 to 8 rooms each, north of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of Third-av. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR three pleasant rooms, convenient to cars; rent not to exceed $18 per month. Address B, 624 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, by a family who would like to board owner for rent, if desired; first-class references given and required. Address H 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MY OWN OCCUPANcy, a house of about 12 rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, on the South Side. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms in house with a respectable private family. Address, with terms and location, X 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR small family, on South Side, near Twelfth-st. Address A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 1ST OF MAY next, a house of 10 or 12 rooms, with modern improvements; rent from $40 to $60 per month. Also a house with furnished rooms, suitable for a boarding house. BAIRD & SHANDREW, 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEFORE THE 1ST OF May, a cottage of about 7 or 8 rooms, including bath, also small barn. The advertiser is responsible, and would take it any time before the above date. L H, 603 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR rooms, for doctor's office, West Side, prominent street, gas and fire; terms must be reasonable. Address, with price, X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE FLOOR OF SOME building on North Clark-st., near Turner Hall, finished for photograph gallery to suit tenant. Address J. C. MANN, 636 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON THE South Side, east of State-st. and north of Sixteenth Address H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT TEN rooms, South or West Side, not to exceed $60 per month. Address D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN FAMily, without children, by the 1st of April, on the South Side, east of State-st., preferred, a cottage or house of six or eight rooms, between Harrison and Thirty-first-sts. Address D 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE IN GOOD LOcation, which will accommodate from 30 to 40 horses. Rent not to exceed $75 per month. Address T 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for housekeeping, or a cottage of five or six rooms. Rent must be reasonable. No objections to buying some furniture, if cheap. Address D 15, Tribune office, for one week.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman and wife in private family. On South Side, near Eighteenth-st. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOME GOOD OFFICE rooms, near Chamber Commerce; also, some good cottages, and first-class houses; have good tenants that will take them at fair rental. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, OR PART OF A house of about eight rooms, in good repair, north of Thirtieth-st., South Side, by a good tenant. Address stating rent, etc., X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 6 OR 7 ROOM COTTAGE; good location and in good repair, with water and gas; will pay all it is worth. K. S., Central Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHed house, in the South or West Divisions, 12 to 15 rooms; all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM, without board; private family preferred. Address H 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM ON SECOND floor, about 25x60, suitable for light wholesale business. Location east of Wells-st., north of VanBuren, south of river. Address, stating size, location, and price. D. NEEDHAM, 669 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR the upper or lower part of a house furnished complete for house-keeping, by a married party, for one month; price no object if place suits. Address H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, or small cottage; good neighborhood. Address B 54, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, an elegantly furnished house of 12 or 15 rooms; house must contain all modern improvements; will not object to boarding owners if without children. Best city references given and required. Address B 53, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, OR PART OF A house, suitable for housekeeping, by man, wife, and child; child 2½ years old. Address, stating terms and location, X 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and lady, with board for lady; or 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; must be on the South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. Address P. O. Box 113.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, EAST OF Wells-st., house of 8 to 9 rooms, with water, rent $45 to $50, from May 1. Also on North or West Side, a cottage of 5 rooms, water, rent $20 to $25, 1st to 15th May. Address H. P. DALY, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITABLE BUILDING for a livery stable that will accommodate from 80 to 100 horses, located in the district bounded by Adams, Lake, Franklin, and Wabash. Address A L, office of S. F. Cooper, attorney-at-law, Room 4, northeast corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF 14 rooms, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, OR 3 rooms suitable for housekeeping; no children; state location and price. Address O 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED HOOPSKIRT-maker and 10 hands on ladies' undergarments; only those who worked before for a shop wanted. Bring samples and reference to 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED — TO RENT — ONE FURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, and one for single gentleman, with or without board, on Monroe or Washington-sts., between Halsted and Sheldon. Address X 17, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LADY LEFT HER MUFF AT 16 NORTH CLARK-st., last Monday. If she will call for it and pay charges, she may have it. E. HERBERT.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, 6 O'CLOCK, IN AN Archer-av. car, a pocketbook, containing two rings and the address of the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded. Address MISS S. E. McNALLY, No. 228 Archer-av., or BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274, 276, and 278 Wabash-av.

LOST—FEB. 19, WHILE INSPECTING NEW residences on Oak-st. and Chicago-av., a breast pin, a gold cross on a black ground. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Dr. HOOPER'S drug store Clark-st., near Erie, or 439 Belden-av.

LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S FUR COLLAR, ALASKA seal, near corner Washington and Dearborn-sts., Friday, 21st inst. Return to T. WIGHT, Room 21, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st. $5 reward.

LOST—FEB. 11, ON MADISON-ST. CAR, GOLD band bracelet, black enamel, owner's name inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon returning same to owner in THOMAS GOODMAN'S Insurance Agency, No. 188 Madison-st., corner Wells.

LOST—BLACK POCKET-BOOK, SATURDAY, 11 A. m., going from Kingsbury's store, on Lake-st., out Wood, up Park-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 280 Park-av.

LOST—A SMALL PONY FROM 412 SOUTH CLARK-st., with harness on; $5 for her return.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, FROM 148 SOUTH Peoria-st., a young black and tan terrier dog; white spot on chest. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to T. A. SANGSTER, 61 South Canal-st.

LOST—A LADY'S FUR COLLAR, ON MICHIGAN-av., near Sixteenth-st. Reward will be given for return to 786 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

FOUND—A MUFF, IN A SOUTH SIDE CAR. CAN be found at 274 Michigan-av. by describing and paying for this notice.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK IN A WEST SIDE street car; contained a small amount of money and cards with name B. F. Allen. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at northwest corner Van Buren and Market-sts.

MUSICAL.

A PIANO OF SUPERIOR ACTION TO RENT. Apply at 643 West Washington-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE. DO NOT rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 618 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS UNEQUALED IN everything that makes a first-class instrument; price, $39 to $900. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, new or second-hand; state price and name of the manufacturer. Address D 16, Tribune office.

WHY PAY $500 FOR A PIANO, WHEN YOU CAN buy a first-class new instrument for $375? I am selling new pianos $150 less the usual price at 251 Park-av., West Side.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A KIND, YOUNG HORSE, TOP BUGGY, HARNESS, &c., &c., only $150; the owner is sick and has no use for it. Call to-day (Sunday) at No. 8 Taylor-st., near State, Room 1.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, SUITABLE FOR light driving or business; cheap. Address O 22, Tribune office.

AUCTION WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS OF horses, one hack, carriages, wagons, harness; good stabling for boarders; money advanced on goods left in my charge. 431 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

AUCTION—NEXT TUESDAY, AT 10 A. M.—A fine lot of horses, some good. Lot of lumber, wagons, harness, etc. Bring in your stock, if you want it sold. No charge, if not sold. At new brick barn, 242 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE—3 PAIRS MATCHED HORSES, SUITable for light delivery or express purposes. Car load work horses. Also, a few stalls for steady boarders. WHEELER & COOK, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

FLETCHER & LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACturers and dealers in light carriages—Factory, corner Sedgwick and Division-sts.; Salesroom, 338 State-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DAPPLED-Grey coupe horse. Apply in rear 519 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY AND express wagons of all kinds at 283 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—1 DOCTOR'S PHAETON; 1 OPEN CALifornia buggy, and 2 business horses, very cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WORK HORSES, DOUBLE and single harness, and express wagon; also, good open business buggy. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, 1,100 pounds, can trot in 3; a splendid family horse; will sell cheap. Call at 16 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF DRAFT HORSES, and a car load of large mules, at WALKER's stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—$150—A GOOD BUGGY-HORSE, trots at a lively pace, but no pretence of unusual speed; is a perfectly sound, reliable, and serviceable young horse; not afraid of the cars. Apply at 933 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON—HORSE and harness for $165. Also heavy express rig, cheap for cash. Call at 53 Blue Island-av. JOHN McCARTY.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; A good business rig. Apply to T. O. AFFELD, Greenebaum's Bank, 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Concord buggy. Apply to FRASER, 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD BUSINESS AND BUGGY horses; two fast ones and some very toppy lookers; also, 2 second-hand buggies and 3 sets harness; very cheap. Barn in alley rear of No. 422 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON IN GOOD order, cheap. Inquire at 1417 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK MORGAN HORSE, 8 years old; a lady can drive him. For sale for want of use. Inquire of GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW SQUARE BOX-top buggy, $300 cash (worth $400) or will take as high as $1,000 in real estate, and pay difference. J. HENRY EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

I HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR 15 HORSES, ALL grades; 86 and 88 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn. M. C. BRADLEY.

WANTED—PONY AND PHAETON—PONY MUST be kind and gentle, and phaeton in good order. Address G J, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ONE-HORSE SPRING TRUCK. Call at No. 5 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness in exchange for good piano, or will sell piano cheap; or will buy if cheap. Call on or address T. B. STACY, Sheriff's office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; complete rig; must be a good one, and cheap for cash. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

WANTED—A LIGHT ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR hauling lumber, 8 to 9 Monday. W. F. HAIR, 44 Central Union Block.

WANTED—NICE HORSE AND BUGGY WORTH from $400 to $500, part cash, balance real estate. Address A D, Box 356.

WANTED—A GOOD OPEN BUGGY IN EXchange for a fine young mare, sound and kind. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LIGHT TOP BUGGY, but little used. Must be first-class manufacture, and worth the money. Will pay cash. Address B., care of Frye, Warner & Kelley, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY TO EXCHANGE for a lot in the most promising suburb of Chicago; a good bargain will be given. B. GRANGER, Room 14, 93 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—24 TEA CANS, 7 COFFEE TUBS, cheap, together or separate. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY FRAME BUILDING 20x40 ft., centrally located, with lease. This is a bargain. For terms and particulars address D 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 52 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DIAMOND RINGS, SOLITAIRE AND cluster. Watches and new chain at a great sacrifice. Fire and burglar-proof bank safe, $1,000. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 132 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—A FRAME BARN, 20X40 FEET, LOcated on the corner of Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st. Apply on premises from 5 to 8 p. m., or at Room 4 Exchange Building, Stock Yards, any time before 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—ONE OF REEDY'S PATENT ELEVAtors; cost $250, will sell for $175. Address L 30 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE, OFFICE-desk, office or parlor stove, sewing machine, engine, boiler, and smoke-stack. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE UPRIGHT SHOW-CASE, length, 3½ feet; height, 3 feet; silver mounted. One counter show-case, length, 9 feet. 379 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE ENtitling the holder to 160 acres of Government land. Address C 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YOKE OXEN, WELL BROKE, GOOD condition, cheap. Inquire WALKER, OAKLEY & CO., 289 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT COUNTER, REFRIGERators, ice-boxes, round tables, chairs, desk, crockery, suitable for restaurant. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL-BOAT, FULL capacity, stone deck, in perfect running order; sure to make money in sand. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—A DIAMOND RING, FIRST WATER, weighing two carats. X 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH pointer, well trained, kind, and handsome, 1 year old; price $35. Call at 194 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, NEARLY NEW. Can be seen at 102 Third-av.

FOR SALE—A HERRING'S SAFE, AT LOW PRICE. Inquire at 672 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FT COUNTER AND SHELVing; all new, cost $60; for $15. At 402 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SAMPLE TRUNKS, suitable for notions; also stock of stationery and notions very cheap. Room 4 Garrett Block, corner Lake and Market.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. CALL AT 613 Lake-st., for 4 days only. We will sell the entire contents of two brick dwellings, consisting of velvet, English body-brussels, tapestry, and three-ply carpets, marble-top and walnut chamber setts, 1 book-case and empire bedstead combined, cost $75; marble-top tables, bed-springs, and bedding, extra large live geese feather pillows: also parlor, dining, sitting and chamber room furniture, and kitchen utensils; also oil paintings, chromos, and steel engravings; one elegant rosewood melodeon, and many articles too numerous to mention, cost over $1,000, and will be sold cheap for cash—parties leaving the city. These goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge. HODGES & CO., Salesmen, warerooms 613 Lake-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.

FURNITURE—CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, mattresses, &c., on instalments at cash prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 12 ROOMS, AT A bargain for cash, and house to rent. Address A. D., P. O. Box 258.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE CONtained in the fine suite of rooms 447 Wabash-av.; the furniture is all new, and in A No. 1 order; also 60 yards of tapestry Brussels that has only been used 6 weeks. Apply at the above number until 6 p. m. Monday. N. B.—No second-hand dealers need apply.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS—I WILL BUY for cash, to any amount, or will find you cash purchasers, for a commission. Address L. J., 961 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BEDROOM SET OF furniture, body Brussels carpets, lace curtains, cornices, bedding, and stove, at a great bargain, if taken at once. Apply after 12 o'clock, 1236 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

JUST RECEIVED—WE HAVE ORDERS TO DISpose of three residences; all first-class furniture; parties desiring such will call at HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.; any one desiring to have their furniture disposed of in this way can have them appraised, free of charge, and sold to cash customers; also, parties going to housekeeping or wanting to furnish hotels, boarding houses, or rooms, will save money by leaving their orders or addressing HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st. P. S.—Warerooms between Paulina and Ashland-av.; all orders promptly attended to.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS house for sale; suitable for boarding purposes; everything in good shape; will be sold at a bargain. ANDREW PEARSON & CO., 180 South Water-st.

PARTIES HAVING SOME EASY CHAIRS, CENTRE table, and bed lounge, in good condition, for sale cheap, may find a purchaser by addressing B 56, Tribune office.

REMEMBER THE LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL furniture, at 58 Park-av., Monday, 10 o'clock sharp. See auction column.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A LARGE RANGE for sale can find a customer by inquiring before Monday noon of G H H, 96 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A STOCK of household furniture. Apply at 199 LaSalle-st., Tuesday.

6.267—THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD surpasses all. Seven styles. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Saves room, saves rent. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—9X13, 9X14, 9X15, 8X12, and 10x14 new-glazed sash. Inquire at 10 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sherman's Sub'n, Sec. 3, 39, 13; University Sub'n, Robertson's Sub'n, at Lower South Park, and Shalden & Parker's Sub'n, Sec. 33, 39, 13. Room 1, 457 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—200,000 RED PRESSED BRICK CHEAP for cash. See sample at ELLIOTT, REYNOLDS & CO., 119 Dearborn-st., Room 9, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—THE ENTIRE stock of lumber at our Branch Yard, No. 180 Kingsbury-st., must be sold within 60 days as we vacate the yard; office and sheds for sale; dock for rent. HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & CO., main yard corner Joseph and Dologna-sts.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 150,000 SOFT BRICK for inside work, for cash. H. J. ARNOLD, 181 South Clark-st., Room 5.

DRESS-GOODS.

Prices of Various Kinds and Qualities.

Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas.

Flannels, Grenadines, Organdies, Lawns, Piques, Percales, Cambrics, &c., &c.

Hints on the prices of goods, and economy of time in shopping, may not come amiss to some of our readers, although women are universally stigmatized as liking to waste hours in overlooking goods that they have not the least intention of buying; or, if they really do intend purchasing, always making as much trouble to the clerks as they possibly can. No doubt there are a few such women, but they are no more to be taken as a type of their sex than the man who is simply a peripatetic advertisement for his tailor or jeweler.

Many women, especially those outside of the limits of a large city, are altogether ignorant of the make, quality, and price of the goods which they usually wear; and, as many of these are staple, and vary little in the retail price, a little information on the subject may not be amiss to those who have neither time nor opportunity to ascertain such facts for themselves. Of course, to the Flora McFlimseys, with "nothing to wear," and who buy the last new thing fashion offers, the price is of little moment; but, to the woman whose means are limited, and whose time is occupied by other cares than those of adorning their person, this question assumes a certain degree of importance.

IN LIGHT SILKS,

of a solid color, we find prices ranging from $2 to $7 a yard. The last is a heavy soft faille, very elegant, but too expensive for the generality of buyers. From $2.50 to $3.50 will purchase an article sufficiently good for either dinner or evening dress.

SUMMER SILKS,

so called, range from $1 to $2 a yard, and are usually shown in stripes or checks. A very good article can be bought for $1.25 to $1.50; but as, in the lower prices, they are usually quite narrow, allowance must be made in purchasing. They are an almost indispensable addition to a lady's wardrobe for the spring and summer months. The bodies of such dresses should be lined with linen instead of silesia, as they are then sufficiently cool for almost any day in the heated term.

POMPADOUR SILKS

cost from $4 to $8,—those at $5 being in the most demand. They make charming dresses of the Mistress Woffington style, worn over quilted silk petticoats. In Watteaus, over similar skirts, they will be worn for full-dress croquet-parties, and "high-tea," which, as a combination of dinner and tea, will be the feast offered on these occasions.

BROCADES

are from $2 to $12 a yard,—the lower priced ones being merely a brocaded figure in blue, brown, purple, or some equivalent color, or a black ground. The heavier ones are in self-colors and contrasts,—those at $4 or $6 being the average quality.

MOIRE

is again coming into use, and can be bought for $5 a yard in very good quality.

Lastly come the useful

BLACK SILKS,

of which every lady knows the desirability, and which answer for all occasions. A gentleman once offered to take two of his nieces to Egypt, stopping on the way at Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, and Constantinople, but only on the condition that one small portmanteau should constitute their luggage. It seemed an impossibility to the feminine mind, but an eager desire for the promised treat overcame it, and the whole problem of being well and suitably dressed was done by the aid of black silk.

Of these silks,

THE ANTWERP

holds the place of honor, and costs from $10 to $20 a yard,—the latter being a yard and a half wide. It is, of course, the most elegant of the family, but, like all such costly fabrics, does not meet the general demand. It would be an elephant to a woman of small means, for all its accompaniments would need to correspond. Such a dress would demand Chantilly lace trimmings; point d'Alencon ruffles and monchoir; an outer covering of velvet; India camel's hair, or Chantilly lace; a love of a bonnet from Madame de la Mode's, at a cost of not less than $50; six-button gloves; and carriage-boots of the dress silk.

BONNET AND PONSON SILKS.

Next to these comes the Bonnet silk, followed closely by the Ponson. The first of these ranges from $3 to $8 a yard, and is most serviceable in the medium grades, costing from $4 to $6. It makes a very handsome reception or carriage dress, while the Ponson is more serviceable for street wear. These are gros-grain silks, and cost from $2.50 to $6 per yard. A dress at $3 to $3.50 a yard, of the Ponson gros-grain, is suitable for any occasion, and is one of the most serviceable silks to purchase. It does not hold the dust, like most of the others, and is, therefore, more desirable for ordinary wear.

OTHER SILKS.

There are also the Tiellard, Ponson taffetas, and Ponson half-lustre, with silks which are vaguely offered under the generic title of Lyons silks. These are all desirable, and range from $2 to $5 a yard, the intermediate grades being the most in demand.

SICILIENNES,

which are in silk as well as silk and wool, are from $5 to $10 a yard, according to the quality. They are in plain reps and brocaded, and in all colors. They have been principally used for over-dresses and polonaises.

PONGEES

—the soft Indian silk—are from 90 cents to $2 a yard, and make pretty street-costumes for the spring. They are in light shades, and can be trimmed effectively with a harmonizing or contrasting color. They are not exactly the style of goods suited to mountain-travel, and young ladies who adopt them, with French kid boots, for the ascent of Mount Washington, do not generally do much clambering about over the stony summit of that fashionable resort.

FOULARDS

cost from $1 to $2 a yard, and make soft, pretty dresses for house-wear, or for young misses. The English foulard is wide, and is usually in some decided color, with a polka dot, a square, or triangle on it. The French foulards are in exquisite designs, closely following in pattern the most expensive silks.

JAPANESE SILKS,

which have been sold to the million as low as 25 cents a yard, are not worth the making up. They are spotted even by water, and shrink from dampness. The better quality costs quite as much as a summer silk, but is said to be equally serviceable.

NARROW LINED SILKS

for house-dresses can at times be bought even as low as 75 cents a yard. At $1 a yard they make up very nicely, but should be lined all through. In fact, whatever the changing fancy of the modiste, no nice dress should be made up without lining, for it tends to preserve both the material and its color.

AMERICAN SILKS,

costing from $2 to $3, are said to wear well; but they catch the dust easily, and lack in fineness of finish,—the beauty of French silks.

Next to the silks, come the soft silk-and-wool and the all-wool goods.

First among these are noticeable the

TABINETS,

or genuine Irish poplins. These have been somewhat out of favor for some time past, and have been offered at $1.75 a yard,—the usual price being from $2.50 to $3. The best of these are known as Pyne's, and are both beautiful and serviceable. It is rumored that they are again to be used for fashionable dresses. Silk-and-wool serge costs from $1.25 to $2, and makes up to look nicely, but, unfortunately, is apt to spot and crinkle, unless much care is taken with it. It is only suitable for fine, dry weather, and is rather heavy, except for early spring wear.

FRENCH POPLINS

also wrinkle easily in a damp atmosphere, and are apt to look cottony after a short time; while they cost from $1 to $1.50 a yard.

CASHMERES

range from $1 to $4.50 a yard,—the latter being suitable only for the depth of winter. All-wool delaines cost from 50 cents to $1; and foulard-laine, which is merely a heavier goods of the same kind, costs a trifle more.

MERINOS, ETC.

Merinos, Biarritz cloths, reps, and velours are all too heavy goods for spring wear. Empress cloth is from 50 cents to $1.25 a yard,—that at 85 cents being suitable for early spring. Light camel's hair cloth, for polonaise and wraps, will cost about $3 a yard.

ALPACAS

are next in order, and cost from 40 cents to $1.75 a yard. The first are coarse, cheap goods; and those known as brilliantines, at about $1 a yard, will be found the most servicable.

In the ordinary alpaca, that at 65 cents will be best suited for general wear; and, next to it, the mohair lustre, at 75 cents, will be the most desirable quality to buy.

In light colored goods, there are all kinds of

POPLINS,

varying in price from 25 cents to $1. The lower-priced ones are apt to shrink from dampness. Wash poplins, at 40 cents a yard, are of wool and cotton, and make good dresses; while black and white plaid mohairs cost from 30 cents to 75 cents a yard. Those at 50 cents are the medium qualities usually sought for. All these goods, being staple, can be recommended; each season, however, brings an accession of flimsy goods, in new patterns and with new names, but which frequently are not worth the trouble of making up.

For mountain and sea-side wear, the gray and navy-blue

FLANNELS

are desirable, and one such dress should form a portion of each tourist's outfit. They cost from 75 cents to $1.75, according to their width.

GRENADINES

are of all qualities and colors,—black, however, being the essential dress for frequent wear. The colored grenadines, or black with broche figures, cost from 25 cents to $1.25 a yard,—the best of these goods generally proving the most advantageous purchase. Black and white striped cotton grenadines, at from 20 cents to 40 cents, sold largely last year, but were not worth the trouble of making up, as they held the dust, and grew rusty very soon. Those in all-wool were much better, and cost $1 a yard.

Iron grenadines are sold at prices ranging from 60 cents to $6 a yard. The first is a mixture of wool and cotton, and soon loses color. The last is two yards wide, and is very durable. That known as canvass grenadine, at $4 a yard, two yards in width, is a good article to purchase.

In striped and broche figures, they cost a little more, but make handsome polonaises.

The most durable of these is the sewing-silk grenadine of twisted silk; narrow, being only about twenty-two inches wide; and sold for $2.50 to $3 a yard. It will prove the best to buy in the end.

DAMASK GAUZES AND HERNANIS

will be the principal fabrics used for thin outside garments and overdresses. These cost from $4 to $6 a yard, but make elegant garments.

WHITE GRENADINES

cost nearly the same prices; but the common white cotton or cotton-and-wool, costing from 25 cents to 60 cents a yard, make pretty, inexpensive dresses for summer. The English bareges are also cheap, and useful for summer wear,—costing about 35 cents.

ORGANDIES

cost from 60 cents to $1 a yard in colored goods, but require much care in laundrying. They are always cool and pleasant to wear in summer. Lawns are sold from 25 cents to 60 cents a yard, and are always pretty.

IN WHITE GOODS,

which have formed a part of the stock costumes for the last few years, are fine French organdies, over a yard and a half wide, costing from $1 to $1.75 a yard. The finest Swiss muslin costs $1, and is so finely finished it looks like linen cambric. That at 60 cents a yard makes up very nicely.

LAWNS.

Victoria-lawn, which has been made up so largely in suits, costs from 18 cents to 90 cents a yard. The usual quality sold is about 40 or 50 cents a yard. Bishop's lawn is a thinner goods, at much the same prices.

CHECKS AND PIQUES.

Oriental checks cost from 25 to 50 cents a yard, and are used for morning wrappers by many people. Piques are sold from 20 cents to $1.75 a yard. The cheaper qualities make up nicely for every-day wear, while the heavier ones are warm enough for winter house-dresses, either for adults or children. The ribbed pique, at 60 cents, makes pretty house-dresses for warm weather.

PERCALES

cost from 25 cents to 45 cents a yard. The latter are sold this season in dark colors, with polka-dots, are soft finished, and closely resemble foulards, and are said to wash and wear well.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,

suitable for daily wear by the little ones, cost from 30 cents to 35 cents a yard.

CALICOS AND CAMBRICS.

French calicos and cambrics cost from 35 cents to 50 cents a yard, and are in beautiful designs. English cambrics are 20 and 25 cents, but are narrow; while American cambrics are much wider, prettier in design, and cost the same.

BATISTE

costs from 35 to 50 cents a yard, is cool, but wrinkles very easily.

TUCKED MUSLINS

for trimmings cost from $1 to $2 a yard, and save a deal of labor to the sempstress. They are both woven and machine-stitched, and make pretty blouses.

We hope, in another article, to give the uninitiated, and those who are dependent upon their own skill and industry for the production of those charming effects which we frequently see in feminine toilettes, some idea of

THE QUANTITY

usually necessary for different articles of dress. Many women are entirely dependent upon their modistes for their ideas of quantity, and it is needless to say that almost invariably it is the maximum amount which they assert to be necessary, as they are not usually very economical in cutting or trimming.

THE DISTILLERY FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Burning of Leitch & Townsend's Whisky Manufactory.

The Loss About $100,000---No Insurance---Narrow Escape of 1,000 Cattle.

The burning of the distillery of Leitch & Townsend (formerly Leitch & Woolman) at the Stock Yards, on Friday night, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, did not result in as much loss as was at first anticipated. In conversation with one of the owners of the property yesterday afternoon, our reporter learned that the total loss in the destruction of the building, machinery, and stock will reach $85,000, upon which there was no insurance. There were no cattle burned, but, of the 1,050 head in the pens, 150 were turned loose on the prairie, and have not been recovered. These, with two cars, one belonging to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the other the property of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and a large quantity of malt and corn which was stored in the building, with the boarding-house of David Sterritt, valued at $5,000, will make the total loss fully $100,000.

The proprietors have no information concerning the origin of the fire. It was first discovered by the yeast-maker, about half-past 11 o'clock, in the malt room on the second floor, where there had been no fire since 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The flames spread with such rapidity that the yeast-maker had not reached the ground floor until the whole of the second story was in flames, and several explosions had occurred. Word was at once dispatched to Fire Marshall Williams to send out an engine. He replied by sending the Wahpanseh engine and a Babcock mounted on wheels, and but for these the sheds, containing 1,050 head of cattle, would have burned, with their contents. From these the flames could easily have spread to the long rows of sheds in the Stock Yards, and so extended, until the whole would have been destroyed.

The distillery had been in operation about five years, and was filled with first-class machinery in every department. It had a capacity of 1,500 bushels of grain a day, but was consuming, at the time of its destruction, about 1,000 bushels each twenty-four hours.

The proprietors of the distillery will not, probably, rebuild it, the location not having proven very advantageous for the requirements of the business.

—We may be too harsh and hasty in our criticisms upon the action of the Poland Committee. There are some reasons for believing that it has been discovered in Washington that Congressmen and public men are all alike, and that it is best to go through the list in nearly alphabetical order. There is no other rational philosophy for singling out Ames and Brooks as the foremost sinners. If this not irrational rule is observed the Smiler's turn will come pretty soon. Likewise that of Dawes, and Garfield, and Kelley, etc. Bingham seems to have been reserved for a severer punishment.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

JURY-SERVICE.

Meeting of the Judges of the Circuit Court.

Consideration of the Important Question of Mileage.

Argument of Messrs. Root and Hardy---A Decision Reserved Until Tuesday.

A meeting of the Circuit Judges was held yesterday afternoon in Judge Tree's Court, Judges Rogers, Booth, Tree, and Farwell being present.

The question before the Bench was an application from a panel of jurors summoned on a special venire of the Circuit Court for mileage. The case is briefly as follows: The jurors applied to the County Clerk for their mileage, and the Clerk, under instructions from County-Attorney Root, under the new law, refused to pay any mileage beyond their their expenses for coming to the city and going home again. On the application of the jurors, who were represented by C. M. Harding, a rule was issued requiring the County Clerk to show cause why he should not pay the jurors for their actual expenses.

Mr. Hardy briefly argued the case for the jurors, after which he was followed by the County Attorney.

Mr. Root said he was gratified that the Judges had consented to consider the question in full bench. In arriving at the intention of the Legislature in framing this statute, he would merely call attention to the fact that that body had before them the Constitution of the State, and did intend to comply with it. In one of the divisions of the Constitution there was a provision that the laws should be uniform. The Legislature was prohibited from passing special laws. There was only one exception to this principle, and that was in fixing the fees of officers. They were authorized to divide the State into three classes, and Cook County was placed in the third class. The State law must apply in Cook County, as it did in other counties. The principle of uniformity applied in this city. Having fixed a general law in this county, it must be uniform, and not so result as to be lucrative to some and a loss of time to others. The question was, whether it was meant to be a compensation to jurors, or to cover their actual traveling expenses for coming and going to court. The law provided ten cents a mile for going and coming to court. The phraseoloy was a little awkward, and should have read going to court and returning therefrom. This was evidently what was intended. The word "service" here must not be taken to mean the labor he performed, for in the old law he was allowed five cents for mileage, and "service" over and above of $1.50 a day. The service must not be confounded with mileage, and the word service might have been omitted, for the payment of $1.50 for services had been abolished. One of the reasons why the Legislature changed the law was because the State claimed it to be the duty of the citizen to render service to the State to assist in carrying out the law without compensation. Just as in older States the citizen was required to do militia service, or pay a fine. The juror under the old system could have done what he chose with his $1.50, but under the new system he was obliged to perform the duties of juror for nothing. He was not a juror until he was sworn as such. Mr. Root cited the laws of 1847 and 1856. The new law had given the juror ten cents a mile for both ways, instead of five cents for only one way, and had stricken out the $1.50. The construction claimed for the statute led to most ridiculous conclusions; it violated the law of uniformity, and violated the intention of the Legislature. The County Board had done their duty, and were presumed to have done the best they could. If they had not taken a proportion of gentlemen from the city it was because they had good excuses. Mr. Root was credibly informed that a number of professional jurors from the city had located at Hanover, thirty-five miles from the city, to obtain mileage; while 135 jurors from Palatine had presented themselves in the city to administer justice for the same reason! When a juror reached the city he had done his going, and when he got home he had done his coming. When he was going back and forth for lunch, he was not a juror. The County Attorney could not understand how the new law differed from the old in this respect. That the Court could take a recess for a few minutes, or that the juror could take a train and go home during recess, was no proof of necessary travel. The members of the Legislature could have claimed their mileage for recess every Saturday.

Judge Rodgers inquired the language of the Constitution on that point.

Mr. Root read the section fixing the mileage. The State Auditor would have laughed at any member who claimed mileage for every journey he made during a recess. He himself could have made money that way, if the law permitted such a thing.

Judge Tree inquired what the law was with reference to witnesses, which Mr. Root read; the law giving witnesses 5 cents a mile for necessary travel. The law was the same for witnesses and jurors.

Mr. Hardy—No, it is not.

Mr. Root—I can see no difference.

Mr. Hardy—One is for necessary travel, and one for actual travel.

Mr. Root said the same law applied for officers. Were all these parties who were entitled to mileage authorized to determine for themselves whether there was a necessity for their travel, they would all be putting their hands into the public treasury. The object of the law and the Constitution was justice to all parties, and they therefore determined to put all on the same footing. In going to court, a juror was only summoned once, and being in the jurisdiction of the Court he had no right to leave it. Therefore, there could be only one returning. If this question of necessary travel was to be left to the conscience of the juror, then it was a new mode of getting money out of the public treasury. The Legislature had the levying of a certain tax, and it could not be disbursed except according to law. No individual was allowed, by affidavit or otherwise, to put his hand into the treasury and help himself. The County Board would never know how much these jurors would require for their services, and could not, therefore, make any appropriation. By a very slight alteration, the law could be made to read that the jurors might be allowed ten cents for every lunch actually eaten, and he might eat a lunch every fifteen minutes.

Mr. Hardy rose to reply.

Judge Booth asked whether Mr. Hardy would consider it actual travel for a juror to take a street-car and go two miles for lunch.

Mr. Hardy said he did not know, and no one knew.

Judge Tree asked if he could claim mileage for a journey to Hyde Park every now and then during recess for lunch.

Mr. Hardy claimed that a juror could do so. These difficulties would present themselves in the consideration of this question. He claimed that the Bench should take judicial notice that the Board of County Commissioners had failed in their duties in selecting jurors, for the Judges were compelled frequently to issue special venires for jurors not on the jury-list furnished by the Commissioners. As to the question of conformity, the arguments of counsel, he thought, failed to demonstrate it. So that after all, the question had to be left just where it was found, with no adjudication. The only pertinent inquiry was, "What did the Legislature mean? Was a man to be summoned from a distance of thirty-five and forty miles at his own expense, and live in an expensive city, for the administration of justice, while in other counties a juror was allowed $1.80 for his mileage and expenses. These persons were not professional jurors; they were respectable men, desirous of knowing whether they were to be paid for coming from their homes and going back again once a day.

The Bench retired. Judge Tree notified the parties that the Bench desired to survey the question at leisure, and would, therefore, not give a decision until Tuesday morning. The Bench wished to look up certain decisions with regard to the mileage of witnesses. They were somewhat disappointed that counsel on either side had not presented any such.

The Court adjourned.

M'DONALD'S "GENEROSITY."

Yesterday evening's *Post* contains a glorification notice of that notorious and disreputable gambler, Mike McDonald, which, since it is headed "a gambler's generosity" and not "a raid notice," may mislead the public, and induce them to believe that Michael is a noble-hearted sort of a fellow more sinned against than sinning, and who, if he does rob the rich at illegitimate games, amuses himself by giving the proceeds to the poor, after the fashion of Robin Hood. The story in the *Post* was to the effect that an Evanston man gambled away his wife's money, and a person named Dan Kellogg, the dealer at a West Side gamin-ghouse, was arrested for having obtained it. At the trial, Michael stated that the best thing the Court could do would be to send the worthless Evanstonian to the Bridewell, and teach him not to hang around gaming-houses. As for himself, he would pay the wife the $75 she had lost, and give her $25 to boot. Thereupon the Court fined the husband. But the generosity of the big-hearted Michael will not seem so great when it is stated that he is the owner of the house where Kellogg dealt, and that the money which the wife had lost went into his own pocket, and he merely gave her back her own. Angry with the husband for prosecuting, he had him sent to the Bridewell, and desirous of appearing as a noble hearted gambler, he secured the insertion of the paragraph in the *Post*.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

To-day was observed as a holiday by all the banks and in financial affairs generally in this city. There were no quotations from New York, and no business of importance was transacted there.

We repeat our quotations of local stocks printed this morning for the close of the week:

	Asked.	Bid.
First National Bank	140	...
Third National Bank	132	135
Fifth National Bank	132	135
Commercial National Bank	130	...
German National Bank	125	130
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	108	112
Elgin Watch Company	101½	...
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	105	110
Chamber of Commerce	91	...
Traders' Ins. Co.	98	100

Sales.

$5,000, Traders' Insurance Co. at 100.
$3,100 Chamber of Commerce at 91.
$1,500 Gas Light & Coke Co. at 108.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, was formally observed as a holiday in commercial circles. The Board of Trade Rooms were closed, and no statistics were made up, but there was a liberal gathering of operators in the corridors, and wheat was traded in to a fair extent. There was little else done to-day in produce; but the street markets were active to about the usual extent. We reproduce quotations from this morning's list, where nothing was done to-day, for the information of those who wish to compare prices on Monday. There were no quotations from other points to influence our markets.

Highwines were nominal at 87c per gallon for round lots, with 87½c generally asked for lots of less than 100 brls. There is now barely a shipping margin to New York at our quotations.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $5.25 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $5.30 for light.

Lake freights are quoted firm at 12½c bid for corn by sail to Buffalo, and holders probably willing to accept above 13c, though 14c is the nominal asking price. Only about a dozen vessels have been chartered thus far, to load as soon as possible, and sail on the opening of navigation. Most if not all of these will load from the Illinois Central elevators. For vessels not now in this port there is not much inquiry; but one charter has been effected within a few days past at 8c; generally asking 10c.

Provisions were quiet but strong at the quotations of Friday. No transactions were reported except the sale of 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.65 per 100 lbs, which was probably the outside of the market. Holders of all descriptions of products seem to expect a further advance before long. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.95@13.00; do seller March, $13.00; do seller April, $13.30@13.32½; do seller May, $13.50@13.60; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash or seller February, $7.60@7.62½; do seller March, $7.62½@7.65; do seller April, $7.80; do seller May, $7.90@7.95. Green hams at 9⅛@9¼c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅝@8⅞c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4½c; do rough sides, 5⅝c; do short ribs, 6⅛c; do short clear, 6¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅜@6½c for long clear; 6½@6⅝c for short ribs, and 6¾@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅝c. English meats, 6¼c for Cumberlands; 6⅝c for short ribs; 7c for short clear; 10@10½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders, 7⅜c for clear ribs, 8c for short clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅜c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week and since Oct. 28, as compared with the same time last year:

RECEIVED.	For week.	Since Oct. 26, 1872.	Same time 1871-72.
Beef, brls	32	4,793	44,468
Pork, brls	189	5,119	55,481
Cut meats, lbs	1,863,840	17,849,080	13,745,993
Lard, lbs	605,830	688,596	15,723,348
SHIPPED.	For week.	Since Oct. 26, 1872.	Same time 1871-72.
Beef, brls	1,260	17,168	60,169
Pork, brls	2,911	120,279	57,122
Cut meats, lbs	15,532,458	142,551,834	137,781,764
Lard, lbs	2,941,989	49,785,238	49,588,861

In the receipt of meats, it is understood that one of the leading roads includes carcass beef in its report. The shipments of meats and lard are understood to be gross weight.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

Notwithstanding our receipts of hogs have been larger than was anticipated, the demand for both bulk and barreled meats for both home and foreign consumption has been so urgent and constant that any lower prices are regarded as unlikely, while the friends of the trade feel most hopeful as to the future. The large orders which are daily reaching us from England and the Continent of Europe—the increasing demand from the South, and the assured feeling that the crop will not be more than sufficient to supply the legitimate requirements of the needing world, render operators sanguine of lucrative results. The shipments from the seaboard astonish every one, while our shipments thither increase weekly. Owing to the intervention of the anniversary of Washington's birthday (observed as a general holiday), the shipments for the week have not been summed up and divided, as usual, and will not appear till Monday, but the records of the Board of Trade show that, for five days, the shipments of cured meats add up 15,032,638 lbs, and of lard about 6,000 tierces.

The railroad lines are all now taking freight moderately well. The great trunk lines have resumed business, and will not, it is to be hoped, allow themselves to become hampered again, and freights through to Liverpool are, we understand, reduced to 99c, gold, via New York. The advance in all products has been very general, but most steady in dry salted meats. Mess pork wavered slightly in the early part of the week, but the depression, which was caused by the manipulation of speculators, was merely temporary. The trade has probably never been conducted on a more legitimate basis than during the present season. The purchases of mess pork have been mostly made with a view to providing for future consumption, and not for the purpose of speculation. The March purchases will probably all be received and stored for consumption, and the short sellers for April and May delivery may not find the country packers in a position to come to their aid as they did last year. The packing to the present time sums up 1,291,600, against 1,149,597 in 1872, and 872,929 in 1871.

Flour was inactive, not a single transaction being reported. There was no change in prices. We note that California flour is being sold freely in Omaha, and at other points in that vicinity, while considerable quantities have recently passed through Chicago to the East, but none has yet been delivered here, owing to a difficulty about freights. The roads from Omaha to Chicago all demand full rates, while flour holders offer the *pro rata* terms accepted by those roads on through freights. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65 @ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50 @ 8.35
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was active, and irregular, averaging about ⅝c per bu lower than on Friday. The market for seller March, which was almost the only thing dealt in, opened at $1.20¾, advanced under a fair inquiry from the short interest to $1.21⅜, and settled down steady to $1.21¼, where it stood about 1 o'clock. Then a prominent operator came in and sold right and left at $1.21, disposing of nearly 150,000 bu at that figure, mostly in 5,000 bu lots to different parties. The market closed at $1.21⅛. Seller the month, or cash, sold early at $1.20¾, advanced to $1.21⅛, and closed nominal at $1.20¾@1.21. Seller April opened at $1.23⅜, advanced to $1.23⅞, and closed at $1.23⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29; No. 3 do at $1.08; and rejected do at 94c.

There was a good deal of animated discussion this morning in regard to a matter referred to in this column this morning as the purchase of cash wheat for April delivery by "capitalists." It was alleged that the capitalists in question are officers of a National Bank in this city, and the parties most loud in their complaints were those who have been refused accommodations there on the plea that money is tight. It is known that there were other parties in the market yesterday who were bidding up against the broker supposed to be operating for the bank; and it is also possible that the bear selling of to-day was also undertaken as a flank movement thereto.

Corn was nominally unchanged, at 31⅛@31¼c seller the month, or regular No. 2; 31⅛@31⅜c for fresh receipts do; 31⅝@31¾c seller March; 32⅛@32¼c seller April; 36⅛@36¼c seller May; 37⅛@37⅜c seller June; and 27¼c for rejected.

Oats were nominal at 26c cash, or seller the month; 26⅛@26¼c seller March; 27@27¼c seller April; and 30@30¼c seller May. Rejected was nominal at 23⅛@23⅜c.

Rye was nominal at 65@65½c for No. 2, the inside being the market for receipts in houses not specified.

Barley was quoted at 70½@71c for regular No. 2, cash or seller March; 71@72c for fresh receipts in unspecified houses; and 75c for do in Armour, Dole & Co.'s. No 3 was nominal at 58c in ordinary houses, and 64c in Central, or Armour, Dole & Co.'s. Rejected was nominal at 45@46c.

The inclement weather tended to check the demand for groceries, and the aggregate distribution of goods was smaller than on the preceding days of the week. The falling off in the demand, however, had no appreciable effect upon values, the market ruling firm for all staple articles, and for most side goods as well. Coffees continue strong, with a further upward tendency. Refined sugars are also exceedingly firm, and will probably undergo a further advance. The only quotable changes noted to-day were an advance of 5c in nutmegs, and a ½c advance in pepper, the former now being quoted at $1.25@1.30, and the latter at 23@23½c. Cloves are scarce, and, being the subject of a "corner," are firmly held at the advanced prices recently established. In the dry goods market there were no new developments. Fair activity prevailed in all departments of the market, and all standard seasonable fabrics are being held with unequivocal firmness. In some brands of cottons and denims a slight advance was reported, with which exceptions quotations were substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. The butter trade was fairly active on local account, and for good to choice qualities, suitable for table use, the market was firm at full former rates, or at 22@29c. Low grades were but little inquired for, and prices favored buyers. Bagging met with only a moderate demand, and prices were not subjected to any material fluctuation; ruling steady at 37c for Stark; at 35½c for Ludlow; at 35c for Lewiston, and at 33c for American and Amoskeag. There was a fair local demand for cheese, with which exception little or nothing was doing, the cold weather preventing the filling of orders from the interior trade. Prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. Nothing new was reported in connection with the oil market. Lard, linseed, carbon, whale, and turpentine continue in fair request, and are firmly held. The paint trade was slack, but prices were strong, at $12.00 for strictly pure lead, and at $12.00 for American zinc. There were no changes in the dried fruit and fish markets. Hides, leather, tobacco, and wood were also unchanged. Hay was dull, and pressed prairie, owing to large receipts, was weak and lower; quoted at $9.50@10.50.

Trade at the lumber-yards continues moderate, and prices are without material alteration. Shingles on track have advanced, now quoted at $3.25@3.50 for fair to choice brands. The demand is fair, and supply rather light. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel, the metals, &c., are in fair demand. There were no changes in prices, though tin-plate is very firm, and an early advance is anticipated by dealers. An active demand for nails has sprung up since the decline to $5.12½ rates; 3d fine are quoted at $8.12½. The general features of the wool, hops, and broom-corn markets are about the same. Wool and hops are very dull, and prices are weak and unsettled. The inquiry for the better grades of broom corn continues fair, but other descriptions are almost unsalable. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Poultry was in fair request, but there was very little to be had this morning, and choice chickens and turkeys were held firmly at about yesterday's prices. Potatoes were quiet and unchanged. Eggs were firm at 28@30c. Grain fruits met with a moderate local inquiry.

The types make us say, in this morning's issue, that our "State Inspector" of grain is a grievous burden. We wrote that the State *inspection* of grain is a grievous burden, intending the remark to apply to the system, and not to any individual. And yet Horace Greeley was called profane because he would sometimes swear at the printers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Feb. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,405	14,352	634
Tuesday	3,587	22,359	1,515
Wednesday	2,237	21,428	2,624
Thursday	2,208	20,029	2,345
Friday	1,207	11,276	948
Saturday	600	8,000	500
Total	13,244	97,444	8,566
Last week	8,501	89,381	7,692
Week before last	12,262	120,642	9,188
Week ending Feb. 1	12,464	130,605	11,120
Total four weeks	46,471	438,072	36,566

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,776	7,767	962
Tuesday	820	7,591	170
Wednesday	571	11,797	157
Thursday	1,821	7,435	409
Friday	1,519	5,433	2,084
Saturday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	6,507	40,023	3,782

CATTLE—The cattle market opened active and higher this week. The receipts during Monday and Tuesday were large, but the shipping facilities were ample, and, with encouraging advices from the seaboard markets, outside buyers took hold with confidence, and during the first three days of the week, a large business was transacted at a strong ¼c advance on the closing prices of the preceding week. Subsequently,—owing partly to the unfavorable reaction of prices at the East, and partly to the fact that the supply of stock cars were not kept up to the requirements of the trade—there was a diminished demand, and the market weakened. Since Wednesday there has been very little animation in trade, and whatever advance may have been gained during the opening days has been lost, the closing rates showing but slight variation from those current at the close of last week. Some improvement was noticeable in the quality of the stock offered for sale, but the offerings were not as good as in former years at a corresponding period, and are by no means up to the standard of excellence that (in view of the abundance and cheapness of corn) might reasonably be looked for. A few sales were effected early in the week at $6.25@6.50, but since Wednesday nothing has sold above $6.12½, while sales at over $5.50 have been rare. A review of the week's sales show that the great bulk of the transfers were at the comparatively low range of $3.00@5.25. Stock steers continue in steadily fair demand and remain firm at about former quotations, or at $3.25@3.75 for common to medium grades of from 700 to 850 lbs average, and at $4.00@4.25 for good to prime lots averaging from 900 to 1,080 lbs. New milch cows have sold all the way from $20.00 to $45.00 per head, and veal calves from $3.50 to $5.75.

To-day the market was inactive and weak. Buyers were few and hardly enough was accomplished in the ways of sales to establish market values. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

HOGS—The past week has been a fairly active one in this branch of the live stock market, and although prices have been somewhat unsettled, and variable, at the close they show no material change from those current a week ago. Shippers, though at times encountering considerable difficulty in obtaining freight-room, have been active competitors from day to day, and of the 97,000 hogs received, fully 45,000 fell into their hands. Some of our city packers have already withdrawn from the market, and the ensuing week will witness the virtual closing of the packing season of 1872 and 1873. There is a very noticeable falling off in the quality of the hogs, those now coming forward consisting largely of common to fair uneven and mixed lots, of from 175 to 250 lbs average.

To-day the market was active both on local and shipping account, and under light receipts (only about 8,000 arrived) there was a firm feeling. Sales were readily effected at $4.25@4.30 for common, coarse, uneven, and rough mixed lots; at $4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@$4.65 for good to extra. Most of the transactions were within the range of $4.40@4.55. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	185	$4.60	60	260	$4.25	98	174	$4.60
75	171	4.60	61	230	4.50	43	438	4.45
22	294	4.25	27	429	4.50	28	255	4.30
25	195	4.50	46	187	4.50	56	175	4.45
54	175	4.55	46	299	4.30	53	302	4.45
61	227	4.60	63	221	4.60	58	252	4.60
51	234	4.55	43	251	4.55	56	253	4.55
56	253	4.55	122	187	4.60	76	196	4.50
59	252	4.40						

SHEEP—There has been a lack of animation in the sheep trade since our last review, and prices have ruled weak and irregular. There was the usual attendance of buyers, but neither local nor outside operators seemed inclined to take hold, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. The 8,500 head received were pretty evenly divided between shippers and local butchers—chiefly at $3.75@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice. Some poor mixed lots sold as low as $3.00@3.50, while a few extra were taken at $5.75@6.00. The market closed steady.

AUCTION SALES.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.

On the 26th inst. we shall offer several half-acre grove lots in South Shore Subdivision, one large lot in Woodlawn, near station, and two nice two-story dwellings, with lots, in the West Division, corner Fulton and Carpenter-sts. T. S. FITCH & CO.

J. M. REYNOLDS, AUCTIONEER,

will sell on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 351 South Clark-st., the entire household goods of family declining housekeeping.

J. L. REED, Salesman.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

Auctioneer, will sell at 572 West Erie-st., the entire household effects of a family declining housekeeping, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m.

J. L. REED, Salesman.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 1:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*§6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*16:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF AL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856),

AUCTIONEERS, CHICAGO,

Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS ON MONDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY.

Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., ON WEDNESDAY.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.

Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise ON SATURDAY.

At Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY.

At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

Real Estate & Stocks,

On MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesroom 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

A CONVENIENT FRAME DWELLING, 11 ROOMS,

No. 140 West Monroe-st., Lot 25 by 200 feet to alley.

FOUR 5-ACRE TRACTS AT SOUTH LYNN.

A COTTAGE ON LEASED GROUND,

No. 501 Wentworth-av.; ground rent, $50 per annum.

STOCKS.

50 Shares Republic Life Insurance Co.
48 Shares Excelsior Press Brick Manuf'g Co.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE OF Forfeited Pledges, FROM LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 27 WEST MADISON-ST., On Monday, Feb. 24, '73,

Consisting of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and other goods, all of which have been forfeited, and will be sold to pay advances.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE. 500 Packages

Assorted Glass, White Granite and Yellowware, Table Cutlery, &c., on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, at 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Also, 40 casks Cognac Brandy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TOP BUGGIES, OPEN BUGGIES, Phaetons, Side Spring and Express Wagons, AT AUCTION,

For account of Chicago, Ohio, and Western Manufacturers, on WEDNESDAY morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, Nos. 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE & PEREMPTORY SALE Of a choice and valuable collection of Fine Oil Paintings, From the Art Gallery of H. A. McCann, Philadelphia.

To be sold at auction at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on THURSDAY AFTEROON, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock.

The catalogue embraces fine specimens by Hamilton, Richards, DeBrackeleire, Johnson, Searby, DeHaan, Briscoe, Hay, Howard, Walker, Bonner, and others equally eminent. No reserve or limitation. Catalogues ready and the Pictures arranged for examination on Wednesday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods,

Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., on THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Catalogue sale of valuable books relating to America: History, Biography, Genealogy, Science, Travels, etc., many of them very rare, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Books on exhibition two days previous to sale.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

Large Sale of Elegant Furniture,

At Private Residence, No. 18 Park-av. (near Paulina-st.), MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Edwin A. Rice & Co. will sell the entire Furniture of a private family leaving the city. The Furniture consisting of 2 superb carved Black Walnut and Rep. Parlor Suites; elegant Black Walnut Chamber Suits; Marble-top Bureaus, Bureau Wash Stands, and Centre Tables; Pier and Mantel Mirrors; Secretaries; Etageres; Rich Lace and Damask Curtains; Cornices; Lambrequins; English Body, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets (but slightly worn); Pictures; Parlor Ornaments; Real Hair and Sea-grass Matresses; Springs and Bedding; Pillar Extension Table; Refrigerator; Silver and Plated Ware; China, Crockery, and Glassware; 1 Stewart Cook and several Heating Stoves, Cooking Utensils, etc.

A large part of this Furniture was made to order, and is but little worn. If you want rare bargains in nice Furniture, attend this sale. Remember, 10 o'clock sharp, Monday morning. Sale positive, without reserve.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers, Offices, 41 West Washington-st.

Auction Sales.

ELISON & FOSTER

Will make sales by Auction of all kinds, such as Real Estate, Bankrupt Stocks, Special sales of Merchandise, and Furniture of all kinds. Special attention given to the sale of Furniture at houses.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctr's, 85 & 87 Market-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE, On Wednesday, Feb. 26, At 9:30 o'clock a. m., of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Of all GRADES and VARIETIES, for SPRING WEAR. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, OFFICE AND SALESROOM 186 East Madison-st.

Particular attention given to sales of real estate, both at private and public sale. Auction sales of real estate a specialty. Our first auction sale of realty for 1873 will take place in March. Property for said sale solicited.

By BRUSH, SON & CO. Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

Will sell at Auction, without reserve, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 10 a. m., all the FURNITURE On the premises at 267 North Market-st. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., Office 186 East Madison-st.

The sale of the BANKRUPT STOCK of F. S. KELLOGG will be continued at 65 West Lake-st. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m. when the stock on hand, comprising a large lot of SEEDS, MACHINERY, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, will be sold without reserve. ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO., Auction and Commission House, 75 South Canal-st.

Furniture, Dry Goods, Jewelry, and merchandise of all kinds bought and sold on commission. Special attention paid to Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds. Office, northwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

Large Catalogue Sale of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer to the trade an unusually large and attractive stock of fresh goods. TAYLOR & HARRISON, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.